The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 40.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 29th September 1881.

No. 1548.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8, Act XVII of 1875 (The Burma Courts Act, 1875), the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish a Court, to be called the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Minhla township, the local limits of the jurisdiction of which shall be as follows:—

North—Gyobingouk township from Tetsweh on the west to Yoma on the east.

South—Sanyway township from Shwayloung on the west to Mokeka Beelin stream and Yoma.

East—Yoma.

West—Myitmaka stream from Tetsweh on the north to Shwayloung on the south.

The 30th September 1881.

No. 1555.—Under the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule regarding the grant of licenses for the possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses required by cultivators for purposes of blasting:—

RULE.

Licenses may be granted to cultivators, without payment of any fee, entitling the holder to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in reasonable quantities, when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required for *bonâ fide* blasting purposes. Such licenses shall be given in the appended form.

FORM.

License to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses for *bonâ fide* blasting purposes.

[*No fee payable.*]

Name of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	COLUMNS TO BE FILLED IN IN CASES OF TRANSPORT.			Quantity of gunpowder and fuses.	District or place within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.
	Place of despatch, route, and mode of transit.	Time for which pass is valid.	Destination.			
		From the To the 188 .				

Conditions to be entered on reverse of license:—

The license is subject to the provisions of the Arms Act and of the rules framed thereunder.

It covers only the persons and the quantity of gunpowder and fuses named therein.

It extends only to the district or place named therein, and is void after the expiration of the term mentioned.

In cases of transport—

The license becomes void if the time occupied in transit exceeds the period specified, or if the consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any other route than that specified in the license.

The contents of each package covered by the license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

On arrival at their destination the articles must be available for exhibition to the Magistrate of the district or other principal officer.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 30th September 1881.

No. 297.—Mr. F. St. G. de L. Tucker is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 19th September 1881.

MEDICAL.

The 27th September 1881.

No. 478.—Home Department Notification No. 459, dated 15th September 1881, placing the services of Surgeon J. Lewtas, M.B., (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, is cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 29th September 1881.

No. 137.—The Reverend J. B. Brunesson, B.A., Chaplain of Morar, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 17th September 1881, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

PATENTS.

The 26th September 1881.

No. 769.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 90 of 1880.—Arthur Butler, of Mozufferpore, Engineer and Contractor, for an improvement in that portion of the manufacture of indigo that relates to the heating of the maul after it leaves the beating vats so that the waste steam is utilised for heating the indigo.

No. 22 of 1881.—Cursetjee Sorabjee Jassawalla, of Back Road, Marine Lines, Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, Contractor, for an improved method of propelling carriages by manual power.

No. 29 of 1881.—George Bruntun, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, residing in the Town of Cochin, Malabar Coast, India, for improvements in chain-pumps for irrigation and drainage.

No. 34 of 1881.—Edward Waller Stoney, Civil Engineer, of Arconum, for improved forms and methods of constructing suspenders for punkas, and also punka wheels, loose pulleys, guide pulleys, and similar wheels, so that they shall be perfectly noiseless and self-lubricating; or briefly noiseless self-lubricating punka wheels and pulleys, &c.

No. 44 of 1881.—John Saxby and John Stinson Farmer, both of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in railway point and signal apparatus.

No. 52 of 1881.—John Addison Coleman, of Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of nails for fastening horse shoes and other purposes.

No. 55 of 1881.—Louis McKarski, of Paris, France, Architect, for an improved mode of, and apparatus for, utilising compressed air for obtaining motive power.

No. 60 of 1881.—Eugene Ernest Caduc, of Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, for improvements in chromatic printing machines.

No. 65 of 1881.—G. M. Bellasis, a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, at present residing at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces, India, for an improvement in the construction of bullets with holes made in them in such a manner that the passage of the air through the holes causes the bullets to revolve during their flight.

No. 81 of 1881.—William Bisset, of Calcutta, and John Lawrence, of Jorehaut, Assam, Tea Planters, for improvements in machinery for sifting tea.

No. 88 of 1881.—Rajaram Dass, of North Bantrah, in the district of Howrah, carrying on business and trade there as Iron Founder, for improved machinery for expressing the juice of the sugarcane.

No. 91 of 1881.—Camille Alphonse Faure, of Paris, in the Republic of France, for improvements in secondary electric or galvanic batteries.

No. 92 of 1881.—Alexander Storer, of Linwood in the County of Renfrew, Scotland, but at present of Vienna, in the Empire of Austria, for improvements in apparatus for overhead sewing.

No. 93 of 1881.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for improvement in devices for measuring the electric current passing through or used upon a certain circuit.

No. 94 of 1881.—Frederick Walton, of Heatham House, Twickenham, in the County of Middlesex, England, for novel or improved applications of oxidised oil or solidified oil compositions to panels, mouldings, and articles requiring an impermeable moulded surface.

No. 96 of 1881.—Frederick Walton, of Heatham House, Twickenham, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in the manufacture of hollow articles in which lightness, rigidity, and impermeability are required.

No. 97 of 1881.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in vebermeters or devices for measuring and registering the current flowing through conductors.

No. 98 of 1881.—Frederick Walton, of Heatham House, Twickenham, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in the manufacture, embossing, and colouring of panels and mouldings, and composition and other fabrics, and in apparatus employed in such manufactures.

No. 100 of 1881.—Adamantius John Michael Bolanachi, of West Dulwich, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in the preparation of a certain fruit and seeds, in order that their infusion may be used as a beverage, and to render the fruit suitable for use in other ways as an article of food, and in apparatus for that purpose, part of which improvements are applicable to the treatment of coffee, chocolate, cocoa, or their substitutes.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 28th September 1881.

No. 280 *G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to recognise and declare to be hereditary, the title of "Raja" hitherto enjoyed by the Talukdar of Babhnipair in the Gonda district in Oudh.

The 29th September 1881.

No. 282 *G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Henry A. Austin as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Aden.

GENERAL.

The 30th September 1881.

No. 1796 *G.-G.*—Consequent on the retirement of Colonel W. C. Lester, Bombay Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, the following appointments are made:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Burlton, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Morar and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 16th September 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. M. Procter, District Superintendent of Police, Unao, North-Western Provinces, is appointed to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Morar, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Burlton, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th September 1881.

No. 3262.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the following papers regarding the supply of stores required for public service in India:—

Financial Resolution No. 3571, dated 3rd November 1880.
" " " 953, " 10th June 1881.
" Circular " 220, " 28th April 1881.
" " " 621, " 14th May 1881.

Read also—

Endorsement from the Government of Madras, No. 1573, dated 27th August 1881, forwarding list of European medical stores procured in India during the year 1879-80 for the use of the Medical Department, Madras.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council directs that the undermentioned articles shall in future be procured of Indian manufacture, if they can be obtained at a price not higher than that of imported goods of the same quality.

2. Nitric acid, 283 lbs. 5¾ oz. were purchased during the year 1879-80 at a total cost of Rs. 329-13-7.

3. Sulphuric acid, 274 lbs. 2 oz. were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 166-14-4.

4. Both articles are regularly manufactured at the Kasipur (Calcutta) Chemical Works of Dr. Waldie, and sulphuric acid is made in many other places in India. Possibly nitric acid is also made elsewhere.

5. Extract of Hyoscyamus, 50 lbs. were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 150, and Hyoscyamus leaves, 124 lbs. for Rs. 41.

6. Hyoscyamus is grown extensively in the Saharunpore gardens, North-Western Provinces, for supply to the Medical Department, and arrangements should be made for its supply thence, unless it can be grown on, and supplied from, the Nilgiris.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras in continuation of the Resolution in this Department, No. 2562, dated 2nd September 1881.

Ordered also, that it be communicated to the other Local Governments and Administrations, and be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 3339.—In accordance with the terms of G. G. O. No. 1315, dated the 28th December 1872, as republished in G. G. O. No. 560, dated the 23rd May 1873, the Governor General in Council has directed the publication of the following

documents relative to the actuarial enquiry on the condition of the Indian Service Family Pension Fund as on the 31st March 1878:—

No. 7, dated 6th November 1879.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

In Financial (Military Funds) despatch, dated 8th November 1877, No 379, I informed Your Excellency in Council that I had decided to postpone the consideration of the proposal of your Government, that the rate of exchange allowed in the *pro formâ* account of the Indian Service Family Pension Fund should be brought into accordance with the market rate, until a valuation of the fund had been made.

2. A valuation has now been made by Major-General Hannyngton, and a copy of his report is herewith forwarded for your information.

3. The balance sheet, it will be seen, shows an estimated surplus, on the 31st March 1878, of Rs. 1,75,199, the assets being thus about 7 per cent. in excess of the liabilities.

4. This result may be considered satisfactory, proving, as it does, that the rates of contribution which were originally fixed are sufficient to provide the pensions granted under the regulations, the exchange being taken at 1*s.* 11*d.* the rupee.

5. A considerable fall in the value of silver has occurred since the date of the establishment of the Fund, and if the decline in the value of silver should be permanent, an increase of the contributions payable by the subscribers in India will be necessary.

6. In the present state of exchange, however, I am of opinion that it will be sufficient to reduce the rate in the *pro formâ* account of the Fund from 1*s.* 11*d.* to 1*s.* 9½*d.* the rupee. This alteration may be made from the 1st April next, and remain in force until the next valuation.

7. An increase of the contributions of the subscribers will not be necessary in consequence of this alteration, as will appear from the abstract of the valuation (B), in which, the exchange being taken at 1*s.* 9½*d.*, the surplus is estimated at Rs. 9,156.

8. With reference to the remarks in General Hannyngton's report, as to the length of time which must elapse under the existing rules before officers in the Staff Corps can subscribe as Colonels, I am willing that the option of subscribing in Class I should be allowed to all officers who have completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonels, subscription as Colonel being compulsory when a Lieutenant-Colonel comes into the receipt of Colonel's allowance.

9. The words "General Officers" in Class I. imply that officers holding the army rank of Major-General are entitled to subscribe in that class, whereas an officer is classed under the rules according to his substantive rank. It will, therefore, be desirable that the word "Colonels," or the words "Lieutenant-Colonels in receipt of Colonel's allowances," should be substituted for the term "General Officers," in Class I.

10. If your Government concur in these views, I authorise you to make the necessary alterations in the rules of the Fund, and to publish General Hannyngton's report and valuation, for the information of the subscribers, in the *Gazette of India*, in accordance with the terms of G. O. G. G. No. 1315, dated 28th December 1872.

11. A copy of the rules, altered in accordance with the foregoing suggestions, is herewith enclosed.

Dated 13th June 1879.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL J. HANNYNGTON,

To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

I have the honour to submit herewith a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Indian Service (Military) Family Pension Fund as on the 31st March 1878.

The balance sheet shows an estimated surplus of Rs. 1,75,199, the assets being thus about 7 per cent. in excess of the liabilities.

I may remark that when the Fund was instituted on the 1st January 1873, the several Military Funds for widows and orphans had been closed for some years (from November 1861), and that consequently the new Fund took up at ordinary rates some extra risks. That a surplus should exist is, therefore, satisfactory, but this result must be further considered with reference to the rate of exchange between England and India.

On the establishment of the Fund, the rate of exchange was fixed at 1*s.* 11*d.* the rupee. To this rate the contributions of the members were adapted, and the valuation has been made accordingly. The fall of exchange has not yet had effect on the outlay of the Fund, because contributions received in England have hitherto sufficed for the Home payments.

The Fund is not entitled to obtain from the Secretary of State for India a rate of exchange above that ruling from year to year, and a permanent decline in the price of silver would compel an increase of the contributions required from members, or failing this, a reduction of the benefits derivable from the Fund.

Recent fluctuations of exchange have been extreme, and on the average of the last five years the rate obtained for bills on India was 1*s.* 8⅞*d.*

The surplus above indicated would cover a fall of exchange from 1*s.* 11*d.* to 1*s.* 9½*d.*

This is not the place for extended remark on the intricate question of exchange, but I may express an opinion that the main causes in operation are transient. A rapid fall in the price of silver occurred in 1876, and now, after three years of depression, a considerable reaction has begun, and will probably continue.

An adverse rate of exchange, if likely to be permanent, should not be neglected, but, under existing circumstances, it is, I think, unadvisable to disturb the arrangements of the Fund.

I bear in mind the fact that the Government of India, in a letter, No. 245, dated 13th August 1877, called attention to the adjustment of exchange, but since it appears, as above shown, that the actual condition of the Fund is at par with a rate of 1*s.* 9½*d.*, I will venture to suggest that the contributions to the Fund may remain unchanged until the silver market becomes more steady than it is at this time. A careful watch on the course of exchange will be maintained, and the operations of the Fund are as yet so small that serious damage cannot suddenly occur. Of late the exchange has been very low, but it has not touched this Fund, and a considerable rise may be expected.

The details of the valuation are annexed, with an explanatory memorandum prepared by Mr. Hoskins, of the Funds Department. It will be seen that for each married member a special calculation has been made. An important circumstance has thus come prominently under notice.

Owing to the long term of 12 years to be passed in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Staff Corps, the highest rate of pension (160*l.*) granted by the Fund will seldom, if ever, be reached until the officer attains the age of 55. This may in the future be felt by officers as an inconvenience.

In answer to a reference on the 21st April 1877, I stated an opinion that admission to subscribe in higher grades would not be injurious to the Fund, but I thought that the time for making such a change in the rules had not arrived. I considered that the disadvantage of uncompensated risks brought on by the older entrants had to be surmounted, and I was averse from change while the condition of the Fund had not been ascertained.

It was also stated that by restricting contributions to the actual rank of the officers, the duty of the Pay Department would be simplified.

At the present date, in the light of the valuation now submitted, I will not maintain objections to a regulated admission of Lieutenant-Colonels to subscribe in Class I. Perhaps six years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel may, for this end, be sufficient, and the matter is open to the consideration of the Secretary of State.

INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract of the valuation as on the 31st of March 1878.

Assets.	Rs.	*Liabilities.*	Rs.
Capital as on this date	8,53,134	Present value of incumbent pensions—	
Present value of the future contributions—		14 widows	1,15,933
For wives	14,02,415	30 orphans	86,442
For children	4,03,340	Present value of contingent pensions—	
		408 wives	16,01,541
		819 children	5,76,018
		Present value of sums assured ...	3,756
		Present value of future office charges ...	1,00,000
			24,83,690
		Estimated surplus ...	1,75,199
Total ...	26,58,889	Total ...	26,58,889

INDIA OFFICE,
The 30th May 1879.

J. HANNYNGTON.

Indian Military Family Pension Fund. Epoch, 1878·244.

WIVES.

Class.	Subscriptions.		Pensions.	
	Present rank.			
		Rs.		£
II	54·334 × 180=	26080 32	40·498 × 130=	5264·74
III	524·420 × 360=	188791·20	264·763 × 100=	26476·30
IV	1877·765 × 240=	450663·60	787·974 × 70=	55158·18
V	1204·846 × 120=	144581·52	454·874 × 40=	18194·96
		Rs. 810116·64		£105094·18
	Advanced ranks.			
II	17·750 × 120=	2130·00	17·822 × 30=	534·66
III	180·886 × 120=	21706·32	115·913 × 30=	3477·39
IV	1594·388 × 120=	191326·56	808·896 × 30=	24266·88
V	1528·438 × 120=	183412·56	670·264 × 30=	20107·92
		Rs. 398575·44		£48386·85
	Total subscriptions ...	1208692·08	Total pensions	£153481·03
	Add for monthly payments ...	67140·33		
		Rs. 1275832·41		Rs. 1601541

Class.	Donations in advanced ranks.				Assurances.		
	I	II	III	IV	Ages.	Sums.	Value.
							Rs.
V	6·251 ...	28·482 ...	51·618	96·382	28	·386105 × 1500	579·16
IV	12·362 ...	64·077 ...	142·122	———	31	·394244 × 1000	394·24
III	5·607 ...	26·171	———		33	·399627 × 1500	599·44
II	4·549	———			34	·402340 × 1500	603·51
					35	·405096 × 460	186·34
					43	·432957 × 1500	649·44
					45	·442215 × 1500	663·32
	28·769 × 750=		21576·75				
	118·730 × 375=		44523·75				3675·45
	193·740 × 250=		48435·00				× 1·022
	96·382 × 125=		12047·75				
			Rs. 126583·25			Rs.	3756·31

Indian Military Family Pension Fund—continued.

DAUGHTERS.

	Value of subscription for each.	No.	Subscriptions.	Pension for each.	Contingent Pensions.
			Rs.	£	£
0 to 1	657·720	14	9208·080	87·56	1225·84
1 „ 2	703·800	41	28855·800	96·59	3960·19
2 „ 3	717·480	65	46636·200	100·62	6540·30
3 „ 4	718·056	34	24413·904	101·49	3450·66
4 „ 5	711·864	43	30610·152	102·14	4392·02
5 „ 6	700·992	26	18225·792	101·84	2647·84
6 „ 7	686·592	23	15791·616	100·82	2318·86
7 „ 8	669·672	23	15402·456	99·10	2286·20
8 „ 9	650·232	13	8453·016	97·66	1269·58
9 „ 10	628·416	17	10683·072	95·57	1624·69
10 „ 11	604·296	13	7855·848	93·32	1213·16
11 „ 12	577·944	12	6935·328	90·86	1090·32
12 „ 13	549·360	6	3296·160	88·25	529·50
13 „ 14	518·472	8	4147·776	85·59	684·72
14 „ 15	484·992	11	5334·912	83·21	915·31
15 „ 16	453·168	5	2265·840	81·80	409·00
16 „ 17	430·704	1	430·704	82·91	82·91
17 „ 18	419·328	4	1677·312	87·02	348·08
18 „ 19	415·800	4	1663·200	93·80	375·20
19 „ 20	417·744	0	. .	102·87	
20 „ 21	423·360	1	423·360	113·82	113·82
		364	212310·528		£35478·20
				Rs.	370207·30

SONS.

	Value of subscription for each.	No.	Subscriptions.	Pension for each.	Contingent Pensions.
			Rs.	£	£
0 to 1	361·536	7	2530·752	49·47	346·29
1 „ 2	391·314	62	24261·468	53·69	3328·78
2 „ 3	397·404	57	22652·028	54·11	3084·27
3 „ 4	395·430	58	22934·940	53·05	3076·90
4 „ 5	389·508	35	13632·780	51·19	1791·65
5 „ 6	380·982	37	14096·334	48·68	1801·16
6 „ 7	370·356	32	11851·392	45·62	1459·84
7 „ 8	357·924	30	10797·720	42·19	1265·70
8 „ 9	344·358	24	8264·592	38·62	926·88
9 „ 10	328·734	23	7560·882	34·81	800·63
10 „ 11	311·052	28	8709·156	30·80	862·10
11 „ 12	292·236	11	3214·596	26·72	293·92
12 „ 13	271·908	12	3262·896	22·50	270·00
13 „ 14	249·942	9	2249·478	18·36	165·24
14 „ 15	226·212	4	904·848	14·46	57·84
15 „ 16	200·550	9	1804·950	10·92	98·28
16 „ 17	172·914	9	1556·226	7·80	70·20
17 „ 18	143·052	3	429·156	5·16	15·48
18 „ 19	110·838	2	221·676	3·00	6·00
19 „ 20	76·104	1	76·104	1·38	1·38
20 „ 21	38·682	2	77·364	0·36	0·72
		455	161029·638		£19723·56
				Rs.	205811·06

Incumbent Liabilities.—Widows.

Ages.	No.	Pensions.	Annuity Values.		
				£	
26	2	40	80 × 12·265 =	981·20	
27	1	40	40 × 12·404 =	496·16	Rs.
28	1	40	40 × 12·525 =	501·00	115932·73
29	1	70	70 × 12·684 =	887·88	42767·48
31	1	40	40 × 12·917 =	516·68	43675·20
32	1	70	70 × 13·053 =	913·71	
33	1	70	70 × 13·181 =	922·67	202375·41
34	2	70	140 × 13·292 =	1860·88	
40	2	100 + 70	170 × 13·384 =	2275·28	
43	1	70	70 × 13·034 =	912·38	
49	1	70	70 × 12·034 =	842·38	
	14			11110·22	
				Rs. 115932·73	

Orphans.

Ages.	Male. No.	Male. Pensions.	Male.	Female. No.	Female. Pensions.	Female.
			£			£
1 to 2	1	225·88	225·88	3	292·22	876·66
2 „ 3	2	238·00	476·00	2	310·56	621·12
3 „ 4	2	246·02	492·04	3	324·18	972·54
4 „ 5	2	252·33	504·66	2	354·61	709·22
5 „ 6	4	257·70	1030·80	1	353·89	353·89
6 „ 7	1	261·27	261·27	1	347·76	347·76
7 „ 8	1	255·46	255·46	1	304·85	304·85
8 „ 9	1	249·29	249·29			
10 „ 11	1	233·85	233·85	13		4185·54
12 „ 13	1	215·58	215·58			
15 „ 16	1	153·72	153·72			Rs.43675·20
	17		4098·55			
			Rs. 42767·48			

INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract of the Valuation on the 31st March 1878.

B.

Exchange, 1*s.* 9½*d.* per rupee.

Assets.		Rs.
Capital as on this date	...	8,53,134
Present value of the future contributions—		
For wives	...	14,02,415
For children	...	4,03,310
Total	...	26,58,889

Liabilities.		Rs.
Present value of incumbent pensions—		
14 widows	...	1,24,021
30 orphans	...	92,473
Present value of contingent pensions—		
408 wives	...	17,13,277
819 children	...	6,16,206
Present value of sums assured	...	3,756
Present value of future office charges	...	1,00,000
		26,49,733
Estimated surplus	...	9,156
Total	...	26,58,889

INDIA OFFICE,
The 16th October 1879.

J. HANNYNGTON.

No. 377, dated 9th November 1880.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Lord Cranbrook's Despatch No. 7 Financial (Funds), dated 6th November 1879, and to express our regret that it has remained so long unanswered.

2. From the papers received with this despatch, it appears that Major-General Hannyngton estimates that, on the 31st March 1878, the Capital Value of the Assets of the *Indian Service Family Pension Fund*, established under G. O. G. G. No. 1315 of 1872, and No. 560 of 1873, exceeded the Capital Value of its Liabilities by Rs. 1,75,199, or Rs. 9,156, according as the rupee is assessed to be worth 1*s.* 11*d.*, or 1*s.* 9½*d.*

3. Lord Cranbrook remarked, that since the establishment of the Fund, when the Rupee was assessed at 1*s.* 11*d.*, the value of silver, measured in gold, had fallen considerably, and added that, if this decline should be permanent, an increase of the Contributions payable by the Subscribers in India will be necessary. For the present, however, His Lordship thought that it would suffice to reduce the Rate of Exchange in the *Pro Formâ* Accounts of the Fund from 1*s.* 11*d.* to 1*s.* 9½*d.* the Rupee. This alteration was, accordingly, authorised with effect from the 1st April last, to remain in force until the next Valuation. Inasmuch as, even at this Rate of Exchange, the Assets of the Fund, according to General Hannyngton's Valuation, still slightly exceeded its Liabilities, Lord Cranbrook observed that no increase of the Contributions of the Subscribers would be necessary.

4. The Liabilities of the *Indian Service Family Pension Fund*, like those of all similar Institutions, may be classed as follows :—

Incumbent for Widows and Children actually in receipt of Pensions;

Contingent for actually existing Individuals, who will receive Pensions if the Subscribers upon whom they are dependent, predecease them; and

Potential for Wives yet unmarried and Children yet unborn.

Potential Liabilities exist, both in respect to the Bachelors and Widowers subscribing to the Fund, and, also, in respect to the Married Subscribers.

5. Under the recent Valuation of the Bengal Civil Fund its Liabilities, were distributed among these several Classes as follows :—

	£	*Per cent.*
Incumbent	726,000	77·19
Contingent	993,000	
Potential	508,000	22·81
Total .	2,227,000	

6. Thus, of the whole Liabilities of the Bengal Civil Fund, 22·81 per cent. are *Potential Liabilities*, which Class of Liabilities amounts to 29·55 per cent. of the *Incumbent* and *Contingent* Liabilities.

7. Till recently, these Potential Liabilities were overlooked by the Actuaries under whose advice the several Indian Civil Family Pension Funds were managed, the result being, as is plain from the foregoing figures, that the Managers were entirely misled as to their position.

8. We do not find, in General Hannyngton's Valuation, any reference to the *Potential Liabilities* of the *Indian Service Family Pension Fund*. Indeed, inasmuch as General Hannyngton has assigned specific ages to the 819 Children for whom he provides, there seems strong reason to infer that, at least, he cannot have taken account of the serious Liabilities of the Fund on account of the Unborn Children, even of the existing Married Subscribers, not to mention the Unborn Children of Bachelors and Widowers, and of Second Marriages of the present Married Subscribers.

9. We do not forget that, corresponding with the *Potential Liabilities* of such an Institution, there are *Potential Assets* in the shape of Donations and Subscriptions for the Wives to be married, and the Children to be born, in the future; but our experience in the case of the Civil Funds leads us to believe

that the value of the *Potential Assets* of such a Fund is by no means equal to the value of its *Potential Liabilities*, and, at all events, we certainly do not think that without specific evidence, it can be assumed, with such certainty, that the *Potential Assets* of the *Indian Service Family Pension Fund* are equal to its *Potential Liabilities*, that both may be omitted from a Valuation of the Fund without affecting its correctness.

10. We are, also, respectfully, unable to acquiesce in the assumption that 1*s.* 9½*d.* is, under present circumstances, a proper Rate of Exchange to assume in a calculation of the Assets and Liabilities of the Fund.

11. The average Rates obtained for the Secretary of State's Bills upon India have been as follows:—

				s.	*d.*
1874-75	...	...	...	1	10·22
1875-76	...	...	...	1	9·64
1876-77	...	...	...	1	8·49
1877-78	...	...	...	1	8·79
1879-80	...	...	...	1	7·96
1880-81 to date	...	...	...	1	8·08

The Sterling Exchanges have been, of late years, sustained by large increases to our Debt, rendered necessary by Famine and War, from which we may now reasonably expect some respite.

12. We do not share General Hannyngton's opinion that the main causes of the recent divergence between the values of gold and silver are transient, or see any evidence of the considerable reaction which, writing in June 1879, he thought had begun, and would, probably, continue; and we cannot think that he is right in laying any stress upon the Average Rate of Exchange during the past five years.

13. It must be borne in mind, that the fundamental principle of the *Indian Service Family Pension Fund*, from which principle we hope that no departure is contemplated, has been that the State shall contribute nothing, in any shape, to the Fund, which is purely and simply a Mutual Insurance Fund. This being so, considerations of equity imperatively demand that the greatest care shall be taken that the Periodical Valuations of the Assets and Liabilities of the Fund are complete, and that they contain no element of speculation, such as, it seems to us, is contained in the assumption that the value of a rupee, measured in sterling money, is likely to increase. We think it at least as likely that it will decrease: but we deprecate any speculation on the subject either way, and recommend that the Assets and Liabilities of the Fund be valued at the current Average Rate which, as we write, may, perhaps, be taken at 1*s.* 8*d.*

14. If any mistake is made in the Valuations of the Assets and Liabilities of the Fund, either the Revenues of India will, we fear, be made to bear the consequences, or the support of the Fund will be unjustly distributed between the present Subscribers and their successors. We have, therefore, thought it right to abstain, pending Your Lordship's consideration of this despatch, from making any general alterations in the Rules of the Fund, and from publishing General Hannyngton's Report and Valuation.

15. But we have notified the alterations of detail authorised in the 8th and 9th paragraphs of Lord Cranbrook's despatch.

No. 2, dated 17th February 1881.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated 9th of November 1880, No. 377, recommending that, in the valuation of the Indian Service Family Pensions, the rate of exchange should be taken at 1*s.* 8*d.*, instead of 1*s.* 9½*d.*, per rupee, as proposed in Financial (Funds) despatch, dated 6th November 1879.

2. Before coming to a conclusion as to the necessity of an alteration in the rates of contribution payable by subscribers on account of these pensions, I caused a reference to be made to Mr. William Sutton, the Actuary to the Registry of Friendly Societies, and a copy of his report* is herewith enclosed for your information, together with a further memorandum† by Major-General Hannyngton, of this office.

* Dated 18th January 1881.

† Dated 6th December 1880.

3. You will observe that, if the contributions fixed in 1873 are taken as the standard, and the balance in India as on 31st March 1878 is converted into sterling at 1*s.* 8·86*d.*, which

is the average of the rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills upon India from 1874 to 1880, there is an estimated surplus as on that date of 10,523*l.*, which, Mr. Sutton suggests, should be employed in lessening the effect of the fall in the rate of exchange on the rupee contributions in India, and that this application of the surplus would allow of the rate of exchange for the conversion of the sterling contributions into rupees being for the present taken at a little over 1*s.* 9¼*d.* instead of 1*s.* 8*d.* per rupee.

4. The subscribers were informed by G.O.G.G., dated 28th December 1872, No. 1315, that no assistance would be granted from Indian revenues towards the payment of the pensions provided by these regulations, and that the rates of contribution would be so adjusted as to "supply the pensions, and no more."

5. In accordance with this principle, it was stated, in Financial (Funds) despatch No. 7 of 1879, that, if the decline in the value of silver should be permanent, an increase in the contributions payable by the subscribers in India would be necessary. There is no reason to suppose that the rates of contribution originally fixed are insufficient, but it is apparent from Mr. Sutton's Report, that, owing to the fall in the rate of exchange, after giving the subscribers the full benefit of the surplus in 1878, a small increase in the rates of the rupee contributions will still be necessary to provide the benefits.

6. The pensions in sterling were originally fixed at rates which, when added to those granted by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the widows of Staff Corps Officers, &c., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant applicable to the British Army, made the total pensions payable as nearly as possible equal to the average pensions from the several Military Funds, and it is not desirable that the benefits thus fixed should be liable to alteration either in England or in India.

7. I, therefore, authorise you to notify to the subscribers that the rate of exchange in the *pro formâ* account will now be altered from 1*s.* 11*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*, and that the sterling rates will for the present be converted into Indian currency at a little over 1*s.* 9¼*d.* instead of 1*s.* 11*d.*, which is equivalent to increasing the existing rupee contributions by about 8 per cent.

8. Mr. Sutton further proposes, with a view to make the question of the sufficiency of the contributions for the benefits independent in future of fluctuations in the rate of exchange, that the annual *pro formâ* accounts and valuation balance sheets should henceforth be made out in sterling, on the principle that everything should be brought into the unit in which the liabilities are fixed, and have ultimately to be paid.

9. Acting upon this principle, he would convert the contributions in India into sterling at the time from which they are assumed to carry interest at the rate of exchange which may be fixed by the Secretary of State at the commencement of each year, and he would so adjust the Indian contributions year by year, that they would, when converted into sterling, be always equivalent to the fixed contributions in English currency which are assumed to be sufficient to provide the benefits.

10. The objection to this proposal is, that the recovery by the officers of your Pay Department of rates of contribution varying year by year with the fluctuations in the rate of exchange would be highly inconvenient.

11. The main object of Mr. Sutton's proposal, namely, the exclusion of the fluctuations in the rate of exchange from the question of the sufficiency of the contributions for the benefits may, however, practically be attained without an annual adjustment of the Indian contributions.

12. The fixed contributions in sterling* being taken as the standard, the value of payments into your treasury by the subscribers in India would be determined by the rate of exchange in force at the date of such payment. The total receipts in each year could then be converted into sterling at the current rate of exchange at which the contributions are valued, and the capital in the *pro formâ* account kept for the purpose of ascertaining the sufficiency of the payments to supply the pensions would always be stated in sterling, and would not be liable to be affected by exchange.

* TABLE ANNEXED.

INDIAN SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS.

Full rates of contribution in sterling.

Class of Contributor.	Donations from married officers.		Monthly contribution.	
	On entrance, marriage or re-marriage.	On promotion.	Married.	Unmarried or widower.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Class I	383 6 8	71 17 6	4 15 10	2 7 11
,, II	191 13 4	35 18 9	3 16 8	1 10 6
,, III	95 16 8	23 19 2	2 17 6	1 8 0
,, IV	47 18 4	11 19 7	1 18 4	0 13 [illegible]
,, V	23 19 2	..	0 19 2	0 7 8

	Donation.	Monthly contribution.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For a son until 21	14 10 0	0 1 11
For a daughter until marriage	28 19 2	0 4 9½

13. The valuations would be made in sterling without reference to exchange, and an adjustment of the Indian rates of contribution so as to secure the payment by the subscribers of the equivalent of the fixed rates in sterling might be made at the date of each triennial or quinquennial valuation.

14. The fact has not been overlooked that, by this plan, the risk of loss from a fall in the rate of exchange between the date of the conversion of the Indian balances into sterling and the date of the subsequent remittance of sums to England for the payment of the pensions, is undertaken by the Government, and that the loss, if any, from a rise in the rate of exchange would fall on

the subscribers. On the other hand, the value of the subscribers' payments should properly be determined at the date of payment, and not at any subsequent period, and as the immediate conversion of their payments into sterling, at the rate of exchange by which their value at the date of payment is determined, is a measure which would be equally fair to the subscribers and the Government, I am disposed to think that the risk of subsequent fluctuations in the exchange, and its bearing on remittances to England, consequent on the liability having to be met in this country, being a risk which may equally affect both the Government and the subscribers, need not be taken into account.

15. I shall, however, await the receipt of the views of your Government before passing a final decision on the subject, though I assume that you will, if possible, introduce the increased rates of contribution, and alter the rate of exchange from the commencement of the ensuing financial year.

16. A copy of the rules of the Fund, showing the altered rates of contributions in rupees, is forwarded herewith, and it will be observed that small fractions have been omitted.

Dated 18th January 1881.

Report from—W. SUTTON, Esq., Actuary to the Registry of Friendly Societies,

To—J. S. OLIPHANT, Esq., Director of Funds, India Office.

I have carefully perused the documents annexed to your communication of 5th instant, and, after giving the important question raised in that communication most anxious consideration, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The rates of contributions and benefits are given in the rules of the Fund both in English money and rupees, the latter being deduced from the former at the rate of 1*s.* 11*d.* per rupee, and the rules provide for an alteration of the value of the rupee from time to time as the Secretary of State shall order. Members and incumbents pay and receive respectively in the currency of England or India according as they are for the time being in Europe or India. It would appear from the manner in which the rules are drawn up, and from Major-General Hannyngton's Report, dated 1870, that the rates of contribution and benefits are considered to be fixed in English money, and that the rupee contributions and benefits are considered to be variable, and made to depend from time to time upon the value given to a rupee by the Secretary of State. From the nature of the case, however, it may be taken for granted that the bulk of the payments into the Fund will take place in India in rupees, and that by far the greater portion of the payments out of the Fund will take place in Europe in English money.

3. Accordingly, it follows that the contributions payable in rupees, and which are intended to provide fixed benefits practically payable in English money, must from time to time be so adjusted that they shall, when converted into English money, be equivalent to the contributions in English money payable when in Europe for the same benefits. In order to give strict effect to the actuarial assumptions upon which the rates of contribution and benefit have been based, it is essential that such conversion into English money should take place as nearly as possible at the time from which the contributions are assumed to carry interest. This would probably be sufficiently well carried out in practice if the Secretary of State were to declare just previous to the commencement of each financial year of the Fund what is to be taken as the value of a rupee for the ensuing year. The contributions payable in each year would then be, as regards those payable in Europe, always the same, but, as regards those payable in India, would vary in amount from year to year according to the declared value of the rupee. This is the correct method of ensuring what I take to be the object sought, namely, that the question of the sufficiency of the contributions for the benefits, in other words, the question of the Fund's solvency, shall be made independent of fluctuations in the rate of exchange.

4. It will be seen that this method proceeds on the principle that the contributions whose accumulations are hereafter to provide the benefits shall, immediately they are payable, be converted into money of the same kind as that the benefits are ultimately to be paid in, the contributions in rupees to be of such amount from year to year, as, when forthwith converted into English money, shall be of the same amount as those payable in Europe.

5. In the letter from the Finance Department of the Government of India, dated 9th November 1880, the average rates of exchange for the Secretary of State's bills upon India are stated to be,—

	s.	*d.*	
1874-75	1	10·22	per rupee.
1875-76	1	9·64	„
1876-77	1	8·49	„
1877-78	1	8·79	„
1878-79	1	7·96	„
1879-80	Not stated.		
1880 to date	1	8·08	„

6. Taking these figures, it would appear, on the assumption that pensions are all practically payable in England, that the contributions paid in rupees have been considerably less

than, under the strict method just indicated, should have been paid. Indeed, the only full tabular contributions paid in the course of those years would be those paid in England, and had it not been for the fact that these latter contributions more than sufficed to meet the incumbent pensions payable in England during the same period, the question of the rate of exchange would, probably, have sooner called for consideration.

7. There would not appear to be any great practical difficulty in carrying out the method that has been here indicated. Tables could be constructed and circulated with the rules showing, say, for all rates from 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee to 2*s.* per rupee, and proceeding by halfpennies, the amounts of rupee benefits and contributions corresponding to fixed English money benefits and contributions, and from year to year the reference to the tables would simply depend upon the Secretary of State's order as to the value of a rupee for that year.

8. In consistently carrying out this scheme it would follow that the annual accounts and the valuation balance sheets should, in future, be made out, not with a rupee as the unit, but in English money, acting on the principle that everything should be brought into the unit in which the liabilities are fixed and have ultimately to be paid. As it appears that only a *pro formâ* account is kept, the balance on each year's transactions in India in rupees should be at once converted into English money at the rate fixed for that year by the Secretary of State, so that the total amount at any time standing to the credit of the Fund in India would appear in English money.

9. There appears to be a small item of liability in respect of assurances where the unit of liability is fixed in rupees. There need be no difficulty in dealing with this, however, and it might, if thought desirable, be kept distinct.

10. According to Major-General Hannyngton's valuation as at 31st March 1878, there was, on the assumption of a permanent rate of exchange of 1*s.* 11*d.* per rupee, an estimated surplus of Rs. 1,75,199, which would be reduced to a surplus of only Rs. 9,156 if the permanent rate of exchange were taken as 1*s.* 9½*d.*, and according to his memorandum of 6th December 1880 would be converted into a deficiency amounting to about 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the future contributions if the rate were taken at 1*s.* 8*d.* per rupee.

11. I am informed by Major-General Hannyngton that the balance standing to the credit of the fund in England as at 31st March 1878 amounted (including interest) to 4,397*l.* 10*s.*, but it will be seen, on reference to the valuation balance sheets contained in Major-General Hannyngton's report, that the capital of the Fund is throughout stated at Rs. 8,53,134, so that the effect of turning the 4,397*l.* 10*s.* into rupees at a lower rate than 1*s.* 11*d.* per rupee is not taken into account. The result is to slightly understate the estimated surplus taking the rupee = 1*s.* 9½*d.*, and to overstate the estimated deficiency, taking the rupee = 1*s.* 8*d.*

12. If, now, the valuation balance sheet be presented in English money, it will stand as follows :—

Rupee=1*s.* 11*d.*

Assets.	£	£	*Liabilities.*	£	£
Capital: India ...	77,361·5		Estimated value of incumbent pensions—		
England ...	4,397·5		Widows	11,110	
		81,759	Children	8,282	
Estimated value of contributions (assumed to be paid in English money) :—					19,392
Wives		134,398	Estimated value of contingent pensions—		
Children		38,653	Wives	153,481	
			Children	55,202	
					208,683
			Assurances		360
			Office charges		9,583
					238,018
			Estimated surplus		16,792
		254,810			254,810

13. If the rupee be valued at 1*s.* 9½*d.*, the capital in India will be reduced to 72,315*l.*, and the assurances and office charges to 337*l.* and 8,958*l.* respectively, giving an estimated surplus of 12,394*l.*

14. If the rupee be valued at 1*s.* 8*d.*, the capital in India will be reduced to 67,270*l.*, and the assurances and office charges to 313*l.* and 8,333*l.* respectively, giving an estimated surplus of 7,998*l.*

15. If the rupee be valued at 1*s.* 8·86*d.*, that being the average of the rates given in the letter from the Finance Department of the Government of India, dated 9th November 1880, the capital in India will stand at 70,167*l.*, and the assurances and office charges at 326*l.* and 8,692*l.* respectively, giving an estimated surplus of 10,523*l.*

16. Now, assuming the Secretary of State to authorise the conversion of the capital in India as at 31st March 1878 into English money in the manner already indicated, at the average rate of exchange of 1*s.* 8·86*d.* per rupee, and assuming that, for the present at all events, the contributions are to be paid in rupees at the rate of 1*s.* 8*d.* per rupee, taking as the

standard the fixed English money contributions, and assuming, further, that the estimated surplus of 10,523*l.* is to be appropriated in reduction of the contributions, or, which will be practically the same thing, in raising the value of a rupee, the next step is to calculate how much the rate of exchange should be raised to give effect to this appropriation of surplus. Now 10,523*l.* is 6·1387 per cent. of 173,051*l.*, the estimated value of the contributions if payable in English money, so that only 93·8613 per cent. of the said contributions may be considered as required for solvency of the Fund. That is, for every 12 rupees to the pound (rupee=1*s.* 8*d.*) only 11·263356 rupees are required, so that the appropriation of the said estimated surplus would have the effect of raising the rate of exchange to be used from 1*s.* 8*d.*, the assumed rate ordered by the Secretary of State, to $\frac{240d}{11\cdot263356}$, that is, 21·308*d.*, or a little over 1*s.* 9¼*d.* As the rate of exchange hitherto used for estimating the contributions payable in rupees has been taken at 1*s.* 11*d.* per rupee, this is equivalent to raising the existing rupee contributions in the ratio of 23*d.* to 21·308*d.*, or by as near as may be eight per cent.

17. If the conversion of the existing capital in India, as at date of valuation, be effected at 1*s.* 8*d.* per rupee, the surplus for appropriation, as already shown, would be 7,998*l.*, and instead of 21·308*d.* as the new value of a rupee for determining the rupee contributions, we should have 20·97*d.*, and the substitution of this rate for the existing rate of 23*d.*, or 1*s.* 11*d.*, would be equivalent to raising the existing rupee contributions by 9·7 per cent., a result only slightly differing from the 10 per cent. advised by Major-General Hannyngton.

18. In keeping the Indian accounts in the manner that has been indicated, the rupees constituting the year's balance would, of course, be converted into English money at the rate of 1*s.* 8*d.* per rupee, and the subscribers to the Fund would understand that the allowance of the higher rate of exchange by which to determine their rupee contributions was the effect of giving them the full benefit of the surplus shown on the valuation.

Note.—Throughout what has preceded the word contributions must be taken as including donations.

19. Although not strictly within the terms of this reference, it may be considered desirable to allude to the other point raised in the letter of 9th November 1880 from the Finance Department of the Government of India. Exception appears to be taken to the fact that Major-General Hannyngton has not brought into account in his valuation the potential liabilities connected with the Fund. This is quite correct, but the reason for the omission is obvious. I gather from his report of 1870 that Major-General Hannyngton has so drawn up the scheme of the Fund that all potential liabilities shall have a corresponding potential asset in the form of equivalent donations and contributions, so that if the valuation had taken account on the one side of potential liabilities, there would necessarily appear on the other side a corresponding potential asset of exactly equivalent estimated value.

Dated 6th December 1880.

Memorandum by—MAJOR-GENERAL J. HANNYNGTON.

Indian Service Family Pension Regulations.

With reference to the letter of the Government of India, No. 377, dated the 9th November 1880, I beg leave to say that the Government seems to have been misled by a supposed analogy between the constitution of the Civil Service Funds and that of the Military Family Pension Fund. The Government accordingly observes that the liabilities of the Family Pension Fund, like those of all similar institutions, may be classed into—

1. Incumbent,
2. Contingent,
3. Potential,

and percentages of these risks, as derived from a recent valuation of the Bengal Civil Fund, are then set forth.

2. The Government has not found in my valuation any reference to potential liabilities, and because of this apparent omission, the publication of my report and valuation has been suspended.

3. In answer to this unexpected objection, I must explain that the Indian Civil Funds are not by any means similar to the Family Pension Fund. They are, in most important respects, essentially dissimilar.

4. The Civil Funds are supported by percentages levied on salaries. Not one member pays (unless by accident) in due proportion to the benefits that his family will receive. However the liabilities may rise or fall, the sum of the contributions of members remains almost invariable. Hence arises the necessity for taking account of the several classes of liabilities mentioned by the Government of India. Hence also it is that valuations of the Civil Funds are so complex and so difficult as to task the skill of the most competent actuaries. It is no wonder that in times past they have been defective.

5. In the Family Pension Regulations, as its published rules very plainly show, each benefit is set against a corresponding and carefully adjusted payment. If a member marry he pays an immediate donation, with a rate of contribution proportionate to the pension of his widows.

If a child be born, a birth donation and a proper rate of subscription must be paid. If a widower remarry he has to contribute according to his then age and position, exactly on the same terms as if he were a bachelor contracting a first marriage. Thus it will be understood that in every case a determinate equation subsists, and that each obligation of the Fund is covered, as it arises, by a corresponding payment. It follows that in the Family Pension Regulations "potential liabilities" have no place.

6. On the question of exchange I cannot offer a confident opinion. There has been, for some years, a steady descent in the rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills on India, and until something like a limit has been reached, a valuation of the Family Pension Fund assets will be more or less uncertain.

7. Up to the present time exchange has not touched the Fund. The contributions received in England have discharged all claims, and, as shown in the margin, a considerable balance remains on hand. Under these circumstances I think that the Fund may safely await the course of events as to exchange, and that the reduction from 1*s.* 11*d.* to 1*s.* 9½*d.*, as ordered by the Secretary of State, will suffice, as was intended, until the next valuation as on 31st March 1883.

January 1873 to March 1880—

	£
Received	11,115
Paid	5,686
Balance ...	5,429

8. That the Indian Government should watch over the progress of the Fund is eminently desirable, and the views that may from time to time be held by the Government must command attention. Therefore, I proceed to say that if it be determined to establish a strict equilibrium of assets and liabilities as on the 31st March 1878, this may be done by—

1. Increase of contributions only.
2. Decrease of benefits only.
3. Readjustment of both.

Of these measures, the first is, I think, the best, and taking exchange at 1*s.* 8*d.*, as proposed by the Government of India, the requisite increase of contributions would be 10 per cent.

10. The second measure would press hardly on a helpless class. The benefits already granted to present incumbents cannot be altered, but all future benefits would be reduced by 7¼ per cent.

11. Thirdly, by a readjustment of both, the contributions would be increased by 5 per cent., and the future benefits of all kinds would be reduced by 3⅝ per cent.

No. 3353.

RESOLUTION by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the following Accounts and Finance Proceedings:—

January 1871, Nos. 20 to 57.
April 1877, Nos. 31 to 35.
May 1877, Nos. 3 to 5.
June 1877, No. 1.
July 1877, Nos. 117 to 121.
August 1877, No. 66.
April 1878, No. 350.
April 1879, Nos. 305 to 307.
June 1879, Nos. 377 to 398.

RESOLUTION.—These proceedings contain the record of the existing agreements with the several Local Governments for the administration of the provincial services.

2. These agreements are the outcome of what is popularly known as Lord Mayo's decentralisation scheme of 1870. The principles of that scheme could in 1870 only be applied in a limited and tentative manner. Certain heads of expenditure were handed over to the more unfettered control of Local Governments, together with the means of providing for them, consisting partly of the receipts under the same heads, and partly of a fixed consolidated allotment from the Imperial revenue. The Governments were to use as they pleased any surplus, but to make good any deficit, resulting from their administration.

3. In 1877 an important advance was made by handing over to certain Governments heads of revenue, but also introducing the principle of Provincial responsibility for works constructed for mere Local and Provincial purposes.

At the same time were issued (Resolution, Financial Department, No. 1709 of 22nd March 1877) new "rules and conditions," which are still the standard, for the administration by the Governments of all revenues and services handed over to them. All the Governments except that of Madras, which remains under the arrangements of 1870, readily accepted the more independent position offered to them; and in 1877, or subsequently, have entered into revised agreements of more or less extended scope, the latest (for Assam and British Burma) affecting almost all heads of revenue and expenditure. These agreements were in some cases for short terms, and all either have expired already, or will expire with the current year, except the two last specified, which extend to 1882-83. These two it is proposed, with the consent of the Local Governments concerned, to terminate on the 31st March next, in order to secure an early establishment of the decentralisation system in all the Provinces on a uniform and extended basis.

4. In the first place, it is now proposed to apply to the whole of India the principle upon which the most recent settlement, namely, that with Burma in 1879, was framed. That principle is that, instead of giving Local Governments a fixed sum of money to make good any excess of provincialised expenditure over provincialised receipts, a certain proportion of the Imperial revenue of each Province should be devoted to this object. Certain heads, as few in number as possible, are wholly or with minute local exceptions only, reserved as Imperial; others are divided, in proportions for the most part equal, between Imperial and Provincial; the rest are wholly, or with minute local exceptions only, made Provincial. The balance of transfers being against the Local Governments, is rectified for each Province by a fixed percentage on its Land Revenue (otherwise reserved as Imperial), except in Burma where the percentage is extended to the Imperial rice export duty and salt revenue also. The advantage of this system over that which now generally prevails is, that the Provincial Governments will be given a direct interest, not only in the provincialised revenue, but also in the most important item of Imperial revenue raised within their own Province.

5. Another important change which is contemplated requires somewhat fuller explanation. In the Resolution No. 3334, dated 14th December 1870, the Imperial Government, speaking broadly, announced a policy of divesting itself of both responsibility and control within certain limits, but a reservation was made (paragraph 17) of power to modify the resources granted, in the event of "some fiscal misfortune, such as heavy loss in the opium revenue, or national disaster, such as war or severe famine." On two occasions already within a decade this reservation has been acted on. On the occasion of the great famine of 1876-77 in Western and Southern India, the Supreme Government necessarily came to the rescue of the Local Governments in meeting the enormous outlay involved; but it directed that all Provincial and Local resources must be exhausted before Imperial aid could be supplied. This decision was unexceptionable in the sense in which it was meant; but it may have led to developments which were not altogether intended. The second occasion on which the reservation has been acted on is that of the Afghan war. The Local Governments were called upon during the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 to contribute £670,000 from the resources made their own by the decentralisation policy, and in the Financial Statement of 1880-81 (paragraph 170) the hope was expressed that they had been able "to afford this timely help to the general finances with little apparent difficulty." The circumstances of the time were, without doubt, peculiar, and the strain upon the finances was undoubtedly severe. But the sudden suspension of improvements in progress, the starvation of public works, and the discouragement of care and economy by requiring a surrender of their results could not, in themselves, be otherwise than prejudicial.

6. In modification, therefore, of the reservation hitherto in force, it is proposed to declare, on the one hand, that the Local Governments must look for no special aid from the Imperial Government except in the case of severe famine (and then only within limits to which allusion will presently be made); and on the other, that the Imperial Government will make no demand on them

Such a joint interest in the more important of these revenues already practically exists in most Provinces, although in a somewhat complex form. Regarding *Registration*, however, it may be observed that the present policy of the Government of India is not to look upon it as a source of revenue.

14. The Imperial Government will, henceforth, claim no share in the revenue from *Provincial Rates*, which will be appropriated wholly by the Local Governments.

15. The *Medical Establishments* have not hitherto been included in the provincial services, except in the case of Bombay and British Burma, because their cost is not immediately within the control of the Local Governments. But experience shows that these items are subject to little fluctuation; and it seems simpler and better now to include them in the provincial allotments. The *Ecclesiastical Establishments* are, to some extent, in a similar position, but it appears desirable, for various reasons, that they should, for the present, be provincially administered outside the new arrangements, on the fixed allotment system.

16. With respect to *Pensions*, some of the Local Governments have hitherto objected to become responsible for them, because the pensioners of one Government may draw their pensions from treasuries under another Government. But, as it is evidently desirable that the Government which grants a pension or gratuity should be responsible for its cost, the Governor General in Council has lately, in order to obviate that objection, allowed the inter-provincial adjustment of expenditure on pensions.

In the same way, it is proposed to allow the inter-provincial adjustment of revenue collected by one Local Government for another (such, for example, as the excise on spirit distilled, or on fermented liquors and drugs produced in India, when carried by land or sea, and under bond or otherwise, into some other Province).

None of these adjustments will appear in the Finance and Revenue Accounts; they will be effected outside these accounts by clearing or cancelling arrangements under the supervision of the Comptroller General, who will record all claims established, after mutual correspondence, by one Local Government against another or against the Imperial Government, and adjust them by periodical transfers from the balances of the debtor Governments to those of the creditor Governments.

17. *Railways, Irrigation and Navigation*, and *Other Public Works*.—The extent to which these works have up to the present time been provincialised is shown in the margin. Under the arrangements now in force, each Local Government bears, as a provincial charge, interest on the whole imperial part of the capital cost of every such work in its jurisdiction, of which capital and revenue accounts are kept, whether such cost has been recorded under 38 *Productive Public Works*, or under some other ordinary head, and is entirely responsible for its construction and administration. The connection of the Government of India with such works is confined to the enforcement of the rules and tests prescribed by itself or the Secretary of State, and to the provision of the funds required from the Imperial Treasury under the head of *Productive Public Works*. The Local Governments do not, of course, pay interest upon any part of the capital cost of such works which has been provided from Provincial Revenues, or by means of Local Debenture Loans the interest on which is a Provincial charge.

* In thousands of rupees.	Railways. Miles.	Irrigation Works, gross, including indirect Revenue.*
Now provincialised .	1,181	60,83
Now imperial	2,463	2,35,48
Total	3,644	2,96,31

18. Since the time, however, when the arrangements just described were matured, Public Works policy and prospects have altered most materially. The "Famine Relief and Insurance" annual allotment has been permanently fixed, the invocation of private interprise is producing a response the limits and effects

of which no one can now foresee, and the resources of the Empire for public works will require manipulation, as a whole, from new standpoints, and for the attainment of hitherto uncontemplated ends. Under these circumstances, it seems to be unwise, and might prove to be improvident, to stereotype, much more to alter hastily the *status quo*. Irrigation works will, probably, still be constructed almost entirely by the State, in which case provincialisation may still be freely pursued; but as regards Railways, the future is altogether uncertain. The Governor General in Council desires to make the administration of all these services as far as possible Provincial, but is unable, for the reasons explained, to give more than a general declaration of intention to provincialise hereafter every work which, on mature consideration, proves suitable for such treatment. Existing provincialisations will not be now interfered with, but should be considered to be provisional only.

19. The financial result shown in the figured statement may be summarised as under; the percentage of land revenue to be assigned to produce equilibrium is added :—

Provinces.	Revenues.*			Expenditure.*			Percentage of land revenue to be assigned to cover difference.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	
Bengal ...	6,76,58,8	4,06,26,2	10,82,85,0	48,81,5	4,06,26,2	4,55,07,7	38·4864
Madras ...	6,03,75,3	2,11,72,9	8,15,48,2	77,74,1	2,11,72,9	2,89,47,0	26·8838
Bombay ...	4,33,01,3	3,38,51,0	7,71,52,3	71,38,5	3,38,51,0	4,09,89,5	58·5554
N. W. P. and Oudh ...	5,18,50,0	2,79,46,0	7,97,96,0	32.51,6	2,79,46,0	3,11,97,6	22·3955
Punjab ...	1,47,05,0	1,43,57,0	2,90,62,0	27,73,7	1,43,57,0	1,71,30,7	43·2934
Central Provinces ...	53,89,1	65,72,9	1,19,62,0	14,25,7	65,72,9	79,98,6	48·4626
Assam ...	33,39,3	39,52,7	72,92,0	7,19,1	39,52,7	46,71,8	49·8224
British Burma ...	1,31,66,9	1,05,60,1	2,37,27,0	22,75,9	1,05,60,1	1,28,36,0	33·6150
Total ...	25,97,85,7	15,90,38,8	41,88,24,5	3,02,40,1	15,90,38,8	18,92,78,9	...

* In hundreds of rupees.

The above figures thus fall into the Budget Estimate of 1880-81, upon which the statement is based :—

	Revenues.*	Expenditure.*
Amount comprised in the Provincial arrangement as above ...	41,88,24,5	18,92,78,9
„ excluded as entirely Local	2,75,16,0	3,06,13,0
„ reserved as exclusively Imperial	25,78,26,5	47,57,25,1
Total ...	70,41,67,0	69,56,17,0

* In hundreds of rupees.

Nearly three-fifths of the revenues, and above one-fourth of the expenditure of British India, would thus be "provincialised"; that is to say, the Provincial Governments would have to a greater or less extent, according to the circumstances of each head, an interest in, and responsibility for, their administration.

20. While thus inviting the Local Governments to assume new obligations, the Government of India has assigned to them, simultaneously, the means of discharging these obligations. The prospects of the revenues which it is proposed to divide between the Central and Local Governments, as well as of those which will be exclusively provincial, are good, and the details of the administration will be so completely in the hands of the Local Governments, that they will be able effectually to promote economy as well as to develope the revenues. Their share of the increased resources thus obtained will be at their free disposal, subject always to standing rules to be made from time to time. After such modifications as may be made upon a consideration of the criticisms of the Local Governments, it is intended that this scheme should supersede all the existing contracts, with effect from the beginning of the financial year 1882-83.

21. The views of the Local Governments on this Resolution should reach the Government of India as early as possible. The object being simplicity and uniformity, combined with a complete development of the policy that it is expedient that a Local Government should possess a substantial independent interest in the improvement of the revenues which it collects, and the restriction of the expenditure which it incurs, the Governor General in Council anticipates the cordial co-operation of the Local Governments in this measure, and is confident that objections thereto will not be made inconsiderately.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Home, Foreign, Military, and Public Works Departments, as also to the Comptroller General and Accountants General, for information, and to the several Local Governments for immediate consideration, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Revised Scheme of Provincial Assignments for Provincial Services.

(It is to be understood that these proposals refer, generally, only to items recorded in the Accounts of the several Provinces, whether Civil or Public Works, and do not refer to items recorded in the Accounts of the Central Government only, such, for example, as the Mint, and Imperial Post Office and Telegraph Revenues, the Revenues of Ajmere and Coorg, the Guaranteed Railways or the East Indian, Frontier, Rajputana or Central India State Railways.)

REVENUES.

	IMPERIAL.	PROVINCIAL.
I.—Land Revenue ...	The whole except as entered in the Provincial column.	In *Burma*, Fisheries; in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, collections from the Terai, Bhabar and Dudhi Estates, Rents of Water Mills and Stone Quarries, and, in *Bombay*, Rents of Resumed Service Lands and Service Commutations. In all Provinces, a fixed percentage on the Imperial Land Revenue to cover the difference between the Provincial Revenue and the Provincial Expenditure.
II.—Tributes ...	The whole ...	*Nil.*
III.—Forest ...	Half ...	Half.
IV.—Excise ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
V.—Assessed Taxes ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	*Nil* ...	The whole.
VII.—Customs ..	All except as entered in the Provincial column.	All items other than Customs Duties; and, in *Burma* only, the same percentage on the Export Duties as on the Land Revenue.
VIII.—Salt ...	Ditto ...	All items other than Duty on Salt and Sale of Salt; and, in *Burma* only, the same percentage on the Salt Revenue as on the Land Revenue.
IX.—Opium ...	The whole ...	*Nil.*
X.—Stamps ...	Half ...	Half.
XI.—Registration ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
XIII.—Post Office ...	*Nil* ...	The whole.
XIV.—Minor Departments.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
XVI.—Law and Justice	Ditto ...	Ditto.
XVII.—Police ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
XVIII.—Marine ...	As at present ...	As at present.
XIX.—Education ...	*Nil* ...	The whole.
XX.—Medical ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
XXI.—Stationery and Printing.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
XXII.—Interest ...	All except as entered in Provincial column.	Interest on Government Securities (Provincial).
XXIII.—Pensions ...	Book transfers from the Military and Medical Funds and subscriptions to these Funds.	The remainder.
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	Gain by Exchange on Imperial Transactions, Premia on Bills and Unclaimed Bills of Exchange.	Ditto.
XXV.—Railway ...	As at present ...	Whatever is now Provincial in each Province.
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
XXVII.—Other Public Works.	Receipts from Military Works.	The remainder.
XXXI.—Gain by Exchange on Transactions with London.	The whole ...	*Nil.*

EXPENDITURE.

	IMPERIAL.	PROVINCIAL.
1.—Interest ...	The whole except as entered in in the Provincial column.	Interest on Local Debenture Loans. 4½ per cent. on the capital cost to the commencement of the year, and 2½ per cent on the capital cost during the year, of all Public Works, whether classified as *Productive Public Works* or not, of which capital and revenue accounts are kept; excepting, always, any portion of their cost supplied from Provincial Revenues or by Local Debenture Loans. The rate of interest on the cost of *Protective Public Works* will be the subject of special agreement.
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other accounts.	Interest on Service Funds and deposits in Savings Banks.	The remainder.
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	Of the Imperial share of the revenues.	Of the Provincial share of the revenues.
4.—Land Revenue ...	The same percentage on charges for collection of Land Revenue and on the cost of Surveys (including expenditure hitherto charged in the Accounts of the Central Government) and Settlements, elsewhere than in *Bombay* and *Madras*, as is retained of Land Revenue.	The remainder.
5.—Forest ...	Half ...	Half.
6.—Excise ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
8.—Provincial Rates ...	*Nil* ...	The whole.
9.—Customs ...	Ditto	Ditto.
10.—Salt ...	In *Madras* the whole. Elsewhere the purchase and manufacture of salt, and, in *Bengal*, the cost of preventive lines and operations; in *Bombay* charges connected with the administration of Salt Revenue in Portuguese India.	The remainder.
11.—Opium ...	The whole ..	*Nil.*
12.—Stamps ...	Half ...	Half.
13.—Registration ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
15.—Post Office ...	*Nil* ...	The whole.
16.—Telegraph ..	Ditto	Ditto.
17.—Administration ...	Account and Currency Offices and Allowances to Presidency Banks.	The remainder.
18.—Minor Departments ...	Archæological and Meteorological Departments, Censuses, Gazetteers and Statistical Memoirs.	Ditto.
19.—Law and Justice ...	*Nil*	The whole.
20.—Police ...	Frontier Police and Police employed on Imperial State Railways and on Salt preventive duties.	The remainder.
21.—Marine ..	Whatever is now Imperial.	What is now Provincial in each Province.
22.—Education ...	Ditto ..	The whole.
23.—Ecclesiastical ...	The whole ..	*Nil.*
24.—Medical .	*Nil*	The whole.
25.—Stationery and Printing.	Stationery purchased for Central Stores.	The remainder, including cost of stationery obtained from the Central Stores.
26.—Political .	The whole ...	*Nil.*
27.—Allowances and Assignments.	The whole except as in the Provincial column.	In *Bombay*, items now Provincial.
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.	The whole ..	*Nil.*
29.—Superannuations ..	Items not provided for in the Provincial column.	All pensions and gratuities, except pensions payable from the Military and Medical funds, brought to account in India, each Government being responsible for the pensions and gratuities which it now pays, or, hereafter, grants or recommends, however earned and wherever paid.
30.—Miscellaneous ..	Remittance of treasure, and discount on Supply Bills.	The remainder.
31.—Famine Relief ...	See paragraph 7 of Resolution.	See paragraph 7 of Resolution.
32.—Railways ...	As at present ...	Whatever is now Provincial.
33.—Irrigation ...	Payments to the Madras Canal Company.	Ditto.
34.—Other Public Works ...	Military Public Works, and, except in *British Burma*, Offices of the Supreme Government; Works in the Salt, Opium, Post Office, Imperial Telegraph and Ecclesiastical Departments, and on Mints and Currency Offices; and the Bengal Surveyor General's Offices.	Ditto.
38.—Loss by Exchange ...	The whole .	Ni

REVENUE.	Central Provinces.			British Burma.			Assam.			Bengal.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	(Omit Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	31,28,3	29,41,7	60,70,0	66,61,7	45,38,3	1,12,00,0	19,41,9	19,28,1	38,70,0	2,30,25,8	1,44,06,2	3,74,32,0
III.—Forest ...	5,80,5	5,80,5	11,61,0	7,10,0	7,10,0	14,20,0	90,0	90,0	1,80,0	2,93,0	2,93,0	5,86,0
IV.—Excise ...	9,14,0	9,14,0	18,28,0	8,88,5	8,88,5	17,77,0	9,60,0	9,60,0	19,20,0	42,05,0	42,05,0	*84,10,0
V.—Assessed Taxes	1,35,0	1,35,0	2,70,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	8,00,5	8,00,5	16,01,0
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	2,92,0	2,92,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	3,35,0	3,35,0	...	35,62,0	35,62,0
VII.—Customs ...	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	43,27,3	14,22,7	57,50,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	84,26,0	74,0	85,00,0
VIII.—Salt ...	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	1,49,4	75,6	2,25,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	2,38,27,0	1,23,0	2,39,50,0
X.—Stamps ...	5,84,0	5,84,0	11,68,0	3,94,5	3,94,5	7,89,0	3,16,5	3,16,5	6,33,0	58,00,0	58,00,0	1,16,00,0
XI.—Registration ...	29,0	29,0	58,0	12,5	12,5	25,0	18,5	18,5	37,0	5,37,5	5,37,5	10,75,0
XII.—Post Office ...	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
XV.—Minor Departments.	...	3,0	3,0	...	2,0	2,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	1,65,0	1,65,0
XVI.—Law and Justice	...	5,60,0	5,60,0	...	4,93,0	4,93,0	...	1,64,0	1,64,0	...	18,20,0	18,20,0
XVII.—Police ...	...	53,0	53,0	...	1,62,0	1,62,0	...	66,0	66,0	...	4,77,0	4,77,0
XVIII.—Marine ...	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	2,00,0	2,00,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	11,75,0	11,75,0
XIX.—Education ...	...	82,0	82,0	...	35,0	35,0	...	22,0	22,0	...	4,97,0	4,97,0
XX.—Medical ...	...	3,0	3,0	...	9,0	9,0	...	1,0	1,0	...	1,65,0	1,65,0
XXI.—Stationery and Printing.	...	19,0	19,0	...	5,0	5,0	...	1,0	1,0	...	1,05,0	1,05,0
XXII.—Interest ...	15,0	...	15,0	12,0	*Nil*	12,0	11,0	1,0	12,0	7,27,0	15,0	7,42,0
XXIII.—Superannuation...	...	2,0	2,0	...	5,0	5,0	...	1,0	1,0	...	76,0	76,0
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,0	10,0	11,0	5,0	22,0	27,0	...	30,0	30,0	12,0	6,65,0	6,77,0
XXV.—Railways ...	...	3,00,0	3,00,0	...	14,50,0	14,50,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	31,10,0	31,10,0
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation.	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	36,0	36,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	18,73,0	18,73,0
XXVII.—Other Public Works.	2,3	64,7	67,0	6,0	99,0	1,05,0	1,4	18,6	20,0	5,0	6,82,0	6,87,0
Total ...	53,89,1	65,72,9	1,19,62,0	1,31,66,9	1,05,60,1	2,37,27,0	33,39,3	39,52,7	72,92,0	6,76,58,8	4,06,26,2	10,82,85,0

* The following adjustments have been made on account of Shahjehanpur Rum, the duty on which will be credited to the Government of the Province in which the rum is consumed :—

Added to Bengal	1,10,0	Deducted, from North-Western Provinces 2,20,0.
" Punjab	1,00,0	
" Bombay	10,0	
	2,20,0	

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			Punjab.			Madras.			Bombay.			Total.		
Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
ting 00.) Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,56,37,7	1,34,52,3	5,90,90,0	1,16,17,5	88,69,5	2,04,87,0	3,42,98,8	1,26,11,2	4,69,10,0	1,29,10,0	2,49,94,0	3,79,04,0	13,92,21,7	8,37,41,3	22,29,63,0
5,90,0	5,90,0	11,80,0	3,75,0	3,75,0	7,50,0	2,10,0	2,10,0	4,20,0	8,25,0	8,25,0	16,50,0	36,73,5	36,73,5	73,47,0
17,40,0	17,40,0	*34,80,0	5,75,0	5,75,0	*11,50,0	30,50,0	30,50,0	61,00,0	27,05,0	27,05,0	*54,10,0	1,50,37,5	1,50,37,5	3,00,75,0
6,34,5	6,34,5	12,69,0	2,40,0	2,40,0	4,80,0	2,40,0	2,40,0	4,80,0	7,00,0	7,00,0	14,00,0	27,50,0	27,50,0	55,00,0
...	11,37,0	11,37,0	...	4,94,0	4,94,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	58,20,0	58,20,0
Nil	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	23,78,0	42,0	24,20,0	69,24,0	76,0	70,00,0	2,20,55,3	16,14,7	2,36,70,0
Nil	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	1,58,52,0	48,0	1,59,00,0	1,47,64,0	36,0	1,48,00,0	5,45,92,4	2,82,6	5,48,75,0
27,50,0	27,50,0	55,00,0	16,25,0	16,25,0	32,50,0	27,13,5	27,13,5	54,27,0	21,40,0	21,40,0	42,80,0	1,63,23,5	1,63,23,5	3,26,47,0
3,00,0	3,00,0	6,00,0	1,17,5	1,17,5	2,35,0	2,85,0	2,85,0	5,70,0	1,43,0	1,43,0	2,86,0	14,43,0	14,43,0	28,86,0
Nil	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	27,0	27,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	27,0	27,0
...	70,0	70,0	...	39,0	39,0	...	1,01,0	1,01,0	...	26,0	26,0	...	4,06,0	4,06,0
...	10,41,0	10,41,0	...	8,00,0	8,00,0	...	7,50,0	7,50,0	...	7,00,0	7,00,0	...	63,28,0	63,28,0
...	3,80,0	3,80,0	...	1,30,0	1,30,0	...	4,44,0	4,44,0	...	2,38,0	2,38,0	...	19,50,0	19,50,0
Nil	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	5,0	14,0	19,0	...	50,0	50,0	50	14,39,0	14,44,0
...	87,0	87,0	...	76,0	76,0	...	1,65,0	1,65,0	...	1,86,0	1,86,0	...	11,50,0	11,50,0
...	11,0	11,0	...	17,0	17,0	...	49,0	49,0	...	89,0	89,0	...	3,44,0	3,44,0
...	1,07,0	1,07,0	...	1,84,0	1,84,0	15,0	36,0	51,0	15,0	35,0	50,0	30,0	4,92,0	5,22,0
1,89,0	12,0	2,01,0	1,34,0	33,0	1,67,0	7,83,0	2,0	7,85,0	17,64,0	59,0	18,23,0	36,35,0	1,22,0	37,57,0
...	20,0	20,0	...	37,0	37,0	5,20,0	20,0	5,40,0	2,93,0	1,22,0	4,15,0	8,13,0	2,83,0	10,96,0
7,0	2,18,0	2,25,0	9,0	1,13,0	1,22,0	4,0	95,0	99,0	29,0	1,25,0	1,54,0	67,0	12,78,0	13,45,0
...	4,40,0	4,40,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	*Nil*	...	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	53,00,0	53,00,0
...	40,60,0	40,60,0	...	23,0	23,0	...	1,15,0	1,15,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	61,07,0	61,07,0
1,8	8,96,2	8,98,0	12,0	5,82,0	5,94,0	21,0	1,82,2	2,03,2	89,3	6,02,0	6,91,3	1,38,8	31,26,7	32,65,5
5,18,50,0	2,79,46,0	7,97,96,0	1,47,05,0	1,43,57,0	2,90,62,0	6,03,75,3	2,11,72,9	8,15,48,2	4,33,01,3	3,38,51,0	7,71,52,3	25,97,85,7	15,90,38,8	41,88,24,5

EXPENDITURE.	Central Provinces.			British Burma.			Assam.			Bengal.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	(Omit Rs.
1. Interest on Debt ...	...	2,89,0	2,89,0	...	6,49,0	6,49,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	37,69,0	37,69,0
2. Interest, Other Accounts	14,0	...	14,0	9,0	...	9,0	9,0	...	9,0	1,60,0	2,0	1,62,0
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	15,6	43,4	59,0	66,4	1,02,6	1,69,0	12,5	37,5	50,0	5,51,5	6,88,5	12,40,0
4. Land Revenue ...	...	6,48,0	6,48,0	10,36,2	10,94,8	21,31,0	2,10,8	6,72,2	8,83,0	1,57,2	29,65,8	31,23,0
5. Forest ...	3,50,5	3,50,5	7,01,0	5,05,0	5,05,0	10,10,0	80,0	80,0	1,60,0	1,88,0	1,88,0	3,76,0
6. Excise ...	29,0	29,0	58,0	7,5	7,5	15,0	5,0	5,0	10,0	1,35,0	1,35,0	2,70,0
7. Assessed Taxes ...	5	5	1,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	50,0	50,0	1,00,0
8. Provincial Rates ...	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	6,0	6,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
9. Customs ...	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	2,76,0	2,76,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	7,00,0	7,00,0
10. Salt ...	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	3,0	3,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	31,0	22,0	53,0
12. Stamps ...	18,0	18,0	36,0	14,0	14,0	28,0	11,0	11,0	22,0	2,17,0	2,17,0	4,34,0
13. Registration ...	14,5	14,5	29,0	10,0	10,0	20,0	14,0	14,0	28,0	3,24,0	3,24,0	6,48,0
15. Post Office ...	...	42,0	42,0	...	12,0	12,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
17. Administration ...	61,0	3,53,0	4,14,0	72,0	3,81,0	4,53,0	44,0	2,33,0	2,77,0	2,70,0	14,78,0	17,48,0
18. Minor Departments ...	38,5	27,5	66,0	59,0	81,0	1,40,0	18,0	8,0	26,0	2,13,0	2,86,0	4,99,0
19. Law and Justice ...	...	12,52,0	12,52,0	...	15,50,0	15,50,0	...	5,68,0	5,68,0	...	93,44,0	93,44,0
20. Police ...	...	11,69,0	11,69,0	...	16,96,0	16,96,0	62,0	7,68,0	8,30,0	...	41,00,0	41,00,0
21. Marine ...	1,0	...	1,0	...	5,07,0	5,07,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	12,17,0	12,17,0
22. Education ...	...	5,53,0	5,53,0	...	3,04,0	3,04,0	...	2,00,0	2,00,0	...	26,90,0	26,90,0
24. Medical ...	...	2,84,0	2,84,0	...	2,19,0	2,19,0	...	1,11,0	1,11,0	...	15,23,0	15,23,0
25. Stationery and Printing	...	1,14,0	1,14,0	...	1,70,0	1,70,0	...	54,0	54,0	13,00,0	9,48,0	22,48,0
27. Allowances ...	5,07,0	...	5,07,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	69,0	...	69,0	11,81,0	...	11,81,0
29. Superanuations ...	...	1,54,0	1,54,0	...	1,26,0	1,26,0	...	55,0	55,0	...	9,74,0	9,74,0
30. Miscellaneous ...	4,0	22,0	26,0	15,0	20,0	35,0	11,0	55,0	66,0	41,0	3,02,0	3,43,0
32. Railways ...	...	2,60,0	2,60,0	...	8,90,0	8,90,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	30,90,0	30,90,0
33. Irrigation and Navigation.	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	4,27,0	4,27,0	...	1,59,0	1,59,0	...	40,00,0	40,00,0
34. Other Public Works ...	3,72,1	8,24,5	11,96,6	4,81,8	32,91,2	37,73,0	1,72,8	12,51,0	14,23,8	62,8	53,63,9	54,26,7
TOTAL ...	14,25,7	64,47,9	78,73,6	22,75,9	1,23,36,1	1,46,12,0	7,19,1	42,87,7	50,06,8	48,81,5	4,43,77,2	4,92,58,7
Provincial { Surplus (+)	...	+1,25,0	+1,25,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial { Deficit (—)	...	...	...	...	—17,76,0	—17,76,0	...	—3,35,0	—3,35,0	...	—37,51,0	—37,51,0
Total ...	14,25,7	65,72,9	79,98,6	22,75,9	1,05,60,1	1,28,36,0	7,19,1	39,52,7	46,71,8	48,81,5	4,06,26,2	4,55,07,7

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			Punjab.			Madras.			Bombay.			Total.		
perial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
g 00.) Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	29,48,0	29,48,0	...	70,0	70,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,25,0	77,25,0
47,0	11,0	58,0	18,0	1,0	19,0	6,36,8	2,2	6,39,0	7,95,0	73,0	8,68,0	16,88,8	89,2	17,78,0
1,56,2	1,48,8	3,05,0	32,9	76,1	1,09,0	1,38,4	1,49,6	2,88,0	6,15,1	2,64,9	8,80,0	15,88,6	15,11,4	31,00,0
5,84,4	39,02,6	44,87,0	3,77,1	19,07,9	22,85,0	...	42,26,0	42,26,0	...	66,50,0	66,50,0	23,65,7	2,20,67,3	2,44,33,0
4,27,5	4,27,5	8,55,0	3,00,0	3,00,0	6,00,0	2,07,5	2,07,5	4,15,0	6,00,0	6,00,0	12,00,0	26,58,5	26,58,5	53,17,0
75,5	75,5	1,51,0	29,5	29,5	59,0	1,10,0	1,10,0	2,20,0	96,0	96,0	1,92,0	4,87,5	4,87,5	9,75,0
3,0	3,0	6,0	2,0	2,0	4,0	6,0	6,0	12,0	13,5	13,5	27,0	75,0	75,0	1,50,0
..	4,0	4,0	...	39,0	39,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	49,0	49,0
il	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	2,40,0	2,40,0	...	8,44,0	8,44,0	...	20,60,0	20,60,0
il	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	14,25,0	...	14,25,0	6,88,0	5,68,0	12,56,0	21,44,0	5,93,0	27,37,0
53,5	53,5	1,07,0	68,5	68,5	1,37,0	71,5	71,5	1,43,0	1,03,5	1,03,5	2,07,0	5,57,0	5,57,0	11,14,0
42,5	1,42,5	2,85,0	68,0	68,0	1,36,0	2,09,5	2,09,5	4,19,0	1,45,0	1,45,0	2,90,0	9,27,5	9,27,5	18,55,0
il	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	83,0	83,0	...	1,07,0	1,07,0	...	90,0	90,0	...	3,34,0	3,34,0
2,24,0	12,39,0	14,63,0	1,58,0	10,66,0	12,24,0	2,99,1	9,54,9	12,54,0	4,31,0	12,09,0	16,40,0	15,59,1	69,13,9	84,73,0
1,75,0	1,59,0	3,34,0	71,0	77,0	1,48,0	1,67,4	3,44,6	5,12,0	99,0	1,54,0	2,53,0	8,40,9	11,37,1	19,78,0
...	54,00,0	54,00,0	...	33,00,0	33,00,0	...	49,40,0	49,40,0	...	53,00,0	53,00,0	...	3,16,54,0	3,16,54,0
...	38,36,0	38,36,0	1,32,0	26,68,0	28,00,0	3,00,0	38,30,0	41,30,0	47,0	39,96,0	40,43,0	5,41,0	2,20,63,0	2,26,04,0
Nil	*Nil*	*Nil*	9,0	...	9,0	78,0	12,0	90,0	...	44,0	44,0	88,0	17,80,0	18,68,0
...	8,92,0	8,92,0	...	6,57,0	6,57,0	...	10,58,0	10,58,0	...	10,28,0	10,28,0	...	73,82,0	73,82,0
...	9,38,0	9,38,0	...	5,44,0	5,44,0	...	10,62,0	10,62,0	...	11,36,0	11,36,0	...	58,17,0	58,17,0
...	5,29,0	5,29,0	...	4,24,0	4,24,0	1,15,5	6,73,5	7,89,0	1,50,0	5,12,0	6,62,0	15,65,5	34,24,5	49,90,0
12,00,0	...	12,00,0	7,10,0	...	7,10,0	22,48,0	...	22,48,0	13,56,0	68,60,0	82,16,0	72,71,0	68,60,0	1,41,31,0
...	10,78,0	10,78,0	...	4,67,0	4,67,0	9,12,2	7,85,8	16,98,0	4,44,0	10,54,0	14,98,0	13,56,2	46,93,8	60,50,0
31,0	1,70,0	2,01,0	65,0	1,51,0	2,16,0	45,0	2,35,0	2,80,0	1,30,0	2,00,0	3,30,0	3,42,0	11,55,0	14,97,0
	3,87,0	3,87,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	46,27,0	46,27,0
	18,82,0	18,82,0	...	17,0	17,0	...	3,28,0	3,28,0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	68,13,0	68,13,0
32,0	28,73,6	30,05,6	7,32,7	24,00,0	31,32,7	8,04,2	15,37,8	23,42,0	14,25,4	27,14,1	41,39,5	41,83,8	2,02,56,1	2,44,39,9
51,6	2,71,00,0	3,03,51,6	27,73,7	1,44,16,0	1,71,89,7	77,74,1	2,10,90,9	2,88,65,0	71,38,5	3,36,55,0	4,07,93,5	3,02,40,1	16,37,10,8	19,39,50,9
...	+8,46,0	+8,46,0	...	...	...	...	+82,0	+82,0	...	+1,96,0	+1,96,0	...	—46,72,0	—46,72,0
...	...	...	...	—59,0	—59,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,51,6	2,79,46,0	3,11,97,6	27,73,7	1,43,57,0	1,71,30,7	77,74,1	2,11,72,9	2,89,47,0	71,38,5	3,38,51,0	4,09,89,5	3,02,40,1	15,90,38,8	18,92,78,9

The following Addenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

No. 3358.

C. P. C.

PAGE 24.

Add the following as Section 51A :—

51A. An officer of the State Railway Department who was not in permanent employment in the Department on the 31st August 1881 is not eligible for pension. But the case of any officer transferred from qualifying service to service in the State Railway Department on or after the 1st September 1881 will be specially considered.

No. 3359.

DEFINITIONS.

PAGE X.

Insert the following Definition :—

MINISTERIAL OFFICER means an officer, whether his appointment to the service is gazetted or not, whose duties are not of an administrative or executive character, but who is employed as a member of an office establishment.

Examples.—A Registrar, an Accountant, or a Clerk is a Ministerial Officer. A Tahsildar, a Police Inspector, or Constable, or a Teacher in a School, is not a Ministerial Officer.

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th September, 1881.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 531.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Little, Bengal S. C., 1st Assistant Quartermaster General, (m. c.) for one year,—343 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant T. S. M. Woolley, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 532.—Surgeon-Major L. F. Dickson, M.D., 13th Native Infantry, is granted 30 days' extension (u. p. a.) without pay, of the furlough notified in G. G. O. No. 372 of 1881.

No. 533.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain (Brevet Major) the Hon'ble G. C. Napier, General List, Infantry, (u. p. a.) for one month.

Surgeon-Major C. Planck, (p. a.) for one week.

Sub-Conductor P. Wallace, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for three months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 534.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 12th August, 1881, page 4186.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Hunter Thompson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th June, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Harmer Sibley, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th June, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Langford Brown, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3rd July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Henry Power, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 27th May, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Howell Beynon, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 4th July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Stanhope Fox, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th June, 1881.

Brigade Surgeon Robert Bird, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 12th May, 1881.

Surgeon-Major William Henry Harris, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Surgeon-Major Samuel Jardine Wyndowe, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 15th June, 1881.

THE Queen has approved of the undermentioned Officer being permitted to resign the Service :—

Surgeon Henry Mallins, of the Bengal Army. Dated 25th July, 1881.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Hunter Thompson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th June, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Harmer Sibley, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th June, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Langford Brown, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3rd July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Henry Power, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 27th May, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Howell Beynon, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 4th July, 1881.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Stanhope Fox, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th June, 1881.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-Major Edward Taylor, of the Bengal Army. Dated 15th March, 1880.

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd August, 1881, pages 4345 and 4348.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 18th March, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Gordon Thomson, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 14th June, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Ross Church, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 14th June, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Butler Young, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th June, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Dallas Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th June, 1881.

HER Majesty has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Frederick Power Lawrence White, from the 72nd Foot. Dated 2nd May, 1879, but to rank from 24th July, 1873.

Lieutenant Vesey Mangles Stockley, from the 40th Foot. Dated 28th August, 1879, but to rank from 5th October, 1871.

Lieutenant John Mark Anthony Retallick, from the 25th Foot. Dated 4th November, 1879, but to rank from 10th September, 1875.

"London Gazette," dated the 30th August, 1881, page 4453.

THE following admissions to the Indian Medical Service have been approved by Her Majesty:—

To be Surgeons. Dated 2nd April, 1881:—

BENGAL.

Herbert Tyrrell Griffiths.
Frederick Daly Cæsar Hawkins.
John Adams Cunningham.
Harry Chalmers Hudson.
Alexander Silcock.
Patrick Mullane.
John William Rodgers.
James Farquharson Maclaren.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 535.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Major.

Captain Charles Hyder Forster, General List, Infantry,—27th September, 1881.

No. 536.—NATIVE ARMY—

8th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Wuzeer Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Saleh Mahomed Khan, invalided; Kote-Duffadar Sujaoodeen, to be Jemadar, *vice* Wuzeer Singh, promoted,—15th June, 1881.

7th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Doorgah Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Dabee Sing, invalided; Color-Havildar Soob Kurrun Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Doorgah Sing, promoted,—19th July, 1881.

14th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Ruttun Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Meeah Singh, invalided; Havildar Matab Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ruttun Singh, promoted,—19th July, 1881.

26th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Nahar Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Kan Singh, invalided; Havildar Uttur Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nahar Singh, promoted,—19th August, 1881.

No. 537.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Sub-Conductor Henry Saw, Assistant Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory.	Conductor ...	25th August, 1881.	
Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) Patrick Wyer.	Ditto	Ditto	Conductor J. Jackson, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor William Carew from the Seconded List, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor Wyer.

Sub-Conductor Edwin Berry from the Supernumerary List, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Grimshaw, pensioned.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 538.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps, to be designated the "Rohilkhund Volunteer Rifle Corps."

The corps will be attached to the 1st Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteer Rifle Corps, for administrative purposes.

No. 539.—*Rohilkhund Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—

Captain P. H. Wallerstein, Bengal S. C., to be Major-Commandant.

SPECIAL.

No. 540.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the following appointments:—

Quetta Division.

Colonel S. DeB. Edwardes, C.B., Bombay Infantry, to command the Infantry Brigade with the rank of Brigadier-General (2nd class), *vice* Brigadier-General J. H. Henderson, Bombay S. C., deceased. Dated 20th September, 1881.

Captain A. M. Hogg, 2nd Regiment, Sind Horse, to be Brigade Major, Cavalry Brigade, with effect from the 12th September, 1881, *vice* Captain W. Christie, vacated on being appointed a probationer for the Army Pay Department.

The 1st October 1881.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 541.—The following pomotions are made, with effect from the 1st October, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon Olliver Thomas Duke, M.B.
" Francis Cobham Nicholson, M.B.
" Thomas Holbein Hendley.
" William Henry Gregg, M.B.
" Albert Baird Seaman.
" Frederick Augustus Smyth.
" Herbert Boyd.
" John Lloyd, M.D.
" William Michael Courtney.
" Edward Butler Ruttledge.
" Thomas Robinson, M.B.
" Daniel Nicholas Martin, M.D.

Surgeon Alexander Bannerman Strahan.
" William Alexander Crauford Roe.
" C. John Walford Meadows.
" William Napier Keefer.
" Andrew Deane.
" William Flood Murray, M.B.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 542.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 518 of 1881, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1881, with effect from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Joseph Reay, Bengal S. C.,—1st October, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Winson, Bengal S. C.,—1st October, 1881.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Captain*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th September, 1881.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 20th to the 26th September, 1881:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.	Major F. N. Dudgeon ...	7th September, 1881.	Shrinagar, Kashmir.	...	...
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Captain A. C. LeQuesne ...	20th September, 1881.	Jhelum ...	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 20th to the 26th September, 1881.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Edwin Christy (*a*) ...	2nd-Lieutenant	8th Hussars ...	13th Dec., 1880	Intestate	1,059 4 4	...	26th November, 1881.
Herbert Edward Richardson (*b*).	2nd-Lieutenant	1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.	11th May, 1881	No will left	684 7 4	...	Ditto.
Indian Military Service.							
Joseph Hargreaves Senior (*c*).	Conductor ...	Commissariat Department.	8th June, 1881	Intestate	236 15 11	...	Ditto.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin—Father.*—J. F. Christy, Esq., 32, Queen's Gate Gardens, South Kensington, London S. W.
(*b*) *Next-of-kin—Mother.*—Mrs. M. F. Richardson, 3, Stanley Gardens, Kensington Pk., London.
(*c*) *Next-of-kin—Father.*—Revd. Dr. Joseph Senior, Scarborough, Yorkshire.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th September, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 38.—Mr. Vincent McCarthy, to be a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Captain*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th September 1881.

No. 311.—Mr. J. Donnan, Assistant Engineer, British Burma, is promoted from the 3rd to 2nd Grade, with effect from the 23rd September 1881.

No. 312.—Mr. F. W. Eicke, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, is confirmed in that grade from the 15th July 1881.

The 27th September 1881.

No. 313.—Captain J. W. Ottley, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer in Class III, *vice* Mr. Garbett, on privilege leave.

The 28th September 1881.

No. 314.—Mr. C. C. Harold, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Quinlan, or until further orders.

No. 315.—Mr. F. Hutchinson, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, is on return from furlough posted to the Public Works Accounts Office, Bombay, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 316.—Sub-Conductor J. Hobhouse, Assistant Barrack Master, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Barrack Master, 2nd Class, with effect from 7th May 1881.

The 29th September 1881.

No. 318.—Notice is hereby given for general information that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to issue final orders that the steamer service, at present worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, between Goalundo and Serajgunge, shall not be continued after the 31st December 1881.

No. 319.—Mr. J. W. Hensley, Assistant Superintendent, 4th Grade, Telegraph Department, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the Public Works Accounts Establishment, with the rank of Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, and is posted to the Office of Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

TELEGRAPH.

The 29th September 1881.

No. 317.—To fill existing vacancies in the Indian Telegraph Department, consequent on the death of Major J. Eckford, R.E., the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from the 20th August 1881:—

Name.	From		To
	Permanent appointment.	Officiating appointment.	
Mr. W. K. D'O. Bignell.	Superintendent, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, 1st Grade.
Mr. H. P. Owen	Superintendent, 3rd Grade.	Superintendent, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. N. Toulmin.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, 3rd Grade.	Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1881.

From the 2nd April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 21st September 1881.

No. 1900.—Colonel J. W. Willoughby Osborne, C.B., Resident, 3rd Class, Political Agent, Gwalior, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, from the 17th September 1881.

By Order,
J. BURNE, *Captain,*
2nd Asst. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 22nd September 1881.

No. 1891 *G.*—Surgeon-Major L. D. Spencer, M.D., Officiating Agency Surgeon, Rajputana, and Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination, Rajputana, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1255 G., dated 8th July 1881, from the afternoon of the 13th July to the afternoon of the 9th September 1881.

Surgeon A. Adams, Officiating Medical Officer of the Western Rajputana States Agency and the Erinpura Irregular Force, held visiting medical charge of the Civil Stations, Rajputana, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 9th September 1881.

The 23rd September 1881.

No. 1932 *G.*—Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Officiating Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway Police, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 16th September 1881, of the privilege leave

granted him in this Office Notification No. 1667 G., dated 19th August 1881.

Mr. J. R. Tregear, Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway Police, will hold charge of the current duties of the Office of Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway Police, in addition to his own, during Lieutenant Ravenshaw's absence on leave.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 20th September 1881.

No. 2321 *S.*—Mr. F. St. G. M. Smith, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Jodhpore Branch Railway Division, is granted leave of absence for three months to enable him to study the native language, under paragraph 27, Section i, Chapter II, of the Public Works Department Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same in December next.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

The 24th September 1881.

No. 2379 *R.*—Mr. F. St. G. M. Smith, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Military Works and Roads Division, to the Jodhpore Branch Railway Division.

Mr. Smith joined the latter division on the afternoon of the 13th August 1881.

No. 2381 *R.*—Mr. Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Jodhpore Branch Railway Division, to the Military Works and Roads Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 2nd September 1881.

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rajputana.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th September 1881.

No. 43.—The undermentioned student of the Lahore Medical School, having passed the final examination, is admitted into the service as an Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 1st August 1881, and is placed on the provincial list of the Punjab:—

Miran Bakhsh Utarid.

No. 44.—The undermentioned students of the Lahore Medical School, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as Assistant Surgeons, with effect from 1st August 1881, and are placed on the provincial list of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—

Gopal Chundra Gupta.
Nil Rattan Banerjee.
Bhola Nath.

The 5th August 1881.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 23rd September 1881.

No. 61.—Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 20th August 1881.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director General of Rys.

NOTICE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive tenders from parties desirous of leasing the water-power available at Kharakwasla, "Lake Fife;" the available power is variable: from July to January, inclusive, the minimum is about 130 actual horse-power, from beginning of February to end of April, it decreases from about 130 to about 40, and during the months of May and June the power which can be guaranteed is very small. Kharakwasla is situated south-west of Poona, 11 miles from the Railway Station, with which it is connected by a good road; about 4 acres of land close to the canal are available as sites for factories, &c. In the last year the area of sugarcane grown under the Mutha canals in the neighbourhood of Poona was 1,966 acres; this area is capable of still further extension to a probable area of 2,500 acres. Under these circumstances, it is thought that the above power offers an inducement for the erection of a sugar manufactory, of which none at present exists in the Bombay Presidency.

Information regarding the actual heads and discharges available throughout the year and all other particulars can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona. Tenders will be received up to the 15th November 1881.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

WILLIAM CLERKE, M.INST., C.E.,
Exe. Engr. for Irrigation, Poona Division.

POONA,
The 31st August 1881.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st July 1881.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans								4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven Shillings Sterling per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, Re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.					
Balance of 15th July 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,26,773	30,57,900	2,18,36,300	1,08,23,200	1,75,68,500	2,89,47,000	46,03,400	1,87,000	1,09,59,100	9,36,50,600	1,08,500	33,07,000	64,300	...	19,66,35,592
Stock transferred to London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st July 1881	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	7,000	21,500	...	...	...	...	22,800	...	...	...	...	63,300
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st July 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,500	...	...	...	10,000	1,09,000	...	...	...	...	1,34,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st July 1881	...	...	...	5,333	33,200	63,200	1,62,800	29,300	13,800	...	...	78,300	2,31,200	...	...	...	...	6,17,133
	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,32,106	30,91,100	2,19,11,500	1,09,93,000	1,76,36,300	2,89,60,800	46,03,400	1,87,000	1,10,47,400	9,40,13,600	1,08,500	33,07,000	64,300	...	19,74,52,025
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	7,040	4,000	94,500	5,000	1,54,900	1,01,500	...	...	80,000	87,000	...	...	...	...	5,33,940
Balance on 31st July 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,25,066	30,87,100	2,18,17,000	1,09,88,000	1,74,81,400	2,88,59,300	46,03,400	1,87,000	1,09,67,400	9,39,26,600	1,08,500	33,07,000	64,300	...	19,69,18,085

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st May 1881, enfaced from India 4,168 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,582 lakhs.

„ 1st „ 1881 to 15th June	„	„	„	34 „	„	8 „
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „	„	„	„	10 „	„	9 „
„ 1st July „ to 15th July	„	„	„	9 „	„	5 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „	„	„	„	8 „	„	5 „
				4,229 lakhs.		3,609 lakhs.
				3,609 „		
Balance against India				620 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 26th September 1881.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

granted him in this Office Notification No. 1667 G., dated 19th August 1881.

Mr. J. R. Tregear, Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway Police, will hold charge of the current duties of the Office of Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway Police, in addition to his own, during Lieutenant Ravenshaw's absence on leave.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

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Nil Rattan Banerjee.
Bhola Nath.

The 5th August 1881.

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Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

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Offg. Director General of Rys.

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Information regarding the actual heads and discharges available throughout the year and all other particulars can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona. Tenders will be received up to the [illegible] November 1881.

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WILLIAM CLERKE, M.INST., C.E.,

Exe. Engr. for Irrigation, Poona Division.

POONA,
The 31st August 1881.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st July 1881.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS STERLING PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE FOR 15 YEARS, RE-PAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	REDUCED 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.					
Balance of 15th July 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,26,773	30,57,900	2,18,36,300	1,08,23,200	1,75,68,500	2,89,47,000	46,03,400	1,87,000	1,09,59,100	9,36,50,600	1,08,500	33,07,000	64,300	...	19,66,35,592
Stock transferred to London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st July 1881	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	7,000	21,500	...	...	...	...	22,800	...	...	...	...	63,300
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st July 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,500	...	...	...	10,000	1,09,000	...	...	...	...	1,34,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st July 1881	...	...	...	5,333	33,200	63,200	1,62,800	29,300	13,800	...	...	78,300	2,31,200	...	...	...	...	6,17,133
	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,32,106	30,91,100	2,19,11,500	1,09,93,000	1,76,36,300	2,89,60,800	46,03,400	1,87,000	1,10,47,400	9,40,13,600	1,08,500	33,07,000	64,300	...	19,74,52,025
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	7,040	4,000	94,500	5,000	1,54,900	1,01,500	...	...	80,000	87,000	...	...	...	...	5,33,940
Balance on 31st July 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,25,066	30,87,100	2,18,17,000	1,09,88,000	1,74,81,400	2,88,59,300	46,03,400	1,87,000	1,09,67,400	9,39,26,600	1,08,500	33,07,000	64,300	...	19,69,18,085

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st May 1881, enfaced from India 4,168 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,582 lakhs.

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„ 16th „ „ to 31st „	„	„	„	8 „	„	„	5 „
				4,229 lakhs.			3,609 lakhs.
				3,609 „			
Balance against India				620 lakhs.			

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 26th September 1881.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 19	...	...	...	23	22,42,474	5,88,186
„ 20	...	...	...	23	22,42,426	5,88,186
„ 21	...	...	...	23	22,42,126	5,88,186
„ 22	...	...	20	...	22,43,021	5,88,205
„ 23	Holiday.					
„ 24	...	...	...	...	22,43,021	5,88,205

CALCUTTA MINT, The 26th Sept. 1881. } R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E., Offg. Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
H109	... M 57—04975 ...	50	Pallonji Hirjibhoy, Hurda.
H110	... M 43—92183 ...	100	Narotumdass Ranchordoss, Bombay.
M53	... M 22—99563 „ —99564	10	Govindji Vellji, Bombay.
M54	... M 41—05821 „ —05822 M 8—70409 „ —83464	10 5	Lalji Jodowji, Bombay.

BOMBAY, The 27th September 1881. }

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
187	... O 96—64941 ...	100	Binraj Futchchand.
190	... O 71—63530 ...	500	Peary Lal Raja Sing.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
152	... O 77—19855 ...	10	Mr. Geo. Graham, Officiating Traffic Superintendent, Tirhoot, Patna and Gya State Railway.
154	... O 85—54980 ...	20	Soonoor Sing.
113	... O 63—24208 L 36—21201	20	Chintamony Dey.

CALCUTTA, The 27th September 1881. }

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 10—57582 ...	100	Pershothum Bhanjee, Cochin.

CALICUT, The 22nd September 1881. }

BROOKE LEGGATT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 11—27331 ...	20	Doctor Daniel Gillespie, Retired Surgeon-Major, Coconada.

COCONADA, The 15th September 1881. }

E. G. RICKETTS,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
37	... O 74—82881 ...	1,000	John Gibson, Esq., Assam.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
43	... E 17—51383 ...	20	Mrs. M. Atkins, Allahabad.

LAHORE, The 23rd September 1881. }

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
41	... B 63—50535 ...	10	Narasimha Charri, Madura.
42	... B 61—19085 ...	50	S. Mathawala, on account of Roopram, North Arcot.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
73	... B 60—35670 ... B 57—85369 ...	10 20	C. B. Seshaghiri Ráo, Bangalore.
74	... B 40—25993 ...	5	Nursey Juggeevun, Madras.
75	... B 64—08628 ...	20	Maravadi Adaji, Ráyachand, Shimoga.
76	... B 47—13706 ...	5	R. Srírámulu Chetti, Clerk, Accountant General's Office, Madras.
77	... B 46—85649 ... „ —85660 ...	5 5	Mr. B Hounsfield Conyers, Dindigul.
78	... B 68—25477 ...	100	V. Subroya Chetti, Chidambaram, South Arcot District.
79	... B 61—88977 ... B 68—21659 ... „ —25750 ...	50 100 100	Ranganswámi Chetti, Rice Merchant, Tripliken, Madras.
14	... B 61—47196 * „ —45763 B 66—61362 * „ —61358	50 100	Nursey Juggeevun, Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, The 19th September 1881. }

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880-81.		Rs.	
H19	... F 8—73606 ...	20	Wazeerbi, widow of Nabi Bux, Chowkey Mohulla, near Nagpoda, Bombay.
1881-82.			
M3	... F 10—78738 * „ —78739	100	Lalljee Poonsey, Bombay.

* Mismatched.

NAGPUR, The 22nd September 1881. }

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptlr., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th September 1881.

Tenders are invited for a service by steamer from Calcutta to Port Blair and thence to Camorta, and back *viâ* Port Blair, Rangoon and Port Blair to Calcutta, once in every four weeks. The contract to commence on the 1st May 1882 and to last two years.

Tenders should state—

(1).—Tonnage of steamer, both gross register and net register.

(2).—The horse-power of the engines.

(3).—The maximum number of passengers of each class that can be carried.

(4).—The rates of fares for Government passengers of each class.

(5).—The rates of freight at which cargo will be carried.

(6).—The time to be occupied between port and port.

(7).—The subsidy required.

(8).—Any further particulars of importance.

2. Tenders should be submitted on or before the 1st January 1882, addressed to the Director General of the Post Office of India, Calcutta, to whom intending tenderers may in the meantime apply for any further information they desire.

3. The Director General does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, or any tender, or to assign any reason for rejection of tender.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 22nd September 1881.

No. 6915.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Mr. J. A. Betham is appointed to be Superintendent of the Nagpur Division.

Mr. D. Schmid is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Nagpur Division during the absence on leave of Mr. Betham.

Mr. P. Gorman is appointed sub. *pro tem.* to be Superintendent, 4th Grade, and is posted to the Chhatisgarh Division.

Mr. G. Stanyon is appointed to be Superintendent of the Nerbada Division.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 30th September 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	8th Oct.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 "	7th "	Str. *Hussara.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 "	8th "	P. & O. Str. *Siam.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama, also for Australian Colonies	7 "	4th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 "	3rd "	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 "	2nd "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 "	6th "	Str. *Simla.**
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Rangoon	7 "	6th "	Str. *Commilla.*
Persian Gulf	7 "	1st "	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8 ;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8 ;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8 ;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8 ;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اوسكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوںمين نكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salaya or Serain. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kunduri Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Chereupani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jaffnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaittivu or Moseletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1-12*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnaraun River. *Re. 1-8*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re.*

Ceylon, East Coast—

Batticaloa Roadstead. *Annas 8.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
Samuie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Rs. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

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List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile, Compression $\frac{1}{293}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8 *Annas 4.*
„ 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 13 Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast *Annas 4.*
„ 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.
„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of Votes on the propositions submitted in Circular No. 2, dated 15th June 1881.

Subject.	For	Against
1. Alteration of Rule 43, to enable subscribers to pay their subscriptions to the London Agents at the market rate of exchange, as proposed in paragraph 3.	771	17
2. Amendment of Rule 42, by the addition of bye-law 17 relating to deductions from pay or pension bills, as proposed in paragraph 4.	751	27

By Order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

FUND OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 28th September 1881.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 038622, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Gopi Lall Pande, and last endorsed to Tares Chandra Pande, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

TARES CHANDRA PANDE,
Pakour, Zillah Bhagulpore.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 066485, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Deno Nauth Banerjee, and last endorsed to Hara Nundo Shaw, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

HARA NUNDO SHAW,
No. 85, Colootollah.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General :—

A Bill to declare the extent of the testamentary power of Hindús and Buddhists, and to regulate their Wills.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the extent of the testamentary power of Hindús and Buddhists, and to provide rules for the execution, attestation, revocation, revival, interpretation and probate of their wills; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Local extent. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Hindú Wills Act, 1882" : it applies to the whole of British India ; and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, section 154, shall be repealed. But all references to the former Act shall be read as if made to this Act.

II.—EXTENT OF TESTAMENTARY POWER.

When and how far Hindús and Buddhists may bequeathe property.

3. Every Hindú and Buddhist may bequeathe property in the cases and to the extent in and to which he may transfer the same :

Provided that when the testator is a member of an undivided family and his right to bequeathe conflicts, at the time of his death, with any right of the surviving members of such family, the latter right shall prevail.

III.—RULES REGULATING WILLS.

Portions of Act X of 1865 extended to wills of Hindús and Buddhists.

4. The following portions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, namely,—

sections 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55 and 57 to 77 (both inclusive),

sections 82, 83, 85 and 88 to 103 (both inclusive),

sections 106 to 177 (both inclusive), and

section 187,

shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 331 of the same Act, apply—

(*a*) to all wills and codicils made by any Hindú or Buddhist on or after the first day of March, 1882, within British India ; and

(*b*) to all such wills and codicils made outside British India, so far as relates to immoveable property situate in British India.

Provisos.

5. Nothing contained in section four shall—

(*a*) render any will or codicil revocable by the testator's marriage ;

(*b*) authorise any testator to bequeathe property which he could not have transferred ;

(*c*) deprive any persons of any right of maintenance of which, but for section four of this Act, the testator could not deprive them by will ;

(*d*) affect any law of adoption or intestate succession ; or

(*e*) authorise any Hindú or Buddhist to create in property any interest which he could not have created before the first day of March, 1882.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to exempt from operation of section 4.

6. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, any local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, either retrospectively from the said first day of March, 1882, or prospectively, exempt from the operation of the whole or any part of section four of this Act the members of any race, sect or tribe, throughout the whole or any specified portion of the territories administered by such local Government; and may, from time to time, revoke any such exemption, but not so that the revocation shall have any retrospective effect.

Saving of rights of Administrator General.

7. Nothing herein contained shall affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrators General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively.

Interpretation-clause.

8. In this Act the term "Hindús" shall include also Jainas, Sikhs and all other persons (not being Muhammadans or Buddhists) to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, does not apply.

And in this Act and in the said sections of the said Succession Act all words defined in the same Act shall, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, be deemed to have the same meaning as that Act has attached to such words respectively.

And in applying sections 62, 63, 92, 96, 98 to 103 (both inclusive) of the said Succession Act to wills and codicils made under this Act, the words "son," "sons," "child" and "children" shall be deemed to include an adopted child; and the word "grand-children" shall be deemed to include the children, whether adopted or natural born, of a child whether adopted or natural born: and the expression "daughter-in-law" shall be deemed to include the wife of an adopted son.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Hindú Wills Act, 1870, has now been in force for eleven years in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Chief Commissionership of Assam and the towns of Madras and Bombay. It has worked satisfactorily in preventing forgery, fraud and perjury. There is also reason to believe that it has enhanced the value of property by making the title thereto more readily ascertainable and by facilitating its transfer. The primary object of the present Bill is to extend to the rest of British India such of the provisions of the Act as have not been repealed by the Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

The opportunity has been taken to declare, in accordance with recent decisions, that a Hindú's right to bequeathe is co-extensive with his power to alienate, except where in an undivided family the right to bequeathe conflicts with the law of survivorship. See 8 Mad. H. C. 6, 13; 3 Bomb. A. C. 6, 66; Mayne's *Hindú Law and Usage*, § 349.

In British Burma the Recorder of Rangoon and the Judicial Commissioner, sitting as Judges of the Special Court, have decided that a Buddhist has no power to make a will. But both Judges are strongly in favour of conferring the power by legislative enactment. The local Government remarks that "the Burmese of the larger towns are in the habit of making wills. They are very ready to adopt the practices of advanced civilisation where they recognise their advantages, and they are quick to discover the merits of any particular custom. In the course of the rapid progress which their country is making, they have easily perceived the benefits of a power of regulating the devolution of property by will, and a genuine want for this power has in consequence grown up." The Bill therefore expressly declares that every Buddhist may bequeathe property in the cases and to the extent in and to which he may transfer the same.

As there possibly are in some parts of the empire Hindús and Buddhists to whom it may be inexpedient to apply the rules for the execution, attestation, revocation, revival and interpretation of wills, power has been given to each local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to exempt from all or any of those rules the members of any race, sect or tribe throughout the whole or any specified portion of the territories administered by such Government.

SIMLA;
The 14th September, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 40. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXV OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 4th September 1880.		Receipts for week ending 3rd September 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 4th September 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 3rd September 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.										
10th Sept. 1881	East Indian ...	5,89,037	391	8,78,760	584	1,63,56,259	484	1,73,41,089	517	9,84,830	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,21,105	705	1,52,378	887	16,84,685	437	19,36,989	500	2,52,304	...
3rd ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	64,478	118	84,013	154	19,54,160	159	19,92,575	164	38,415	...
10th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,11,958	314	1,42,787	211	50,01,070	330	35,20,180	234	...	14,80,890
3rd ditto ...	Madras ...	99,135	116	1,04,250	121	25,74,484	133	26,17,250	137	42,766	...
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	65,398	101	66,676	102	16,22,722	114	16,40,125	112	17,403	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	3,37,246	238	4,72,231	328	1,05,51,390	329	1,31,64,295	409	26,12,905	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	75,286	170	79,958	180	36,65,551	368	41,27,012	417	4,61,461	...
	TOTAL ...	15,63,643	250	19,81,053	315	4,34,10,321	309	4,63,39,515	330	29,29,194	...
	State.										
10th Sept. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,548	55	2,107	72	61,651	98	65,093	104	3,442	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	857	31	900	33	28,713	47	26,165	43	...	2,548
3rd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	20,894	91	30,780	134	5,91,896	115	6,70,653	131	78,757	...
10th ditto	Tirhoot ...	8,609	113	7,683	102	2,25,597	127	2,43,220	138	17,623	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	6,141	108	7,479	131	1,70,665	134	1,79,042	141	8,377	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	3,766	130	3,974	137	56,238	86	60,067	93	3,829	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Sept. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	753	17	6,037	134	68,137	67	2,07,936	207	1,39,799	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	1,607	79	4,670	88	(*c*)58,978	51	1,18,397	88	59,419	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	21,432	133	17,710	110	5,13,494	142	5,79,670	162	66,176	...
10th ditto ...	Sindia ...	3,547	51	4,781	61	79,025	50	1,20,507	72	41,482	...
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	48,007	88	73,358	101	16,67,655	137	25,70,288	159	9,02,633	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Sec.)(*b*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Sept. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	25,356	100	31,289	108	5,85,035	113	7,87,861	122	2,02,826	...
10th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	66,284	386	56,107	155	12,84,746	335	13,54,895	167	70,149	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	1,33,012	207	74,849	117	(*d*)31,06,342	226	18,95,553	133	...	12,10,789
...	Khamgaon(*a*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti(*a*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Sept. 1881	Nizam's ...	9,031	75	12,334	102	3,07,983	114	3,49,548	130	41,565	...
10th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	5,511	64	...	...	1,11,868	58	1,11,868	...
3rd ditto ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	5,892	49	...	...	3,15,530	88	3,15,530	...
Ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	2,041	35	...	...	55,323	51	55,323	...
10th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	...	...	392	33	...	...	17,483	65	17,483	...
	TOTAL ...	3,50,844	140	3,47,894	108	88,06,155	159	97,29,099	134	9,22,944	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,14,487	218	23,28,947	245	5,22,16,476	266	5,60,68,614	263	38,52,138	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	2,61,83,343	134	2,76,60,456	130	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	2,60,33,133	132	2,84,08,158	133	23,75,025	...

(*a*) Included in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(*b*) Included in the Rajputana Railway figures.
(*c*) Total receipts from 6th April to 4th September 1880.
(*d*) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1108, 1109, 1114, 1115, 1116 AND 1117 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th SEPTEMBER 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Madras.	South Canara	8 10	9 14	7 11	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	8 11	14 11	14 11	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	13 3	22 3	22 3	15 10	109 5	109 5	96 3	11 5	11 5	10 6	
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad	15 2	15 15	10 3	...	...	...	7 2	7 8	8 3	9 13	9 13	10 8	24 14	23 14	16 12	24 14	23 0	...	...	24 14	...	20 11	21 7	15 8	125 0	125 0	115 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	
	Bolarum	16 11	16 6	11 1	...	.	...	8 1	8 1	8 1	9 5	9 9	9 9	25 11	24 7	18 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	20 9	16 2	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 8	9 5	
	Chudderghat	12 8	12 8	9 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	24 8	23 8	18 0	36 0	27 8	18 0	...	...	...	19 8	21 8	15 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	
Central India.	Indore	18 7	18 9	13 5	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 1	8 9	8 9	8 0	30 0	38 6	20 0	24 0	26 2	17 1	...	...	...	20 13	24 0	15 2	100 0	100 0	87 8	6 3	6 4	7 8	
	Gwalior	16 5	16 2	13 6	19 3	19 11	22 13	6 14	6 14	6 10	9 10	9 10	8 4	18 14	18 1	24 3	17 6	17 2	26 1	...	...	...	16 15	16 11	17 13	109 8	109 8	91 4	9 13	9 15	9 10	
	Goona	28 0	28 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	37 8	35 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	36 0	35 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	9 10	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 10	22 0	19 7	28 0	32 0	35 5	7 0	7 0	7 8	19 0	18 10	17 8	28 0	30 0	34 11	18 0	16 0	22 1	...	...	...	26 10	27 1	26 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9	10 12	10 12	

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1881-82, and of the ten preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR	FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY				SINDH				MADRAS				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports	On Exports	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports	On Exports	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports.	On Exports	Total Revenue	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports	Total Import Revenue	Export Revenue	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	4,48	28,91	8,81	42,20	3,47	14,29	1,58	19,34	49	37	54	1,40	1,45	5,22	6,30	12,97	69	1,70	8,54	10,93	10,58	50,49	61,07	25,77	86,84	1871-72.
1872-73	5,66	28,14	9,03	42,83	2,23	15,63	1,35	19,21	47	38	89	1,74	1,66	5,03	4,98	11,67	1,36	1,91	16,41	19,68	11,38	51,09	62,47	32,66	95,13	1872-73
1873-74	4,20	28,20	6,75	39,15	2,54	13,97	1,38	17,89	51	25	48	1,24	1,58	5,50	6,25	13,33	1,37	1,88	13,09	16,34	10,20	49,80	60,00	27,95	87,95	1873-74.
1874-75	4,96	31,23	5,16	41,35	2,69	16,55	1,49	20,73	53	25	56	1,34	1,45	5,95	5,64	13,04	1,75	2,70	9,16	13,61	11,38	56,68	68,06	22,01	90,07	1874-75.
1875-76	5,28	32,25	6,67	44,20	2,78	16,79	3,37	22,94	52	35	85	1,72	1,79	6,11	6,24	14,14	1,45	1,81	16,41	19,67	11,82	57,31	69,13	33,54	1,02,67	1875-76.
1876-77	5,56	25,98	4,83	36,37	3,49	13,64	48	17,61	57	25	9	91	2,46	5,56	3,81	11,83	1,99	2,15	11,82	15,96	14,07	47,58	61,65	21,03	82,68	1876-77.
1877-78	6,21	32,73	4,94	43,88	3,74	16,84	49	21,07	92	30	15	1,37	2,27	3,25	73	6,25	2,10	2,24	9,24	13,58	15,24	55,36	70,60	15,55	86,15	1877-78.
1878-79	5,62	27,50	5,65	38,77	3,49	15,08	85	19,42	81	20	10	1,11	2,43	4,14	1,80	8,37	3,21	2,77	11,94	17,92	15,56	49,69	65,25	20,34	85,59	1878-79
1879-80	4,88	24,46	3,39	32,73	3,70	12,70	80	17,20	1,21	33	8	1,62	2,30	3,59	2,12	7,91	2,96	2,36	15,59	20,91	14,95	43,44	58,39	21,98	80,37	1879-80.
1880-81	5,52	23,25	3,93	32,70	3,53	17,23	69	21,45	1,77	42	9	2,28	2,03	4,35	4,16	10,54	2,07	3,02	16,66	21,75	14,92	48,27	63,19	25,53	88,72	1880-81.
1881-82	5,68	23,43	5,94	35,05	3,26	16,54	65	21,45	1,60	54	13	2,27	2,15	4,29	2,85	9,29	2,91	3,01	20,07	25,99	16,60	47,81	64,41	29,64	94,05	1881-82.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 26th September 1881.

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27th SEPTEMBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been more or less rain in all districts of Bengal as well as in Assam and British Burma, and prospects of the crops, except where damaged by floods, are generally favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh light showers fell in the eastern districts and elsewhere, but more rain is now everywhere required for the *rabi* sowings, though crops are on the whole in good condition. In the Punjab, in the Central Provinces, and in the Central India and Rajputana States rain fell in some places, and agricultural prospects are satisfactory. In the Bombay Presidency prospects have been improved by rain in a great part of the Deccan; but in the Southern Mahratta Country and Satara crops are suffering from drought. In the Mysore State rain has continued to fall in more or less abundance, and crops are thriving except in a few taluks. In the Nizam's Territories the *kharif* is now doing well. The Berar and Coorg reports continue favourable.

Prospects seem good throughout the country, except in the Southern Mahratta Country, where rain is much required. Harvesting has begun in places, and the reports which refer to the outturn indicate the probability of a good general yield.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 28th)		
Bellary ...	·80 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry grains and sugarcane backward; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	1·75 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops improving; dry grains and cotton being sown; agricultural operations progressing; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Ganjam ...	1·87 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops, wet and dry grains, cotton and sugarcane, thriving; harvest *ragi* two taluks, outturn poor; cattle-disease continues bad.
Kistna ...	1·72 (average of eleven stations).	Paddy being transplanted; cotton, castor-oil seeds, and *cholum* being sown; water over anicut 2·6 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·81 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn average; agricultural operations progressing; fever abating; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·82 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops, wet fair, dry suffering in parts from want of rain; harvest dry grain, outturn one taluk above average, in five others about average; fever in parts.
Tanjore ..	2·16 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops generally good; agricultural operations progressing; harvest paddy two taluks, outturn below average.
Madura ..	·50 (average of six stations).	Standing crops fair; harvest wet and dry grains, yield average; water-supply insufficient.
Malabar .	2·91 (average of eleven stations).	Rain insufficient in parts; harvest nearly over, outturn unsatisfactory small-pox in parts.
Travancore ...	11	Paddy being transplanted; fever exists. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Sept. 28th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain; total from 1st January—at Kotri 16·23; Mirpur Botoro 13·65; Sujawal 16·04; Magalbin 12·16; Shahbandar 14·73.	River at Kotri on 26th 13 feet 10 inches against 11⅓ feet on same date last year; fever in eight talukas; some small-pox in Tatta; *kharif* crops being harvested in four talukas and Yarrack and Shahbandar divisions; rats doing some damage in four talukas; in Karachi wheat, red rice, and *bajri* 20, 36 and 36, in Dada 24, 28 and 32, in Ghorabari 18, 46 and 48, and in Jati 19, 48 and 48 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Bajri* in Hala and sesamum-seed crops in Dehra Mobhat are reported to have suffered from an insect called *mahlo;* small-pox in one, cattle-disease in three, and fever in eleven talukas; wheat 22, *bajri* 52, *juari* 44, red rice 32, and white rice 18 lbs. per rupee; river 14 feet on 27th against 10 feet 11 inches on same date last year.
Ahmedabad ...	·06	Total rainfall 33·68; *kharif* crops doing well; fever to some extent; cattle-disease in Gogo and Parantij; 4 cases of cholera, all fatal; wheat 26 and *bajri* 38 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	·38	Total rainfall 52·74; *kharif* crops thriving generally; cholera disappearing from Baroda city, but one death at Karachi and two at Kalol; slight cholera in the Songarh and Kanirej talukas of Naosari division; cattle-disease in six talukas of Karvi division; prices—rice 23 and *bajri* 31¼ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	·56	Total rainfall 30·74; standing crops healthy; cholera 2 deaths in Ompar and 1 in Surat; *juari* 45 and *nagli* 50 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	Maximum in Nandgaon, 3·17; minimum in Sinnar, ·12.	Good rain where most wanted; prospects much improved; rain still required in parts of Sinnar, Niphad, and Yeola; cholera abating; wheat 28½, *bajri* 47, and *juari* 56 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1·02; heavy on 27th	Total rainfall 68·73, being 1·37 above average; average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 21st to 26th and 3° cool on 27th; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal; abnormal wind southerly till 25th, afterwards northerly; distant lightning on 26th and thunder on 27th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona ...	Maximum in Poona, ·85; minimum in Indapur, ·07.	Average prices—*bajri* 44, *juari* 63 lbs., in Poona city *bajri* 39 and *juari* 57 lbs. per rupee; crops generally doing well, but more rain wanted; few cholera cases throughout district.
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum at Newasa, 2·50; minimum at Jamkhed, ·06; none at Shrigonda.	*Kharif* crops fair in Nagar, Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat, Jamkhed, Sheogaon, Newasa, Akola, and part of Sangamner,—benefited by rain in Rahuri, withering in part of Sangamner; *kharif* in Kopergaon eradicated for most part and land prepared for *rabi* sowing; *juari* in progress, but delayed in Kopergaon, Sangamner, and Akola for want of rain; rain generally wanted; cholera in taluka Nagar; *juari*—maximum 120 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 63 in Sangamner; *bajri*—in Jamkhed 78 and in Kopergaon 48 lbs per rupee.
Sholapur ...	·29	Total rainfall 19·59; cholera fast disappearing; *rabi* sowings in progress; *juari* 80 lbs. 2 tolas and *bajri* 67 lbs. 18 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain averaging from ·25 in Karajgi to ·98 in Gadag, and in all talukas except Navalgund, Mandarji, and Ron.	Weather cloudy; in many talukas paddy and other early crops quite withered; cotton seed sown not germinated in some places, in others young plants withering in villages of Nargund, Gadag, and Ron, where rain has lately fallen; cotton sowing in progress; *juari* 58 against 65 lbs. last week,—rise in its price most marked in Dharwar and Hubli, being 37 and 40 lbs. against 53 and 57 lbs. respectively last week.
Kanara ...	Karwar ·19; Kumpta 7·92; Sirsi 2·07; and Halyal 1·06.	Total rainfall 77·57; harvesting commenced in Karwar taluka; crops healthy; rice crops coming into ear above *Ghât*; fever and cattle-disease in four talukas; common rice in Karwar 16, in district 15¼ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	1·16	Total rainfall 34·05; health fair; crops generally good; *bajri* 42 and *juari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain has improved prospects in Násik, Ahmednagar, and partly in Khandesh,—urgently required in Southern Mahratta Country and Satara, where crops have mostly withered; cholera continues in Satara, decreasing elsewhere; fever and cattle-disease continue in parts; prices rising in Satara and Southern Mahratta Country, especially in Dharwar,—generally steady elsewhere.
Bengal—(Sept. 28th)		
Chittagong ...	·27	Weather clear and hot; transplanting of late rice completed and prospects good; cattle-disease and small-pox still prevail in some parts; general health good.
Dacca ...	·39	Harvesting of early rice nearly completed, yield average; cutting of jute continues; prospects of late rice on the whole good; too much rain for the crop in some low-lying lands; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore ·44	Prospects of late rice continue good; reaping of early rice and jute going on, a fair outturn of early rice expected; public health good, though fever in some places as usual in this season.
Moorshedabad ...	2·07	Late rice crop well spoken of,—it has benefited greatly by occasional showers; fever still prevalent; cattle-disease in thana Mirzapur.
Rajshahye ...	2·90	Heavy rain throughout district; late rice greatly benefited by rain and prospects now improved; *kalai* pulse being sown in some places; some cases of fever reported, but general health good.
Burdwan ...	1·62	Prospects of crops generally favourable; early rice being reaped; fever prevalent in many parts of district.
Rungpore ...	1·82	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops fair; health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·81	Prospects of crops good, but more rain wanted, especially in north and south-east.
Purneah ...	2·2	Crops improved by floods, though some injury has been done by them; Panar, Mahananda, and Kosi still in flood; flood in Ganges slowly subsiding; fever prevalent.
Patna ...	·58	Everything favourable; reaping of autumn crops still going on; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	·62	Floods falling in east but rising in west; prospects of late rice fair; autumn harvest good; prices stationary; health fair.
Hazaribagh ...	2·50	Weather seasonable; harvesting of all autumn crops except *murwa* completed; prospects of rice crops good; general health good.
Cuttack ...	2·13	Prospects of crops good; rain wanted; cattle-disease reported; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all districts during week, in some districts rain rather heavier than usual for the season and fine weather wanted; prospects generally favourable, except that some damage has been caused to the rice crops by floods in parts of Mirzapore, Howrah, Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, and Purneah; some rice destroyed by rats in Chittagong Hill Tracts; autumn harvest generally yielding a fair average outturn, but in some places early rice has been below average; fever as usual at this season prevalent in many districts; cattle-disease in Orissa and some parts of Chittagong and in thana Mirzapur in Moorshedabad.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 28th)	Benares ·10; none in Chandauli.	Want of rain in Chandauli has slightly injured the rice crops in parts, but other crops are good; prices fluctuating slightly, but still moderate.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Allahabad (Sept. 28th)	·30 in seven parganas; none in two.	In Duaba crops fine; but apprehension general as to rice outturn and also as to coming *rabi* if no rain soon; fever very prevalent but as yet not very fatal; prices stationary, with tendency to rise; wheat 19, barley 28 3/16, gram 23¼, coarse cleaned rice 17⅝, unhusked rice 38⅝, *bajra* 26¼, and peas 28 5/16 seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ 27th)	.....	Some rain during the last few days; crops thriving; early rice being reaped; outturn good; foot-disease and small-pox among cattle in three tahsils; public health fair; prices almost stationary.
Jhánsi („ „)	.....	Prospects fair; more rain is wanted for *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowings; wheat 23, gram 25, and *juar* 27 seers per rupee; cattle-disease continues in pargana Jhánsi; fever prevalent.
Agra („ 28th)	No rain	Without another rainfall late sown crops will give poor outturn; harvest of early *kharif* in progress, giving full average yield; *rabi* ploughings continue; fever prevalent but not fatal; prices—wheat 18¾, gram 21½, barley 23½, *bajra* 20, and *makka* 28 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	·60 in Faridpur only	More rain wanted for rice and *rabi*; weather hot, with dry west winds; health generally good; prices—wheat 19¾, barley 27½, *bajra* 20½, common rice 15, and gram 20 seers per rupee.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut ·20; Ghaziabad ·10; Garmukhtesar ·80.	Weather clear, wind west; general health good; cholera 60 cases, 28 deaths; prospects good; cheapest wheat, 21, barley 31, gram 22¼, *juar* 26, and *arhar* 28 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	No rain	Harvesting general; crops very good; prices falling.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Rain would be beneficial and is wanted; weather appears settled; *kharif* harvest a good one; health fair; barley 28 seers per rupee.
Partabgarh („ 27th)	.....	An inch and a half of rain in the eastern half of the district has done much good, more required, especially in the western half; prospects continue good; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Sitapur („ 28th)	No rain	Wind west; rain needed for autumn crops and *rabi*; prices steady; wheat 22, barley 29, and gram 24 seers per rupee; ordinary fever prevalent.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain at Akbarpur and Tanda; at Sadr ·40; Bikarpur ·60.	Rice and *kodon* nearly all cut; ploughing going on for *rabi* sowings; east wind for part of the week; prices the same; fever and ague in district; cattle-disease *khungwa* in Sadr and Akbarpur.
Saharanpur („ „)	No rain	Ordinary fever; reaping going on steadily; wheat 21, gram 22, barley 31½, rice 10¼, *juar* 28, *bajra* 24, *urd* 22, *makki* 29, and *bejhar* 30 seers per rupee.
Aligarh („ „)	No rain	Weather fine; crops flourishing; autumnal fever prevalent; wheat 19, barley 26, *bejhar* 25, and gram 21 seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli („ 27th)	Dalman ·90; Digbijaiganj ·20; Salon ·30.	Prolonged break in Rae Bareli is injuring late *dhan*, *mothe*, and *mashi*; good and general rain required within next 10 days to secure *aghani* and replenish tanks and moisten soil for *rabi* sowings; fever prevailing; prices stationary; wheat 19½, barley 25½, *dhan* 34, *makra* 34½, *kadir* and *sawan* 43 seers per rupee.
Farukhabad ...	No rain	*Kharif* promises well; *rabi* cultivation hindered by drought; slight fever prevalent; prices stationary; wheat 18 24/32, barley 25 28/32, gram 21 4/32, and *bajra* 25 28/32 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore (Sept. 28th)	No rain	*Kharif* crops are being reaped; rain wanted for *rabi* sowings; fever is prevalent; cattle-disease has appeared; prices almost stationary; wheat 19, barley 27, *bajra* 27, and *juar* 29 seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ „)	·30 at Thakurdwara; *nil* elsewhere.	Rain wanted for late *kharif* and *rabi* ploughings; fever prevalent; no material variation in prices; brisk export of grain continues.
		General Remarks.—Light showers only in Eastern districts, Rohilkhund, and Meerut, elsewhere no rain has fallen during the week, and more is now everywhere required; late rice being injured in places, but crops generally good; prices risen in Meerut and Saharanpur, falling in Kumaon, elsewhere stationary; fever prevalent everywhere, and cholera continues in Meerut; cattle-disease continues in Jhánsi and has appeared in Cawnpore, Fyzabad, and Gorakhpur.
Punjab—(Sept. 27th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects good; health fair; prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	No rain	*Kharif* crops thriving; fever prevailing; prices fluctuating.
Umballa ...	No rain	*Kharif* crops promising, yield expected to be above average, especially sugarcane; cholera disappearing.
Jullundur ...	No rain	*Kharif* crops promising; cholera still existing in district towns; prices fluctuating.
Amritsar ...	·9	Cholera decreasing, fever increasing; slight rise in prices of wheat and gram.
Lahore ...	No rain	Cholera disappeared from city and station; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	·2 in Sadr, and 1·3 in neighbouring tahsils.	*Kharif* crops good; fever prevalent; slight fall of prices in wheat and barley.
Siálkot ...	1⅛	Agricultural prospects good; cholera fast abating.
Ráwalpindi ...	Slight rain	Agricultural prospects fair, except in Attock tahsil; cholera disappeared, but some cases of seasonal fever have occurred; prices fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Peshawar ...	No rain	*Kharif* prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects good; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Amritsar, Sialkot, Ferozepore, and Rawalpindi districts; agricultural prospects continue good, except in the Attock tahsil of the Rawalpindi district, where rain is wanted; cholera disappearing, but the usual autumnal fever prevalent in Lahore, Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, and Amritsar; prices fluctuating.
Central Provinces—(Sept. 28th)		
Nagpur ...	2·89	Weather close; heavy rain on 25th and 27th instant; recent rain has done no damage beyond delaying *rabi* sowings; cholera still prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	·06	Weather cloudy and close; cotton and other crops doing well, but rain wanted; *rabi* lands under preparation; linseed and gram being sown; wheat 20 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	·43	Weather close; more rain wanted for standing crops and for preparing land for *rabi* sowings; prices rising; fever prevalent.
Seoni ...	·95	Prospects excellent; *rabi* lands under preparation; wheat 26 and rice 18½ seers per rupee; fever increasing.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather warm; poor outturn, *juar* and cotton excepted; land for *rabi* sowings being prepared; wheat 18, rice 7, and *juar* 27 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Rice prospects good, more rain wanted; *kodo* and cotton poor; land being prepared for *rabi* sowings; fever and cattle-disease continue; rice 42 and wheat 34 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur ...	·46	Rice prospects good; fever and cattle-disease prevalent; rice 48 seers per rupee.
Nimar ...	·7	Weather warm; prospects good; wheat 16 and *juar* 45 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather during week cloudy and close; prospects of *kharif* crops, especially rice, good; fever prevalent; cattle-disease in some districts; cholera abating; prices steady.
British Burma—(Sept. 24th)		
Akyab ...	6·14	Total rainfall 183·67 inches; public health good; sligh. cattle-disease; crop prospects favourable.
Rangoon ...	3·94	Total rainfall 94·49 inches; public health good; crops progressing favourably.
Bassein ...	6·59	Total rainfall 100·20 inches; cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships; planting nearly over, except in flooded lands west of Ngawoon; crops doing well.
Prome ...	0·82	Total rainfall 35·68 inches; slight cholera in district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships; crop prospects continue good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	5·69	Total rainfall 183·94 inches; public health good; crop prospects good; replanting continues in five townships, out of six where crops damaged by floods, success dependent on rain.
Toungoo ...	0·68	Total rainfall 75·08 inches; public health and agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good throughout the province; only a trifling amount of cattle-disease; crops doing well, except where damaged by floods; every prospect of a bountiful harvest.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Sept. 27th)	5·32	Unusually high flood, and consequent damage to crops apprehended.
Sylhet („ 28th)	8·36	Prospects good; tea gardens doing well: public health good.
Cachar („ „)	2·79	Weather wet; reaping of *aus* crops still continues; transplanting of *sali* crop going on only in some parts of the district; health good; common rice 22¾ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh („ „)	7·11	Heavy rain throughout the week; prospects of *sali dhan* good; cattle-disease still reported; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	·18	There were a few heavy showers throughout the district in the early part of the week; crops are generally in thriving condition, and prospects are favourable; prices fallen—*ragi* from 26½ to 33 seers per rupee.
Mysore ...	·17	Showers fell in all taluks of the district, benefiting standing crops; prospects good; prices remain stationary.
Mercara ...	·59	Transplanting rice completed; *ragi* is being reaped in the Nanjarajputna and Yetsavarashime taluks.
		General Remarks.—Rain continues more or less plentiful throughout the Mysore State, and crops are everywhere reported in good condition, except in the Maidan taluks of Shimoga district, where more rain is still much wanted; prices stationary, with tendency to fall.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Sept. 28th)		
Amraoti ...	·50	Weather rainy; crops in good condition; prices—wheat 18 and *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·40	Weather hot and cloudy; prospects of crops favourable.
Hyderabad (Sept. 29th)	1·66	Total rainfall from 1st January 18·15 inches; *kharif* crops prospering, having benefited by rain of the week; ground being prepared for *rabi* sowings; tanks have not received sufficient water for *rabi* crops; cholera abating; cattle-disease prevails in places; prices—coarse rice 10, wheat 15¾, white *juari* 25, yellow *juari* 29, and *tur* 28 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Sept. 28th)		
Indore ...	0·13	Cholera has disappeared from the Indore city; weather close, and signs of more rain; prospects unaltered.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather seasonable; prospects, health, and prices unaltered.
Sutna ...	0·43	Rain required for *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowing; cholera at Sutna, 7 cases, 3 deaths during the week.
Neemuch ...	0·30	Health good.
Goona ...	0·31	Crops good; fever prevalent.
Bhopal ...	1·20	Weather cloudy and warm; crops damaged by continuous rain; health good.
Agar ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; 5 deaths from cholera at Jagra during the week ending 15th September.
Nowgong ...	0·03	Health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Manpur ..	9·20	Weather fair.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 28th)	·14	Total rainfall 95·44; clear week, occasionally cloudy; cool weather.
Sirohi („ 25th)	·2	Tanks, wells, and health good; crops very good; seasonable.
Marwar („ 23rd)	No rain	Tanks and wells full; fever still prevails; crops excellent; weather close, clouds about; prices falling, locusts little heard of.
Meywar („ „)	·39	Wells, tanks, and health good; crops fair.
Harowti („ 24th)	Shahpura ·06	Fever prevalent; prospects improving; *rabi* operations in progress.
Jhallawar („ 21st)	·04	Health good.
Ajmere („ 28th)	·05	Prospects and health good; prices falling.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Crops ripening promisingly; prices steady; fever very prevalent.
Ulwar („ 27th)	.....	Fine weather, *kharif* prospects tolerably fair; fever continues; prices steady; wheat 18 seers, barley 23 seers, *bajra* 19 seers, and *juar* 23⅓ seers to the rupee.
Nepal—(Sept. 22nd)		
Katmandu ...	4·65	Rain almost incessant throughout the week, and no appearance of fine weather, which is much needed for the hill crops; in the lower hills between Katmandu and Segowli a sudden rising of water has swept away four bridges, breached a long section of the road, and left the Residency without a post from 15th to 22nd September.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1881.

No. 1, as to age and sex.

	Natal.				Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.		
Under 2 years ...	1	4	5	40·71 women to every 100 men.	1	4	5	
From 2 to 10 years ...	9	5	14		9	5	14	
„ 10 to 20 „ ...	42	15	57		42	15	57	
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	96	38	134		96	38	134	
„ 30 to 40 „ ..	2	4	6		2	4	6	
„ 40 to 50 „ .		..	.		...			
Above 50 years		...						
Grand Total ..	150	66	216		150	66	216	

No. 2, as to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Natal.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar	19	13	32	19	13	32	
North-Western Provinces ...	95	47	142	95	47	142	
Oudh	24	4	28	24	4	28	
Central India	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Punjab	9	1	10	9	1	10	
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mix Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	2	1	3	2	1	3	
Grand Total ...	150	66	216	150	66	216	

No. 3, as to caste and religion.

	Natal.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Brahmins, high caste ...	21	8	29	21	8	29	
Agriculturists Hindoos ...	41	20	61	41	20	61	
Artizans do. ...	8	2	10	8	2	10	
Low caste do. ...	60	23	83	60	23	83	
Musalmans ...	20	13	33	20	13	33	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	150	66	216	150	66	216	

Memorandum.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos	130	53	183
2. Musalmans	20	13	33
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total ...	150	66	216

CALCUTTA TEA SYNDICATE.

Report of the Committee on the Operations of Season 1880.

Although closed accounts for the whole of the tea shipped through the Syndicate last season have not yet been received, the Committee are of opinion that the time has arrived for the publication of a short report on the operations of the past season for the information of those interested, together with audited accounts showing the receipts and expenditure, and the financial position of the Syndicate at the close of the season, *viz.*, 31st May.

Mr. Sibthorp's salary and expenses have been charged to the American venture since his departure for America, and the other expenses will be divided between that account and the shipments to Australia this season.

Annexed hereto will be found the following accounts,* *viz.*,—

Balance Sheet,
Revenue Account,
Statement of Advances made,
" " Subscriptions received,
" " Syndicate Charges Account,
" " Consignors' " "

all of which the Committee trust will be found clear and satisfactory.

The total quantity of tea shipped through the Syndicate Agency was as follows:—

	5,691 packages ...	...	276,558 lbs. to Melbourne.
	227 " ...	...	10,640 " Auckland.
Total ...	5,918 " ...	...	287,198 lbs.

* Accounts not reprinted here.

The following were the contributions from the various districts:—

	lbs.	lbs.
Assam	78,320	
Cachar	126,978	
Darjeeling	55,379	
Kangra Valley	19,290	
Dehra Dun	2,721	
Kumaon	1,135	
Chittagong	3,582	
		287,405
Less samples, &c.		207
Total ...		287,198

Small consignments were forwarded from Melbourne to Adelaide, Dunedin, Brisbane and Sydney, in order that the tea might be introduced as far as possible throughout the Colonies; but the bulk of the tea has been sold in Melbourne, where it has met with a good reception, and no difficulty has been experienced in moving off all the consignments on their arrival.

The favourable reception accorded to the Syndicate shipments induced numerous shipments on private account, and some idea of the impetus given to the trade by the Syndicate operations may be gained by comparison of the exports of last season with those of the previous year, *viz.*,—

	lbs.
Exported to Australia, May 1879 to May 1880	86,628
" " " " 1880 " 1881	621,128
Increase ...	534,500

Advices of sale of the whole of the tea shipped have now been received. There appears to be no difficulty in disposing of a large quantity of tea at fair prices in the Melbourne market; and if the trade with the other Colonies becomes further developed, a steadily increasing demand for Indian tea in the Colonies may confidently be anticipated. No prejudice exists against the tea, and its superiority to China growth is universally admitted wherever it has been tried. It only requires to be known to make its way, and to ensure this result the Syndicate have wisely determined to continue regular shipments during the current year.

The following shipments have already been made this season:—

597 packages	24,613 lbs. per		*Rollo*,
363 "	18,690 "	steamer	*Venetia*,
1,264 "	53,322 "	"	*Cathay*,

and the judicious distribution of the total quantity promised, together with shipments on private account, will be sufficient to keep the tea constantly before the Colonial public.

A good deal of correspondence lately appearing in the Colonial papers on the subject of adulteration of China tea has been caused by the seizure of a shipment of so-called tea from China, which was declared by the authorities unfit for human consumption, and the attention of the public has thus been forcibly drawn to the comparative purity of Indian and China teas to the great advantage of the former.

Advices from America, extracts of which were forwarded to you with the Circular of 12th August, are very encouraging, and the Committee are strongly of opinion that if the movement in that direction receives the same measure of support in the shape of contributions of tea as that given to the Australian Market, the ultimate result cannot fail to be successful. There is a very large field in America, where the consumption of tea is about 70 million lbs. yearly, and a vigorous effort should be made to secure a fair share of this trade.

Mr. Sibthorp, who is now travelling in America on behalf of the Syndicate, is provided with a large number of samples, and the information received from him therefore is based on the most thorough investigation of the requirements of the trade after comparison of samples with the leading houses. After visiting the principal cities of America and Canada, and arranging therein with influential houses to conduct the Syndicate Agencies, his duties will be complete, and it only remains for all interested in Tea to aid in carrying out the business he has so ably inaugurated.

The Government of India have liberally assisted the movement by a contribution of Rs. 6,000 towards the expenses incurred, which have been very heavy, and the funds remaining at the disposal of the Committee will be applied to advertising and assisting the introduction of India teas in America and Canada by every possible means.

A large quantity has been promised for shipment to America, but several of the leading houses have waited further information before deciding on the quantity they will contribute. This information is fully supplied in the circulars of 12th August, referred to above, and the Committee now request the favour of an early statement of their intentions, in order that proper arrangements may be made for the division of the various consignments.

The period during which the Committee have held office having now extended over a year, it is desirable that subscribers to the Syndicate should have an opportunity of making a fresh election at the Meeting to be held on Monday, 5th September, of which notice is hereto annexed. They therefore tender their resignation, and at the same time venture to express a hope that the operations undertaken by them will have your approval and confirmation.

By order of the Committee,
R. B. MAGOR.
Honorary Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
24th August 1881.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 41.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th October 1881.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla on Tuesday, the 1st November 1881.

His Excellency will visit Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, Chitore and Benares, and will probably arrive at Calcutta on the 2nd December 1881.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party* during His Excellency's journey to Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, Chitore, Benares, and Calcutta should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any post town.

* The Hon'ble C. Grant, Secretary to Government, Foreign Department.
Colonel George T. Chesney, R.E., Secretary to Government, Military Department.
H. W. Primrose, Esq., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Captain the Lord William Beresford, V.C., Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
(*a*) H. M. Durand, Esq., C.S.I., Under-Secretary, Foreign Department.
The Revd. H. S. Kerr.
Surgeon-Major J. Anderson, Surgeon to the Viceroy.
Captain C. W. Muir, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant E. L. S. Brett, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant A. G. A. Durand, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant A. W. Perry, Aide-de-Camp.

(*a*) Will join at Agra.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

GEO. S. WHITE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 7th October 1881.

No. 1617.—In modification of Article IV, Clause (*a*), of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, and in supersession of Home Department Notifications Nos. 992 and 1723, dated respectively the 14th June and 10th November 1880, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that licenses for the importation, possession, or transport of sulphur proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government or Administration concerned to be intended only for *bonâ fide* manufacturing or agricultural purposes may be granted without payment of any fee.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th October 1881.

No. 1325.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of Act XVII of 1877 (The Punjab Courts Act, 1877), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. R. Elsmie, C.S., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Additional Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab for six months from the 15th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 5th October 1881.

No. 495.—The services of Surgeon D. W. D. Comins, 5th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th October 1881.

No. 144.—The Reverend J. K. Stuart, M.A., a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

The 7th October 1881.

No. 147.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the following gentlemen to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill existing vacancies :—

The Reverend T. Borrodaile Speedy, B.A.

The Reverend Henry Wager Griffith, M.A.

FORESTS.

The 3rd October 1881.

No. 878F.—The services of Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.S., Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Punjab, on special duty with the Government of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 15th October 1881.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—METEOROLOGY.

Simla, the 5th October 1881.

No. 22.—Mr. F. Chambers, Meteorological Reporter for Western India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 25 days, under Section 136, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st instant.

Surgeon-Major W. Nolan, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Meteorological Reporter for Western India during the absence of Mr. F. Chambers, on privilege leave.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 7th October 1881.

No. 86 *G.M.*—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 1207 G.G., dated the 23rd June 1881, Captain E. D. F. Bignell, S.C., Adjutant, Malwa Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command of that regiment, in addition to his other duties, during such time as Lieutenant-Colonel Miller may officiate as Commandant.

POLITICAL.

The 4th October 1881.

No. 287 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. L. P. do Rozario to the temporary charge of the Portuguese Consulate-General at Bombay.

The 6th October 1881.

No. 2402 *E.P.*—Whereas the Governor General in Council has power and jurisdiction over Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty within the undermentioned territories beyond the limits of British India, that is to say, the coast line from Gwadur westward to the Persian Gulf, all the shores of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, with the islands situated in these gulfs and the territories of the Sultan of Muscat in Arabia. In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification :—

(1) Foreign Department Notification No. 2161P., dated 7th September 1877, is hereby cancelled.

(2) The officer holding for the time being the office of First Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872, in respect of offences committed by Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty within the said territories.

(3) The officer holding for the time being the office of Resident in the Persian Gulf shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872, in respect of offences committed by Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty within the said territories.

(4) All sentences of death passed by the said Resident in exercise of the powers of a Court of Session shall be referred for confirmation to the Governor General in Council instead of to a High Court, as required by Section 287 of the said Code. An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from all orders passed by the said Resident in exercise of the said powers, when such orders are appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 291 *G.P.*—With reference to Notification No. 197 G.P., dated the 13th July 1881, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Leopold Biedermann as Acting Vice-Consul for Italy at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. H. Chiaves, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 7th October 1881.

No. 294 *G.P.*—With reference to the Military Department Notification No. 294 in the *Gazette of India* of the 28th May 1881, His Highness Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan Bahadur Feroze Jung, of Jaora, an Honorary Major in the Army, is posted to the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

GENERAL.

The 7th October 1881.

No. 1814 *G.G.*—The furlough for one year granted to Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Assistant Political Agent at Busreh, in Notification No. 830 G.G. of the 27th April 1881, is converted into furlough for eighteen months, under the terms of Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 1817 *G.G.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 6th September 1881 is republished for general information :—

Chancery of the Order of Saint Michael and St. George.

Downing Street, September 5, 1881.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotion in the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or a Knight Commander of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

John Kirk, Esq., M.D., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

No. 1818 *G.G.*—The services of Surgeon J. O'Neill, M.D., Officiating Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Surgeon Dennys.

Surgeon G. W. P. Dennys, Officiating Medical Officer of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th October 1881.

No. 3398.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service in India :—

Financial Resolution No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.
" " No. 953, dated 10th June 1881.
" Circular No. 220, dated 28th April 1881.
" " No. 621, dated 14th May 1881.

Read also the undermentioned communications from the Home Department :—

No. 956, dated 8th July 1881.
No. 1222, dated 23rd August 1881.

RESOLUTION.—It appears that of the offices immediately subordinate to the Home Department, only the Medical Department purchased European stores in the local market during the last two years, for which returns were called for in the Circular of May last. The stores so purchased chiefly consisted of drugs, chemicals and chemical preparations, some of which were apparently of Indian manufacture.

2. The Governor General in Council accordingly directs that in future the following articles, as also any others which on enquiry it may hereafter be found feasible to procure of local manufacture, shall be obtained of Indian manufacture if not dearer than imported goods :—

Medical Store Department, 1879-80.

		Rate.				Quantity.			Total cost.		
Acid, nitric, pure	per lb.	0	12	5¼	lbs.	4	8	0	3	8	0
„ sulphuric	„	0	8	6½	lbs.	30	0	0	16	0	0
Ammonia, nitrate ...	per oz.	0	2	0	oz.	0	2	0	0	4	0
Potassium ...	„	6	0	0	„	0	2	0	12	0	0
Sulphate of zinc ..	per lb.	0	8	0	lbs.	48	0	0	24	0	0
Tape, broad ...	per piece	0	6	9	P.	366	0	0	154	6	6
„ narrow ...	„	0	4	6	„	456	0	0	128	4	0

3. Chemicals and chemical preparations are largely made at the Cossipore Works belonging to Dr. Waldie, and perhaps in other places; and the cotton mills in India will, no doubt, undertake the supply of tape.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Home and Military Departments and to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The 5th October 1881.

No. 3427.—In paragraph 19 of the Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3353, dated the 30th September 1881, after the words "The above figures thus fall into the Budget Estimate of," *read* "1881-82" *for* "1880-81."

ORDERED, that the above be published in the *Gazette of India*, and also communicated to—

The several Departments of the Government of India.

The several Local Governments and Accountants General, and the Comptroller General.

The 6th October 1881.

No. 3449.—Mr. H. G. H. Keene, Assistant Comptroller, having been appointed to be in charge of the office of Comptroller, British Burma, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. Rule, received charge of the said office after noon on the 27th September 1881.

No. 3463.—Under the provisions of Section 63 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following conditions under which the Post Office Department is authorised to accept cash payments in advance on account of the postage on newspapers to be transmitted by the Inland Post :—

The proprietor, manager, or publisher of any newspaper, as defined in the Post Office Act, may, at his option, compound with the Post Office, by a cash payment made in advance, for the amount of postage payable on the number of copies of such newspaper to be posted by him, for transmission by the Inland Post, during a given period.

Under the provisions of Section 20 of the same Act, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to prescribe the following rates of postage at which cash payments in advance shall be made :—

For every copy of newspaper not exceeding three tolas in weight ¼ anna.

For every copy of a newspaper exceeding three tolas, but not exceeding ten tolas in weight ½ anna.

For every additional ten tolas or fraction of ten tolas .. ½ anna.

Provided that copies of newspapers packed in bundles and transmitted through the post to agents for sale shall be charged at half the above rates :

Provided also that exchange copies of newspapers sent gratuitously to the editors or managers of other newspapers shall be exempted from postage.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to authorise the Director General of the Post Office to issue from time to time such rules as may be necessary for carrying out this system.

The 7th October 1881.

No. 3465.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores required for public service in India :—

Financial Resolution No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.
„ „ „ 953, „ 10th June 1881.
„ Circular „ 621, „ 14th May „

Read also—

Financial Resolution No. 2776, dated 2nd September 1881.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 935A., dated 17th September 1881, forwarding returns showing European stores purchased in the local market during the last two years.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution dated 2nd September 1881, cited above, as also in the series of Resolutions published in the *Gazette of India* since 23rd July last, the course to be followed for the supply of the various kinds of stores required for the public service has been generally made known. From the returns now received from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the appended list has been prepared showing the articles which should in future be obtained of Indian manufacture. There may be others which enquiry will show may also be so obtained, and the careful attention of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should be given to the subject.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to the other Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

List of Articles referred to in Resolution No. 3465, dated 7th October 1881.

Names of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Dark lanterns ...	...	2 number ...	12 0 0	...	...	...			
Padlocks ...	...	247 „ ...	176 0 0	...	122 number ...	296 0 0	...	369 number ...	472 0 0
Handcuffs ...	...	...	...	Rs. 2-8-0 per pair ...	10 pairs ...	28 0 0			
Weighing machine ..	...	...	...	...	1 number ...	93 0 0			
Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.									
Blue-black ink ..	Rs. 1-8-0 per bottle ...	3 bottles ...	4 8 0	Rs. 1-6-0 per bottle ...	3 bottles ...	4 6 0	...	6 bottles ...	8 14 0
Superintendent, Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.									
Nitric acid ...	...	...	...	Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. ...	24 lbs. ...	30 0 0			
Turpentine .	...	...	...	„ 6-0-0 „ bottle ...	36 bottles ...	216 0 0			
Kerosine oil ...	...	...	...	„ 3-8-0 „ canister ...	4 canisters ...	14 0 0			
Longcloth ...	...	...	...	„ 5-10-0 „ piece ...	60 pieces ...	337 8 0			
American drill ...	...	...	...	„ 9-8-0 „ „ ...	2 „ ...	19 0 0			
Broadcloth ...	...	...	...	„ 1-12-0 „ yard ...	12 yards ...	21 0 0			
Turkey cloth (red) ..	...	...	...	„ 0-3-6 „ „ ...	24 „ ...	5 4 0			
Chintz, striped ..	...	...	...	„ 0-3-0 „ „ ...	12 „ ...	2 4 0			
Inkstands, glass ...	...	...	...	„ 0-5-0 each ...	24 number ...	7 8 0			
Varnish for maps ...	...	...	...	„ 2-8-0 per lb. ...	20 lbs. ...	50 0 0			
Fuller's earth ...	...	...	...	„ 4-7-0 „ 80 lbs. ...	1,600 „ ...	88 12 0			
Brass drawer locks ...	...	...	...	„ 1-0-0 each ...	6 number ...	6 0 0			
Padlocks, large ...	...	...	...	„ 0-12-0 „ ...	6 „ ...	4 8 0			
„ small ...	...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	12 „ ...	3 0 0			
Vinegar ..	...	...	...	„ 0-7-0 per bottle ...	24 bottles ...	10 8 0			
Spirits of wine ...	...	...	...	„ 1-4-0 „ „ ...	12 „ ...	15 0 0			
Penholders ..	...	...	...	„ 0-0-6 each ...	24 number ...	0 12 0			
Sperm candles ..	...	...	...	„ 0-5-0 per packet ...	60 packets ...	18 12 0			
Silk ribbon .	...	...	...	„ 1-8-0 „ roll ...	48 rolls ...	72 0 0			
English twine for sewing books	...	...	...	„ 1-0-0 „ lb. ...	60 lbs. ...	60 0 0			
Sulphuric acid	...	...	...	„ 0-12-0 „ lb. ...	6 „ ...	4 8 0			
Gum bottles	...	...	...	„ 0-3-0 each ...	18 bottles ...	3 6 0			

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF OUDH.										
District Judge, Sitapur.										
Blotting-paper ...	...	..	...	Rs. 1-2-0 per quire ..	5 quires ...	5 10 0				
Black ink ...	...	...	...	„ 0-2-0 „ bottle ...	120 bottles ...	15 0 0				
Conservator of Forests, School Circle.										
Sulphuric acid, chemically pure.	...	...	...	Rs. 1-0-0 per lb. ...	2 lbs. ...	2 0 0				
Sulphuric acid (sp. grav. 1840).	...	...	...	„ 0-2-6 „ „ ...	30 „ ...	4 11 0				
Sulphuric acid, best ...	...	...	...	„ 0-3-0 „ „ ...	8 „ ...	1 8 0				
Nitric acid chemically pure ...	...	...	...	„ 0-12-0 „ „ ...	6 „ ...	4 8 0				
Ditto, com. white ...	...	...	...	„ 0-9-0 „ „ ...	10 „ ...	5 10 0				
Muriatic acid. com. ...	...	...	...	„ 0-5-0 „ „ ...	24 „ ...	7 8 0				
Ditto, chemically pure ...	...	...	...	„ 1-0-0 „ „ ...	10 „ ...	10 0 0				
Rectified ether, pure ...	...	...	...	„ 4-0-0 „ „ ...	4 „ ...	16 0 0				
Nitrate of silver, crystals ...	...	...	...	„ 2-8-0 „ oz. ...	16 ozs. ...	40 0 0				
„ „ fused ...	...	...	...	„ 2-9-0 „ „ ...	16 „ ...	41 0 0				
Methylated spirits of wine (quarts).	...	...	...	„ 10-0-0 „ doz. ...	2 doz. ...	20 0 0				
Rectified spirits of wine (quarts)	...	...	...	„ 2-0-0 „ quart ...	1 „ ...	24 0 0				
In bottles, „ „	...	...	...	„ 0-6-0 each ...	4 number ...	1 8 0				
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.										
Clothing.										
Blue serge coats ...	...	...	...	Rs. 3-10-0 each ...	11,981 number ...	1,71,957-5-4				
Blue drill coats ...	...	...	...	„ 1-7-8 „ ...	21,316 „ ...					
Khaki drill coats ...	...	...	...	„ 1-15-7½ „ ...	183 „ ...					
Blue drill pyjamas ...	...	...	...	„ 1-0-8 „ ...	32,164 „ ...					
Khaki drill „ ...	...	...	...	„ 1-8-9 „ ...	285 „ ...					
Red salu turbans ...	...	...	...	„ 1-5-8 „ ..	29,416 „ ...					
Khaki tassel turbans ...	...	...	...	„ 0-15-6 „ ...	200 „ ...					
Blue serge blouses ...	...	...	...	„ 3-15-6 „ ...	320 „ ...					
Blue drill „ ...	...	...	...	„ 1-14-0 „ ...	631 „ ...					
Yellow drill pyjamas ...	...	...	...	„ 1-2-2 „ ...	1,132 „ ...					
Great coats for mounted and foot constables.	...	...	...	„ 4-11-0 „ ...	4,118 „ ...					

List of Articles—contd.

Names of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
Horse and Camel Saddlery.									
Complete set of horse saddlery consisting of saddle, reins, stirrup-iron, &c.	...	...	...	Rs. 24-15-0 per set ...	80 sets ...	2,263 4 0			
Complete set of camel saddlery consisting of saddle, stirrup-iron, stirrup-leather, &c.	...	...	...	„ 25-0-0 „ ...	6 „ ...				
Accoutrements for men.									
Waist belts for Civil Police head constables with sling for sword.	...	...	...	Rs. 1-8-0 each ...	628 number ...	11,079 8 0			
Waist belts for constables ...	...	...	...	„ 0-9-0 „ ...	3,814 „ ...				
Batons ...	...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	1,387 „ ...				
Bayonet scabbard ...	...	...	...	„ 0-12-0 „ ...	938 „ ...				
„ frog ...	...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	1,655 „ ...				
Baton „ ...	...	...	...	„ 0-2-0 „ ...	2,773 „ ...				
Talwar „ ...	...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	1,947 „ ...				
Cap pouches ...	...	...	...	„ 0-3-0 „ ...	1,967 „ ...				
On duty badge with strap ...	...	...	...	„ 0-4-0 „ ...	1,951 „ ...				
Ammunition pouch ...	...	...	...	„ 1-2-0 „ ...	1,064 „ ...				
Badges for head constables ...	...	...	...	„ 0-6-0 „ ...	354 „ ...				
„ for foot „ ...	...	...	...	„ 0-7-0 „ ...	2,168 „ ...				
Waist belts for mounted constables with sling for sword.	...	...	...	„ 2-2-0 „ ...	130 „ ...				
Badges for mounted constables	...	...	...	„ 0-6-0 „ ...	62 „ ...				
Slings for muskets ...	...	...	...	„ 0-6-0 „ ...	1,914 „ ...				
Sowars' pouch belts ...	...	...	...	„ 1-11-0 „ ...	63 „ ...				
Revolver belts for Inspectors ...	...	...	...	„ 2-5-0 „ ...	2 „ ...				
Hooks for carbines ...	...	...	...	„ 0-3-0 „ ...	77 „ ...				
Cap pouches for mounted constables.	...	...	...	„ 0-3-0 „ ...	50 „ ...				
Pads and buckets ...	...	...	...	„ 0-12-0 „ ...	106 „ ...				
Haversacks ...	...	...	...	„ 0-8-0 „ ...	2,117 „ ...				
Carbine sling ...	...	...	...	„ 0-7-0 „ ...	105 „ ...				

No. 3470.—Mr. W. T. Piercy, having on return from leave on private affairs, been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, received charge of the office before noon on the 20th September 1881.

No. 3471.—The following Addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information;—

P. & A. A. C.

SECTION 40, CLAUSE (*a*) (ii).

Pages 279 and 280.

Insert the following Note under this Clause:—

[NOTE.—Reduction to a lower grade or appointment cancels all title to count for increments previous service in the grade or appointment from which the reduction was made, or in a similar appointment.]

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th October, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 543.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. G. F. Edwards, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Captain W. J. Vousden, seconded on appointment as Adjutant to the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 544.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. J. Godby, Bengal S. C., (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General) Commandant, 4th Punjab Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year and 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 6th November 1881.

Major E. Newbery, Bengal S. C., Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, and District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, Punjab, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, British Burmah, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule XIV, clause 1 of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. Adye, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (u. p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant H. T. G. Burne, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant A. Masters, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant G. H. More-Molyneux, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 1st Native Infantry, (m. c.) for one year 106 days, under rule VIII, clause 2, and the remaining period under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

FUNDS.

No. 545.—With reference to notification of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3339, dated the 30th September 1881, increasing the rates of contributions payable in India on account of Indian Service Family Pensions, the following corrections are made in the Pay Code for India, volume I.

The revised rates will have effect from the 1st October 1881.

Article 2368.—After the words "Lieutenant-Colonels" in "Class II" *insert* the words "(see article 2372)."

Article 2376, page 461, "Table III."—In the columns headed "In India," *for* the figures—

Rs.		Rs.
4,000	*Substitute*	4,320
2,000	"	2,160
1,000	"	1,080
500	"	540
250	"	270

and *for* the figures—

Rs.		Rs.
750	*Substitute*	810
375	"	405
250	"	270
125	"	135

Article 2377, page 463, "Table V."—In the column headed "In India," *for* the figures—

Rs.		Rs.
156	*Substitute*	168
250	"	270

In "Table VI," in the columns headed "In India," *for* the figures—

Rs.		Rs. A.
50	*Substitute*	54 0
40	"	43 3
30	"	32 6
20	"	21 10
10	"	10 13

and *for* the figures—

Rs.		Rs. A.
25	*Substitute*	27 0
16	"	17 4
12	"	12 15
7	"	7 9
4	"	4 5

In "Table VII," after the words "For a son" *add* "until 21"; and after the words "For a daughter" *add* "until marriage." In the column "In India" *for* the figures—

Rs. A.		Rs. A.
1 0	*Substitute*	1 1
2 8	"	2 11

Article 2379.—Expunge the word "Military" in the last line.

Article 2388, Table VIII.—In the fourth column *for* "79" *substitute* "75."

Article 2400.—Expunge the word "Military" in the second line.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 546.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Graham Owen,—4th October, 1881.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Adam Wauchope,—4th October, 1881.

Major Hugh Arthur Lewes,—4th October, 1881.

To be Major.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Robert Badcock, C.B.,—1st October, 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Alfred James Stead, General List, Infantry,—4th October, 1881.

Captain Henry Wylie, C.S.I., General List, Infantry,—4th October, 1881.

No. 547.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Major W. G. Smith, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Officiating Deputy Commissary General, to be Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Major N. F. Parker, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Major F. H. Thomas, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Captain G. L. Eliot, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, (on furlough) to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Lieutenant H. R. Marrett, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

With effect from the 11th August 1881, *vice* Colonel H. A. Taylor, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, retired.

No. 548.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Ujjub Gul, to be Jemadar, *vice* Abbas Khan, deceased,—5th May, 1881.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 549.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the augmentation of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps by a company of mounted Infantry.

No. 550.—The medal for good shooting sanctioned in India Army Circulars, 1880, Clause 100, has been awarded to Volunteer P. W. Lenahan, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, for the season of 1880-81.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th October, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 39.—Mr. E. H. Fenn, Marine Storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 27th July, 1880.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th October 1881.

No. 320.—Lieutenant G. H. B. Gordon, R.E. is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 321.—Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Northern Bengal State Railway to the Public Works Accounts Office, Punjab.

The 6th October 1881.

No. 322.—To fill vacancies existing in the Railway Branch, the following permanent promotions are made, with effect from 17th September 1881:—

Name.	From	To
Mr. W. H. P. Sherman	Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade	Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade.
Mr. P. P. Densé ..	" " 4th "	" " 3rd "
Babu Mutty Lall Dey ..	Asst. " 1st "	" " 4th "
Mr. W. S. Haig ...	" " 2nd "	Asst. " 1st "
Mr. R. W. L. Tooze .	" " 2nd "	" " 1st "
Mr. H. G. F. Smith ..	" " 2nd "	" " 1st "

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1881.

From the 2nd April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 19th September 1881.

No. 241.—Mr. J. F. Macarthy, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on private affairs for six months, under Chapter X, Section 129, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st October next.

The 20th September 1881.

No. 242.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, having been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with retrospective effect from the 17th November 1880, by Notification No. 111, dated 9th September 1881, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, the following temporary promotions are made in connection with the promotions and reversions which were announced in Notifications No. 205, dated 26th January 1881, No. 209, dated 11th March 1881, No. 224, dated 24th June 1881, No. 230, dated 1st August 1881, No. 234, dated 15th August 1881, and No. 240, dated 13th September 1881, in the Survey Department:—

Major Lees Smith, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, from 17th November to 13th December 1880, from 15th June to 26th July 1881, and from 1st August 1881 until further orders, all dates inclusive.

Captain J. Hill, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, from the 27th to 31st July 1881, both dates inclusive.

Major R. Beavan, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade, from 17th November to 13th December 1880, and from 27th to 31st July 1881, all dates inclusive.

Mr. W. H. Cole, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, from 14th December 1880 to 14th June 1881, both dates inclusive.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Leach, R.E., V.C., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade, from 14th December 1880 to 31st January 1881, from 15th June to 26th July 1881, and from 1st to 28th August 1881, all dates inclusive.

Mr. W. G. Beverley, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade, from 1st February to 14th June 1881, and from 29th August 1881 until further orders, all dates inclusive.

The 26th September 1881.

No. 243.—Mr. F. E. Warde, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for nineteen days, in continuation of the leave granted in Notification No. 233, dated the 9th August last.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 28th September 1881.

No. 1968 G.—The privilege leave granted to Hospital Assistant Runjeet Singh in this Office Notification No. 1819 G., dated the 9th September 1881, is commuted into six months' furlough from the 9th August 1881, under Section 129 of the Civil Leave Code.

1st Class Hospital Assistant Ramzan Allee, transferred (by Surgeon-General with the Government of India) for permanent civil employment in Rajputana, is appointed to the Raj Dispensary at Baran, in Kotah, with effect from the 13th August 1881.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Nazeer Khan, of the Reserve List of Civil Hospital Assistant Establishment, is transferred to the Ramsar Dispensary from the 10th September 1881.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Devi Lal, of the Ramsar Dispensary, is transferred to the Jeypore Raj Service from the 10th September 1881.

2nd Class Hospital Assistant Ausgur Hoosein, of the Abu Dispensary, is granted privilege leave for twenty days from the 19th September 1881.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th September 1881.

No. 45.—The services of 1st Class Assistant Apothecary John Davis are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 46.—The services of 1st Class Apothecary John Fitzpatrick are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Light Regiment of Foot, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 1st day of October 1881.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 11B.—3233, Private Lawrence Kavanagh.
Age,—24 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—27th September 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—22nd May 1880.
At what Place Enlisted,—Poona, E. I.
Parish and County in which Born,—Mullingar, Cork.
Marks,—Scar on inner side of right arm.
Trade,—Policeman.
Coat or Jacket,— } White kit etc.
Waistcoat,— .. } White kit etc.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } White kit etc.
REMARKS,—
Under 2 years' service.

C. P. STOKES, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., R. L. Regt. of Foot.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment of Foot, dated at Mian Mir, this 2nd day of October 1881.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 13Bde.—1833, Sergeant Charles Smith.
Age,—31 years.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—1st October 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Camp Chunnoo.
Date of Enlistment,—
At what Place Enlisted,—
Parish and County in which Born,—
Marks,—Tattooed on both arms.
Trade,—Sailor.
Clothing,—When last seen was dressed in Regimental white clothing.
REMARKS,—Absconded with about Rs. 200.

C. E. GROGAN, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Liverpool Regt. of Foot.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
192	... D 17—09522 ...	50	Jahangir Khan, Gwalior.
	—17607 ...	50	
193	... D 18—74294 ...	100	Mr. H. D. Moule, Mussoorie.
191	... D 17—24725 ...	50	Pundit Peyaray Kishen, Lucknow.
	D 18—65924 ...	100	

ALLAHABAD,
The 5th October 1881.

J. F. FINLAY, *A. A. G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
W29 ...	M 39—27790 ...	1,000	Mrs. Macpherson, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1881.		Rs.	
H111 ...	M 44—35232 ...	100	Rama Seetaram, Erandale.
H112 ...	M 59—21842 ...	10	Hyderally Esmailji, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 4th October 1881.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 14—42805 ...	10	Mr. Dorabji Hormusji, Head Clerk, Commissariat Office, Nusseerabad.
G 10—55101 * „ —55501 *	100	Mr. L. Kennedy, Commissariat Department, Assirgurh.

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 28th September 1881.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
38 ...	N 5—05303 ...	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
55 ...	E 18—23830 ...	10	A. H. Benton, Esq., Dalhousie.

LAHORE,
The 28th September 1881.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
43 ...	B 68—32950 ...	100	Jaun Mahomed & Co., Bangalore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
80 ...	B 68—31850 ... „ —35833 ... B 45—14354 ...	100 100 1,000	Jaun Mahomed & Co., Bangalore.
81 ...	B 67—13011 ...	10	K. Kishna Rao, Clerk, Government Office, Fort St. George.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 26th September 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk of the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881-82.		Rs.	
W[illegible] ...	F 10—78498 ...	100	Sergeant R. Papwarth, G Company, the 1st Battalion, Halifax Regiment (Duke of Wellington's), Dilkosha, Oudh, Lucknow.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1881-82.		Rs.	
H12 ...	F 9—82967 ...	50	Major C. W. Brereton, Bombay.

NAGPUR,
The 29th September 1881.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptlr., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th September 1881.

Tenders are invited for a service by steamer from Calcutta to Port Blair and thence to Camorta, and back *viâ* Port Blair, Rangoon and Port Blair to Calcutta, once in every four weeks. The contract to commence on the 1st May 1882 and to last two years.

Tenders should state—

(1).—Tonnage of steamer, both gross register and net register.

(2).—The horse-power of the engines.

(3).—The maximum number of passengers of each class that can be carried.

(4).—The rates of fares for Government passengers of each class.

(5).—The rates of freight at which cargo will be carried.

(6).—The time to be occupied between port and port.

(7).—The subsidy required.

(8).—Any further particulars of importance.

2. Tenders should be submitted on or before the 1st January 1882, addressed to the Director General of the Post Office of India, Calcutta, to whom intending tenderers may in the meantime apply for any further information they desire.

3. The Director General does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, or any tender, or to assign any reason for rejection of tender.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 29th September 1881.

Correspondence addressed to Queensland, Australia, is at present forwarded *viâ Melbourne* fortnightly as shown below :—

Date of despatch from Bombay.

October 7th and 21st.

November 4th and 18th.

December 2nd, 16th and 30th.

January 13th (1882).

On and after the 21st October next an alternative route once in four weeks *viâ Torres Straits* will be available for correspondence addressed to the colony in question, and as the Torres Straits route is shorter than the route *viâ* Melbourne, all correspondence for Queensland, not *specially marked* for transmission *viâ "Melbourne,"* will be forwarded through Singapore and the Torres Straits.

2. Mails for Queensland *viâ Torres Straits* will be despatched from Bombay on the dates given below :—

October 21st.

November 18th.

December 16th.

January 13th (1882).

3. The rates and conditions of postage are the same by either route, and will be found in the

Postal Guide, dated April 1881. The rates are given below :—

(c) denotes compulsory prepayment.	Each letter per ½ oz.	Each post-card.	Printed papers, including books, &c. Each newspaper per 4 oz.	Each packet per 2 oz.	Legal and commercial documents. Each packet Not exceeding 4 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.	Samples. Each packet. Per 2 oz.
	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
Queensland (Australia)— Viâ Bombay (or from Aden, Rangoon or Moulmein) and Torres Straits . . Viâ Tuticorin and Torres Straits . . Viâ Bombay (or from Aden) and Melbourne Viâ Tuticorin and Melbourne	c6	...	1	1½	8	1½	1½

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India,
Foreign Post Branch.

Calcutta, the 7th October 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	15th Oct.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports . . .	7 "	14th "	Str. *Chindwara.*
Madras and Ceylon . . .	7 "	8th "	P. & O. Str. *Siam.*
Foreign Mails viâ Bombay .	7 "	10th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 "	9th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits .	7 "	13th "	Str *Khandalla.*
Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon	7 "	13th "	Str. *Madras.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China . . .	7 "	12th "	French Str. *Tibre.*
Persian Gulf	7 "	8th "	From Bombay.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive tenders from parties desirous of leasing the water-power available at Kharakwasla, "Lake Fife;" the available power is variable: from July to January, inclusive, the minimum is about 130 actual horse-power, from beginning of February to end of April, it decreases from about 130 to about 40, and during the months of May and June the power which can be guaranteed is very small. Kharakwasla is situated south-west of Poona, 11 miles from the Railway Station, with which it is connected by a good road; about 4 acres of land close to the canal are available as sites for factories, &c. In the last year the area of sugarcane grown under the Mutha canals in the neighbourhood of Poona was 1,966 acres; this area is capable of still further extension to a probable area of 2,500 acres. Under these circumstances, it is thought that the above power offers an inducement for the erection of a sugar manufactory, of which none at present exists in the Bombay Presidency.

Information regarding the actual heads and discharges available throughout the year and all other particulars can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona. Tenders will be received up to the 15th November 1881.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

WILLIAM CLERKE, M.INST., C.E.,
Exe. Engr. for Irrigation,
Poona Division.

POONA,
The 31st August 1881.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

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„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4*
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„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
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„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house. Java, Sunda Strait.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

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„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
„ 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
„ 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
„ 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
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„ 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Joolden Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Koranfuli river.
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„ 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
„ 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
„ 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
„ 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
„ 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
„ 17. Zanzibar Island—
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(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
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„ 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light-house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights.

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„ 29. Reported reef off Batticaloa, Ceylon—East Coast.
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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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HARA NUNDO SHAW,
No. 85, Colootollah.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th October, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 20 OF 1881.

A Bill to prohibit the landing of certain Stowaways, and to provide for the recovery of expenses incurred by Government in respect of such persons.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the landing in British India of stowaways of European extraction, and to provide for the recovery of expenses incurred by Government in respect of such persons who become vagrants within one year after so landing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Stowaways Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Stowaway:"

"Stowaway" means any person of European extraction as defined in the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, who secretes himself and goes to sea in any ship without the consent of the owner, the consignee or the master of such ship, or of any other person entitled to give such consent, and who arrives on board such ship in a British Indian port;

"Master:"

"Master" includes any person in charge of a decked vessel; and

"Shipping master."

"Shipping master" includes any other officer whom the local Government may from time to time appoint to exercise the powers of a shipping master under this Act.

Prohibition against causing or permitting stowaway to land without sanction.

3. No master shall cause or permit any stowaway finally to land from his ship in a British Indian port without the previous sanction in writing of the shipping master.

Cf. s. 4 of Act XIII of 1876.

Sanction not to be given unless owner or agent of ship enter into a bond.

4. Such sanction shall not be given unless and until the owner or agent of such ship has given to the shipping master a bond in such form, and with such number of sureties, as the local Government may from time to time prescribe, binding himself, in such sum as the shipping master thinks sufficient, to pay to the Secretary of State for India in Council, in the event of such stowaway becoming within one year after he so lands from such ship chargeable to the State as a vagrant under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, the cost of his removal under the said Act and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Penalty for causing or permitting stowaway to land in contravention of section 3.

5. Any master who, in wilful disobedience of the prohibition contained in section three, causes or permits any stowaway finally to land from his ship, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Cf. para. 2 of sec. 4 of Act XIII of 1876.

Liability of owner or agent when stowaway lands without sanction.

6. Whenever any stowaway finally lands from a ship without the sanction required by section three and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, within one year after so landing, the person who is at the

Cf. Act IX of 1874, s. 31, third para.

date of such landing the owner or agent of the ship from which such stowaway has so landed shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of his removal under the said Act and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Recovery of costs and charges.

7. All costs and charges which any owner or agent is liable to pay under this Act shall be recoverable by suit as if he had entered into an express agreement with the said Secretary of State in Council to repay them.

Cf. last para., s. 31, Act IX of 1874.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Stowaways of European extraction are found, on a rough average, on board twenty per cent. of the vessels arriving at the port of Calcutta. They are also, though less frequently, landed at Bombay, Aden and Rangoon. As the law stands, masters of ships in British Indian ports may land stowaways, and are in no way responsible for them after they have landed. If stowaways so landed are Europeans and become vagrants (as they occasionally do), they have to be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, and provided with subsistence-allowance while in charge of the police, with food while in a workhouse, and (where no suitable employment is obtained for them) with a passage to England, Australia or wherever their homes may be. As the necessity for relieving such persons really originates in the carelessness of masters of ships, who fail to detect their presence on board before leaving port, it seems unfair that the expenses so incurred should be borne by the Indian tax-payer.

The present Bill has therefore been prepared. It prohibits the landing of stowaways of European extraction, unless with the previous sanction of the Shipping Master or other officer appointed by the local Government, and unless the owner or agent of the ship on board of which the stowaway is found gives a bond to the effect that all expenses incurred in the event of the stowaway becoming a vagrant within one year shall be borne by the obligor. It also imposes a penalty on any master causing or permitting a stowaway to land, and provides that where any stowaway lands without such sanction and becomes a vagrant within one year of so landing, the owner or agent of the ship from which he has landed shall pay all the expenses incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

SIMLA;
The 19th September, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th October, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 21 OF 1881.

THE BENGAL CIVIL COURTS BILL, 1881.

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A Bill to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts in the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and to validate certain appointments of Munsifs; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Act VI of 1871, s. 1.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being respectively administered by the said Lieutenant-Governors and the said Chief Commissioner, except such portions thereof as for the time being are not subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the High Courts and except the Jhánsí Division.

Partial exclusion of Mufassal Small Cause Courts.

Except this section and sections seventeen, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, nothing herein contained applies to Courts of Small Causes established under Act No. XI of 1865.

Repeal of Acts VI of 1871 and XIX of 1877, section 1.

2. Act No. VI of 1871 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bengal*) and Act No. XIX of 1877 (*to enable certain District Judges to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes*), section 1, are hereby repealed.

Saving of rules, &c., made, &c.

3. All appointments, nominations, rules and orders made, lists published, jurisdictions and powers conferred, under the said Act No. VI of 1871, shall be deemed to be respectively made, published and conferred under this Act;

and when in any Act, Regulation or Notification, heretofore passed or issued, and now in force, reference is made to the said Act No. VI of 1871 or to any Act thereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be read as applying to this Act, or the corresponding part thereof.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF CIVIL COURTS.

Act VI of 1871, ss. 3 & 4.

Number of District Judges and Subordinate Judges.

4. The local Government may from time to time reduce, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, increase the number of District Judges and Subordinate Judges now fixed.

Act VI of 1871, s. 4.

Number of Munsifs.

5. The local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, from time to time alter the number of Munsifs now fixed: Provided that, except in the case of Munsifs of a grade the salary of which does not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem, no increase to the number of Munsifs now fixed shall be made by such Government without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Act VI of 1871, s. 5.

Vacancies in District or Subordinate Judgeships.

6. Whenever the office of District Judge or Subordinate Judge is vacant, or whenever the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an increase of the number of District Judges or Subordinate Judges, the local Government shall supply such vacancy or appoint such additional District Judges or Subordinate Judges as the case may be.

Act VI of 1871, s. 6.

Vacancies in Munsifships.

7. Whenever the office of Munsif is vacant, or whenever the local Government increases the number of Munsifs, the High Court shall nominate such person as it thinks fit to be a Munsif, and the local Government shall appoint him accordingly:

Provided that the local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed Munsifs; and on such rules being made, no person shall be nominated to such office unless he possesses the qualifications required by the said rules.

New.

Appointments of Munsifs heretofore made to be deemed legally made.

All appointments of Munsifs heretofore made by the local Government, shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

Act VI of 1871, s. 7.

Additional Judges.

8. When the business pending before any District Judge requires the aid of Additional Judges for its speedy disposal, the local Government may, upon the recommendation of the High Court, and subject to the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such Additional Judges as may be requisite.

Such Additional Judges shall perform any of the duties of a District Judge that the District Judge may, with the previous sanction of the High Court, assign to them, and, in the performance of such duties, they shall exercise the same powers and be subject to the same control as the District Judge.

Act VI of 1871, s. 8.

Temporary charge of District Judgeship.

9. In the event of the death of the District Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence from the station in which his Court is held, the Additional Judge, or, if there is no Additional Judge attached to such Court, the senior Subordinate Judge of the District, shall, without relinquishing his ordinary duties, assume charge of the Judge's office,

and shall discharge such of the current duties thereof as are connected with the filing of plaints and memoranda of appeal, the issue of processes and the like functions,

and shall continue in charge of the office until it is resumed by the District Judge or assumed by an officer duly appointed thereto.

Act VI of 1871, s. 9.

Transfer of proceedings on death, &c., of Subordinate Judge.

10. In the event of the death of a Subordinate Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence on leave when no person is appointed to act for him, the District Judge may transfer all or any of the proceedings pending in the Court of such

Subordinate Judge either to his own Court or to the Court of a Subordinate Judge (if any) under his control.

All proceedings transferred under this section shall be disposed of as if they had been instituted in the Court to which they are so transferred.

Temporary charge of Munsifship.

A District Judge, on the occurrence within his District of any vacancy in the office of Munsif, may, pending the action of the High Court under section seven, appoint such person as he thinks fit to act in such office.

And he shall forthwith report to the High Court the occurrence of every such vacancy, and the making of every such appointment.

Act VI of 1871, s. 10.

Power to confer judicial powers on officers in Chutiá Nágpur, Kuch Bihár and Assam.

11. The local Government may invest with the powers of any Court under this Act any officer in the Divisions of Chutiá Nágpur and Kuch Bihár, and the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Nothing in sections four to ten (inclusive), thirty-one, thirty-two and thirty-three applies to any such officer. But all the other provisions of this Act apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to officers so invested.

Act VI of 1871, s. 11.

Control of Civil Courts in a District.

12. The general control over all the Civil Courts in any District is vested in the District Judge, but subject to the superintendence of the High Court.

Act VI of 1871, s. 12.

Present District Judges, &c., to be deemed duly appointed.

13. The present District Judges, Additional Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall be deemed to have been duly appointed under this Act to the offices, the duties of which they respectively discharge.

Act VI of 1871, s. 14.

Seals of Courts.

14. Every Court under this Act shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the local Government.

Act VI of 1871, s. 15.

District Judges, Additional Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs to be deemed Civil Courts.

15. Every District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge and Munsif under this Act shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure and of this Act.

Act VI of 1871, s. 16.

Power to fix sites of Courts.

16. The local Government may fix, and from time to time alter, the place or places at which any Court under this Act is to be held.

All such places now fixed shall be deemed to be fixed under this Act.

Act VI of 1871, s. 17.

Vacation.

17. Subject to such orders as may from time to time be issued by the Governor General in Council, the High Court shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as close holidays in the Courts subordinate thereto.

Such list shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the said days shall be observed accordingly.

CHAPTER III.

ORDINARY JURISDICTION.

Act VI of 1871, s. 18.

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction.

18. The local Government shall fix, and may from time to time vary, the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court under this Act:

Provided that, where more than one Subordinate Judge is appointed to any District, or where more than one Munsif is appointed to any Munsifí, the Judge of the District Court may assign to each such Subordinate Judge or Munsif the local limits of his particular jurisdiction within such District or Munsifí, as the case may be.

The present local limits of the jurisdiction of every Civil Court (other than the High Court) shall be deemed to be fixed under this Act.

Act VI of 1871, s. 19.

Extent of original jurisdiction of District Judge or Subordinate Judge.

19. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends, subject to the provisions in the Code of Civil Procedure, section fifteen, to all original suits for the time being cognizable by the Civil Courts.

Act VI of 1871, s. 20.

Extent of Munsif's jurisdiction.

20. The jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all like suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed one thousand rupees.

Act VI of 1871, s. 21.

Appeals from District Judges and Additional Judges.

21. Appeals from the decrees and orders of District Judges and Additional Judges shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the High Court.

Act VI of 1871, s. 22.

Appeals from Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

22. Appeals from the decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the District Judge, except where the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute in the appeal exceeds five thousand rupees, in which case the appeal shall lie to the High Court:

Provided that the High Court may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the local Government, order that all appeals from the decrees and orders of any Munsif shall be preferred to the Court of such Subordinate Judge as may be mentioned in the order, and such appeals shall thereupon be preferred accordingly.

Act VI of 1871, s. 24.

Certain decisions to be according to Native law.

23. Where in any suit or proceeding it is necessary for any Court under this Act to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution, the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindú law in cases where the parties are Hindús, shall form the rule of decision, except in so far as such law has, by legislative enactment, been altered or abolished.

In cases not provided for by the former part of this section, or by any other law for the time being in force, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Act VI of 1871, s. 25.

Judges not to try suits in which they are interested.

24. No Munsif, Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge shall try any suit in which he is a party or personally interested, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit.

No Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge shall try any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself in another capacity.

When any such suit, proceeding or appeal comes before any such Munsif, Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge, he shall forthwith transmit the whole record of the case to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference.

The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section twenty-five.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section the Munsif and Subordinate Judge shall be deemed to be immediately subordinate to the District Judge and the Additional Judge and District Judge to the High Court.

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL JURISDICTION.

Act VI of 1871, s. 26.

Power to refer to Subordinate Judges appeals from Munsifs.

25. Every District Judge may from time to time, subject to the orders of the High Court, refer to any Subordinate Judge under his control any appeals pending before him from the decrees of Munsifs; and such Subordinate Judge shall hear and dispose of such appeals accordingly.

The District Judge may withdraw any appeals so referred and hear and dispose of appeals so withdrawn.

Act VI of 1871, s. 27.

Power to transfer to Subordinate Judge or Munsif certain proceedings pending before District Judge.

26. The High Court may from time to time, by order, authorize any District Judge to transfer to a Subordinate Judge under his control appeals under the Code of Civil Procedure from any orders of Munsifs against which an appeal lies to the District Court.

The High Court may also from time to time, by order, authorize any District Judge to transfer to a Subordinate Judge or Munsif under the control of such District Judge any of the proceedings next hereinafter mentioned, or any class of such proceedings specified in such order, and then pending, or thereafter instituted, before such District Judge.

The proceedings referred to in the second clause of this section are the following (that is to say) :—

(*a*) Proceedings under Bengal Regulation V, 1799 (*to limit the Interference of the Zillah and City Courts of Dewanny Adawlut in the Execution of Wills and Administration to the Estates of Persons dying intestate*).

(*b*) Applications for certificates under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*).

(*c*) Proceedings under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

(*d*) Proceedings under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or Act No. IX of 1861 (*to amend the law relating to Minors*).

(*e*) Claims preferred to, or objections made to the attachment of, any property under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 278.

(*f*) Applications to file awards under section 525 of the same Code.

(*g*) Applications for permission to sue or appeal as a pauper.

The District Judge may withdraw any proceedings so transferred and may either himself dispose of them, or, with the previous sanction of the High Court, transfer them to any other Subordinate Judge or Munsif under his control.

Act VI 1871, s. 28.

Disposal of proceedings so transferred.

27. Subject to the provisions of the last clause of section twenty-six, all proceedings transferred under the second clause of the same section shall be disposed of by the Subordinate Judge or Munsif (as the case may be) according to the rules prescribed for the guidance of District Judges in like cases:

Provided that an appeal from the order of the Subordinate Judge or Munsif in such cases shall lie to the District Judge.

An appeal from his order thereon shall lie to the High Court if an appeal from the decision of the Judge in such proceedings is allowed by the law in force for the time being.

Act VI 1871, s. 29.

Power to invest Subordinate Judges and Munsifs with Small Cause jurisdiction.

28. The local Government may invest, within such local limits as it from time to time appoints, any Subordinate Judge with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts, up to the amount of five hundred rupees, and any Munsif with similar jurisdiction up to the amount of fifty rupees; and may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw such jurisdiction from the Subordinate Judge or Munsif so invested.

Act VI 1871, s. 30.

Amendment of Act No. XI of 1865.

29. Section fifty-one of Act No. XI of 1865 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature*) shall be read as if, for the words "Principal Sadr Amín," the words "Subordinate Judge" were substituted.

CHAPTER V.

MISFEAZANCE.

Act VI 1871, s. 31.

Suspension or removal of District Judge or Additional Judge.

30. Any District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge or Munsif may, for any misconduct, be suspended or removed by the local Government.

Act VI 1871, s. 32.

Suspension of Subordinate Judge.

31. The High Court may, whenever it sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend any Subordinate Judge under its control.

Whenever the High Court exercises this power, it shall forthwith report to the local Government the circumstances of the suspension, and the local Government shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Act VI 1871, s. 33.

Suspension and removal of Munsifs by High Court.

32. The High Court may appoint a Commission for enquiring into the alleged misconduct of any Munsif.

On receiving the report of the result of any such enquiry, the High Court may, if it thinks fit, remove the Munsif from office, or suspend him, or reduce him to a lower grade.

The provisions of Act No. XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating enquiries into the behaviour of public servants*) shall apply to inquiries under this section, the powers conferred by that Act on the Government being exercised by the High Court.

The High Court may also, previous to the appointment of such Commission, suspend any Munsif pending the result of the inquiry.

The High Court may, without appointing any such Commission, remove or suspend any Munsif, or reduce him to a lower grade.

Act VI of 1871, s. 34.

Suspension of Munsifs by District Judges.

33. Any District Judge may, whenever he sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend from office any Munsif under his control.

Whenever a District Judge suspends from office any such Munsif, he shall forthwith send to the High Court a full report of the circumstances of the suspension, together with the evidence, if any; and the High Court shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

CHAPTER VI.

MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Act VI of 1871, s. 35.

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of District Courts.

34. The District Judges shall appoint the ministerial officers of their Courts, and, subject only to the general control of the local Government, the said Judges may remove or suspend such officers or fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

Act VI of 1871, s. 36.

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

35. The ministerial officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall be nominated and appointed by those Courts respectively, subject to the approval of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate.

Power to punish such officers.

Every such Court may, by order, remove or suspend from office, or fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any of its ministerial officers who is guilty of any misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office. And the District Judge, subject only to the general control of the local Government, may, on appeal or otherwise, reverse or modify every such order.

Act XIX of 1877, s. 1.

The District Judge, within whose jurisdiction such Court is situate, may, by order, suspend or remove any such ministerial officer.

Nothing in this section or in section thirty-four shall exempt any officer from any penal or other consequences to which he may be liable under any other law in force for the time being.

Act VI of 1871, s. 37.

Transfer of ministerial officers.

36. The local Government may, at the instance of the District Judge, transfer from any Court in the territories administered by such Government, to any other Court in the same territories, all or any of the ministerial officers of such Judge or of any Subordinate Judge or Munsif under his control.

The District Judge may transfer all or any of the ministerial officers of any Court under his control to any other such Court.

Act VI of 1871, s. 38.

Recovery of fines.

37. Any fine imposed under this Chapter shall, if the order imposing it so directs, be recovered by deduction from the offender's salary.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 4 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, declares that the number of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs to be appointed in each district shall be fixed, and may from time to time be altered, by the local Government. And section 6 of the same Act declares that, when the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an increase in the number of Munsifs, the High Court shall nominate such person as it thinks fit to be a Munsif, and the local Government shall appoint him accordingly. The number of Munsifs was accordingly fixed under section 4 in the Lower Provinces and Assam. Subsequently, in exercise of the power vested in local Governments by the terms of the provincial service arrangements in regard to the creation of additional appointments on salaries not exceeding Rs. 250 a month, the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appointed Munsifs in excess of the number so fixed. Doubts have been raised as to the validity of such appointments. It appears to the Government of India that the law does not authorize the local Government to appoint Munsifs, whether temporarily or permanently, in excess of the fixed number, unless an increase to that number has previously been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council. It is, however, in the opinion of the Government of India desirable to empower the local Government, without the sanction, but subject to the control, of the Governor General in Council, to increase the number of Munsifs, provided that the power is confined to those grades of Munsifs the pay of which does not exceed Rs. 250 a month.

2. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It enables the local Government without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to increase the number of Munsifs of a grade the salary of which does not exceed Rs. 250 per month. The opportunity has been taken to validate the appointments already made by the Bengal Government and the Chief Commissioner of Assam: to make it clear that the local Government cannot increase the number of District Judges or Subordinate Judges without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council: to extend the District Judge's power of transferring appeals and proceedings to appeals from all orders made by Munsifs and to proceedings under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881: and to make such amendments in the wording of the law as the experience of the last ten years shows to be necessary or desirable.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 30th September, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 41. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXVI OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 11th September 1880.		Receipts for week ending 10th September 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 11th September 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 10th September 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.										
17th Sept. 1881	East Indian ...	5,90,185	392	9,78,250	650	1,69,46,444	460	1,84,33,520	505	14,87,076	...
10th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,46,853	855	1,58,667	924	18,31,538	436	20,95,657	496	2,64,119	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	65,561	120	88,116	161	20,19,721	151	20,80,995	157	61,274	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,56,055	231	1,38,822	205	51,57,125	312	36,95,301	225	...	14,61,824
Ditto ...	Madras ...	99,410	116	1,14,028	133	26,73,894	128	28,41,371	136	1,67,477	...
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	63,512	98	78,894	120	16,86,234	108	17,35,008	109	48,774	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,72,692	191	4,86,386	338	1,08,24,082	310	1,41,10,353	402	32,86,271	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	70,539	159	99,805	224	37,36,090	344	42,28,025	392	4,91,935	...
	TOTAL ...	14,64,807	234	21,42,968	340	4,48,75,128	293	4,92,20,230	322	43,45,102	...
	State.										
17th Sept. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,684	60	2,195	78	63,335	93	67,287	99	3,952	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	875	32	1,336	49	29,588	45	27,710	42	..	1,878
10th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	24,771	108	38,320	167	6,16,667	110	7,08,974	127	92,307	...
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	6,772	90	7,660	102	2,32,369	120	2,48,740	130	16,371	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	6,291	110	23,883	419	1,76,956	127	2,11,293	153	34,337	...
17th ditto	Muttra-Hathras ...	3,400	117	3,666	126	59,638	84	64,137	91	4,499	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10th Sept. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	891	20	8,167	181	69,028	63	2,16,104	193	1,47,076	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	1,739	90	4,282	81	(c)60,717	48	1,28,314	90	67,597	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	21,314	132	20,846	129	5,34,808	136	6,00,519	154	65,711	...
17th ditto ...	Sindia ...	3,892	56	4,140	61	82,917	48	1,29,976	70	47,059	...
10th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	43,800	80	97,030	133	17,11,455	129	26,67,319	152	9,55,864	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Sec.)(b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10th Sept. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	22,766	90	31,061	107	6,07,801	105	8,25,416	118	2,17,615	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	49,322	287	56,107	155	13,34,068	317	14,10,999	160	76,931	...
17th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	1,00,994	157	78,953	123	(d)32,07,336	213	19,74,505	127	...	12,32,831
...	Khamgaon(a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti(a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10th Sept. 1881	Nizam's ...	10,055	83	12,507	103	3,18,038	108	3,61,494	89	43,456	...
17th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	5,117	60	...	...	1,16,975	56	1,16,975	...
10th ditto ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	5,645	47	...	...	3,21,418	84	3,21,418	...
Ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	2,010	35	...	...	57,332	41	57,332	...
Ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	...	...	445	37	...	...	17,925	62	17,925	...
	TOTAL ...	2,98,566	119	4,03,870	126	91,04,721	151	1,01,56,437	169	10,51,716	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,63,373	201	25,46,838	268	5,39,79,849	253	5,93,76,667	256	53,96,818	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	2,71,50,906	127	2,93,07,505	126	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	2,68,28,943	126	3,00,69,162	130	32,40,219	...

(a) Included in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(b) Included in the Rajputana Railway figures.
(c) Total receipts from 6th April to 11th September 1880.
(d) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1880.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cholum, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
Madras	Ganjam	13 0	13 0	9 8	...	...	...	18 14	17 13	14 10	20 8	19 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vizagapatam	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	[illegible]	11 3	13 6	12 6	12 6	15 13	...	...	25 14	30 11	31 11	39
	Godavery	11 11	12 10	10 13	...	...	...	12 14	15 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kistna	13 11	13 11	8 5	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	13 13	16 16	16 0	16 0	26 14	26 14	23 0	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 3	12 3	8 8	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	13 14	15 0	15 0	16 0	26 14	26 14	23 0	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	13 3	14 0	9 14	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	11 2	12 14	13 5	12 6	27 10	30 0	23 11	29 0	32 10	23 14
	Bellary	15 6	16 5	9 10	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 5	12 6	12 6	14 0	35 0	37 2	29 0	30 2	30 2	18 13
	Kurnool	11 6	11 6	7 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	12 2	30 2	30 2	32 14	28 11	28 11	22 13
	Madras	9 8	9 8	8 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 11	11 3	14 8	14 14	12 2	21 10	21 10	20 14	28 13	22 6	21
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	15 8	15 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	
	North Arcot	10 3	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 2	16 0	15 0	14 2	29 2	29 2	22 11	28 2	28 2	23
	South Arcot	9 6	9 6	6 3	...	...	...	14 5	13 14	13 8	14 14	14 6	14 0	...	...	...	23 2	23 10	23
	Tanjore	9 3	10 5	7 5	...	...	...	13 14	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	25 6	25 6	21 14	29 0	29 0	23 3
	Trichinopoly	11 3	11 3	7 14	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	13 5	14 2	14 8	13 13	25 3	23 13	22 6	26 11	25 6	21 10
	Madura	10 14	10 14	8 0	...	...	...	11 13	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	30 13	28 6	23 8	30 14	29 6	21 5
	Tinnevelly	9 8	9 8	7 13	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 11	11 10	11 10	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	12 5	13 2	9 13	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 2	13 10	13 10	12 11	26 2	26 2	21 11	28 10	28 10	22 5
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	6 6	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 3	11 3	10 6	9 10	21 10	20 13	15 6	19 10	19 10	15 6
	Salem	12 6	11 14	7 5	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	10 11	14 2	14 2	11 10	27 5	27 5	23 13	27 2	26 3	21 11
	South Canara	8 10	8 10	7 11	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	8 3	14 11	14 11	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	
	Malabar	9 11	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	11 11	15 6	15 6	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	10 9	11 1	9 1	18 0	16 14	15 8	8 7	8 2	7 1	13 0	13 10	10 12	21 4	21 6	14 11	16 9	18 8	12 3
	Ahmedabad	14 0	14 0	15 0	22 8	22 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	19 8	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 8	19 8
	Kaira	13 14	14 9	13 5	26 10	32 0	26 10	9 2	9 6	8 0	14 9	14 9	11 7	20 0	20 0	18 13	17 4	20 0	18 13
	Surat	13 1	13 1	9 13	12 4	12 4	11 6	6 13	6 13	6 11	8 5	8 5	8 0	18 13	18 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	16 0
	Broach	14 8¾	16 0	12 4¾	...	...	...	8 14¼	8 14¼	8 0	12 4¾	12 4¾	10 0	18 13	20 0	16 0	17 12¾	18 13	16 0
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	11 11	7 12	...	...	...	8 2	7 3	6 6	11 4	11 4	7 8	18 10	18 10	12 0	18 0	18 0	11 4
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	6 12	6 0	14 0	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 14	15 7	12 13	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 5	10 15	10 15	9 10	34 0	34 0	15 12	24 4½	25 3	13
	Násik	14 5	14 6	11 7	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	5 15	11 12	11 13	8 15	26 6	26 8	15 6	21 0	21 2	13
	Ahmednagar	13 2	14 11	11 1	...	...	...	8 9	8 8½	7 2	10 9	10 8½	9 1	35 1	37 9	14 15	26 2	28 0	12
	Poona	12 10	13 13	9 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 6	11 0	11 0	8 9	28 4	28 4	15 4	19 8	18 6	11
	Sholápur	14 15	14 15	10 14	...	...	...	10 15	11 7	9 8	11 13	12 4	9 14	35 6	35 6	19 0	31 9	32 10	16 9
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	18 0	17 12	9 11	11 12	14 0	14 12	7 14	7 14	7 8	10 14	10 14	9 8	27 12	27 0	31 3	28 0	26 12	26 0
	Satara	13 6	14 5	8 11	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	7 0	11 7	11 7	7 14	27 15	28 0	12 1	24 9	24 9	11 9
	Belgaum	16 8	16 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	10 8	28 0	29 0	17 8	27 0	27 0	19 2
	Dhárwar (Hubli)	19 0	21 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	32 0	36 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	21 0
	Ratnágiri	8 9	8 9	7 15	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 2	14 2	14 2	8 8	20 13	20 13	...	15 15	15 15	9 3
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 3	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 4	15 0	15 5	9 0	20 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)	11 6	13 5	8 14	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 5	32 0	40 0	35 9	24 0	24 0	22
	Aden	8 0	8 0	6 9	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 1	7 0	7 0	5 9	9 5	9 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0
	Asirgarh	15 0	15 14	12 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 15	12 0	12 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	18 4	30 0	30 0	17 0
	Baroda	10 5	10 14	9 11	16 0	16 5	14 14	7 11	7 11	7 7	10 14	10 14	10 4	...	...	18 5	15 7	17 2	16 0
	Disa	13 [illegible]	15 14	4 17	4 ...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 14	8 6	8 6	8 4	18 3	17 0	25 4	19 9	18 8	24 0
	Nimach	17 0	17 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	20 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	15 0
	Nasirabad	17 9½	16 9½	15 2	25 9½	24 10	23 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	27 2	27 0	22 9½	19 0	19 0	15 10
	Rájkot	16 0	16 4	15 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	5 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	26 0	26 4	17 0	21 8	22 8	15 10
Sindh	Upper Sindh Frontier	11 8	11 8	9 8¼	17 8	17 8	13 9¾	9 0	9 0	6 7½	13 0	13 0	8 0	21 0	20 4	12 6	...	...	13 3
	Karachi	11 2	10 10	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	7 8	11 0	12 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	11
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	15 0	15 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	26 0	22 0	14 0	26 0	22 0	14
	Shikarpur	11 8	11 10½	9 13½	18 14	19 0	13 15	10 10	10 5	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 10	19 1	19 5	12 5	22 8	20 0	13
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	15 2	15 15	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 7	9 8	...	...	...	17 3	16 3	14
	Western Districts																		
Bengal	Burdwan	13 8a	12 8	15 8	30 0	30 0	25 0	28 8	23 8	18 0	31 14	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	14 8a	14 8	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	18 12	36 0	35 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 8c	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	37 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	13 8a	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	14 0e	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 0	15 4	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	13 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 16 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 20 to 21 seers, common rice 22 to 32 seers, gram 24-8 to 26 seers, firewood 100 to 1[illegible] seers, and salt 10 to 10-6 seers.

b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 22 seers, barley 22 to 36 seers, best rice 19 to 32 seers, common rice 25 to 44 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 38 seers, gram 14 to 24 seers, firewood 200 to 560 seers, and salt 8-4 to 12 seers.

c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 25 seers, best rice 17 to 30 seers, common rice 24 to 35 seers, gram 16 to 35 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8-12 to 10-8 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1881.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																			
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
32 3	32 3	29 5	33 5	33 5	46 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	11 6	Ganjam	Madras.	
28 5	25 5	32 5	30 6	32 13	37 6	87 8	87 8	86 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
36 6	36 6	25 8	33 10	33 10	33 10	194 6	194 6	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
38 11	37 3	32 5	29 10	29 10	29 2	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14	12 13	Kistna		
30 14	30 14	27 5	25 3	22 2	22 0	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
33 0	33 0	28 8	28 6	32 11	26 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 6	13 8	14 6	Cuddapah		
34 0	33 0	31 0	30 3	30 3	28 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	13 2	12 13	13 11	Bellary		
...	...	28 6	27 11	28 8	24 11	186 10	179 13	179 13	12 2	12 2	12 8	Kurnool		
27 6	26 11	22 10	27 11	27 11	25 8	81 6	81 6	87 8	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
24 11	24 11	22 14	26 8	26 8	25 5	77 13	77 13	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
33 5	30 13	27 6	30 8	30 8	29 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
27 0	25 6	25 6	25 10	27 0	24 11	201 11	201 11	201 11	14 13	14 13	15 5	South Arcot		
30 3	30 3	20 13	27 2	28 0	21 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 14	12 6	Tanjore		
30 2	27 8	23 10	27 11	28 8	21 10	97 3	97 3	121 8	12 10	12 10	12 2	Trichinopoly		
29 6	27 14	24 13	32 0	30 11	21 6	97 3	97 3	145 13	14 0	14 0	13 10	Madura		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 14	81 10	81 10	81 10	14 5	14 5	14 13	Tinnevelly		
27 14	31 3	24 10	38 0	36 2	23 10	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 11	12 3	Coimbatore		
18 11	18 11	14 6	23 3	21 10	16 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	Nilgiris		
29 2	28 3	22 8	33 8	32 8	24 2	151 10	151 10	151 10	13 5	13 5	11 14	Salem		
21 2	22 0	13 3	22 3	22 3	15 2	109 5	109 5	94 13	11 5	11 5	10 6	South Canara		
22 10	21 14	18 3	31 2	31 2	21 13	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
13 0	18 2	10 5	17 3	19 7	13 4	61 7	71 10	54 9	12 9	12 10	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	...	20 0	20 8	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 8	13 0	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	18 4	21 5	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira		
...	...	...	17 4	17 4	13 5	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 11	11 7	12 5	Surat		
...	...	...	17 12¾	20 0	13 5¼	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 4¾	Broach		
25 11	15 4	11 4	15 10	15 10	11 13	71 1	71 1	71 1	10 2	10 2	9 13	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	...	13 8	13 0	12 8	110 0	110 0	85 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	Colába (Alibág)		
...	...	...	25 2½	25 2½	14 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
27 8	27 8	15 0	23 0	24 0	15 9	114 0	115 0	128 0	11 8	11 10	12 1	Násik		
...	...	...	22 1	24 1	14 4	98 4	91 4	106 4	11 0	10 11	11 4	Ahmednagar		
...	...	...	20 11	20 11	12 10	76 0	76 0	76 0	11 2	11 2	10 8	Poona		
...	...	...	24 4	25 9	18 0	91 6	91 0	99 1	11 12	11 12	11 4	Sholápur		
...	...	...	18 12	18 8	14 8	112 0	112 0	150 0	9 12	9 12	9 2	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	...	15 9	15 9	11 11	116 8	116 8	110 15	10 0	10 0	9 8	Satara		
34 0	34 0	19 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	65 0	65 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Belgaum		
35 0	38 0	27 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dharwar (Hubli)		
18 13	18 13	10 0	16 13	16 13	11 3	120 0	120 0	150 0	9 1	9 1	10 6	Ratnágiri		
22 0	22 0	13 0	12 2	13 1	11 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	7 0	8 0	10 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
32 0	40 0	26 10	26 10	32 0	24 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	18 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	17 11	18 0	14 14	75 0	86 0	86 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Baroda		
...	...	...	18 7	20 14	25 4	137 8	137 8	137 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Disa		
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	15 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Nimach		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 9	70 0	61 9	75 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	23 12	24 8	16 8	65 0	67 8	70 0	45 0	45 0	37 8	Rájkot		
...	...	...	17 4	17 4	12 11¼	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0	7 8	Upper Sindh Frontier		
9 8	9 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	13 0	103 0	103 0	105 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 0	11 8	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	...	17 13	18 0	12 12½	290 0	260 0	240 0	11 2	11 0	8 0	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	9 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	23 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Burdwan		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	320 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	22 0	23 8	18 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	19 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Howrah		

d In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat (in Ghatal) 15 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, gram 12-8 to 18 seers, firewood 104 to 260 seers, and salt 8 to 10-12 seers.

e In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 11 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, gram 16 to 25 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 9 to 10-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spica*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	***Central Districts.***																		
	Calcutta	15 4	13 11	14 12	32 0	32 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	13 5	26 10	26 10	20 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...f	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	16 0g	16 0	16 0	35 8	32 0	30 8	16 0	16 0	15 4	20 0	18 13	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	11 12h	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	19 8	21 0	14 0	28 0	29 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	18 0i	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 8	25 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	13 12j	15 4	17 0	20 0	22 8	26 0	15 8	19 4	17 0	25 0	27 8	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	15 0 to 16 8k	18 0	20 4	45 0	48 12	33 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 19 11	24 0	24 0 to 25 8	21 0 to 21 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	15 0l	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 14	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	22 8	24 0	19 14	...	...	...	21 0	20 4	22 8	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 12m	22 0	19 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	26 4	25 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0n	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 8	5 0	5 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	10 0n1	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 4	13 5	16 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	13 5o	14 4	14 8	35 8	40 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	26 8	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	21 0p	21 0	20 0	33 0	32 8	40 0	8 0	7 8	6 4	22 0	25 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	... q	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	28 8	28 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 0r	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	22 0	18 0	25 0	26 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	33 0	34 0	35 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	11 4r1	11 4	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	... s	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	20 0	25 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	13 5	17 3	17 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	15 0	30 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	23 0	20 0	21 10	40 0	40 0	30 0	14 0	15 0	13 5	24 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	18 8t	18 8	21 0	35 0	36 0	32 0	12 0	12 8	10 0	20 8	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	17 0u to 18 0	16 0 to 17 8	18 8	36 0	36 0	32 0	20 0	20 0 to 21 0	17 0	22 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	17 0v	17 8	20 0	45 0	40 0	36 4	15 0	15 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	20 0w	20 0	25 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	16 0	18 0	18 0	41 0	41 0	37 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	22 8	23 0	19 0	40 0	42 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	21 0x	20 0	22 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	25 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	16 12y	15 12	21 0	42 0	42 0	31 0	11 8	14 11	15 12	18 14	18 14	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágulpur	13 14z	12 14	18 15	31 9	31 9	37 14	18 5	17 11	17 11	20 3	20 3	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	16 0z1	18 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0z2	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	14 8z3	17 8	11 13	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	13 2	25 0	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	21 5	23 4	16 0	32 0	32 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazaribagh	17 8z4	17 0	15 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	17 0z5	17 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0z6	12 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	...

f In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 17-10 seers, barley 26-8 seers, best rice 9 to 9-6 seers, common rice 17 to 26-8 seers, bulrush millet (in Kidderpore) 16 seers, great millet (in Kidderpore) 16 seers, lesser millets (in Kidderpore) 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kidderpore) 26-8 seers, gram 22-12 seers, firewood 90 seers, and salt 9 to 9-12 seers.

g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 23 seers, barley 26 to 40 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 22-8 to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kooshtea) 18 seers, gram 18 to 32 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 9 to 24 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 26 to 50 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 27-8 seers, gram 22 to 30 seers, firewood 90 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 9-8 seers.

j In Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 21 seers, common rice 32 seers, gram 16 seers, firewood 140 seers, and salt 9 seers.

k In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 24-6 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 23-12 seers, gram 2 -12 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 9 seers.

l In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, barley (in Bagdogra) 24-10 seers, best rice 14-8 to 18 seers, common rice 19-4 to 25 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 40 seers, gram 12-10 to 15 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 8-15 seers.

m In Seraigunge the prices are—Wheat 26 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 22-8 seers, gram 17 seers, and salt 9-4 seers.

n In the interior prices are—Best rice 6 seers, common rice 13 seers, lesser millets 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 seers, gram 8 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 5 seers.

o In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 13-5 seers, common rice 15-8 to 26 seers, gram 8 to 13-5 seers, firewood 64 to 120 seers, and salt 6-7 to 8-6 seers.

p In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 22 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 45 seers, best rice 13 to 27 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 20 to 21 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 21 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 26 seers, best rice 12 to 21 seers, common rice 22 to 31 seers, gram 13 to 20 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, gram 10 to 20 seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13-4 seers, best rice 18 to 30 seers, common rice 18 to 32-8 seers, gram 10 to 18 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 21 to 22 seers, common rice 22 to 32 seers, firewood (in Cox's Bazar) 214 seers, and salt 7 to 8 seers.

u In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 21 to 32 seers, common rice 25 to 40 seers, and salt 7 to 8 seers.

DIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1881—*continued.*

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts.		
	...	...	24 11	24 8	20 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Calcutta	Bengal—*continued.*	
	...	...	22 12	21 8	16 0	90 0	98 0	85 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	...	...	26 0	26 10¾	21 5¼	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 11	Nuddea		
	...	...	21 0	22 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
S.	...	...	32 0	32 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0	Moorshedabad		
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	14 8	96 0	180 0	180 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Dinagepore		
...	...	...	24 0 to 25 5	28 0	21 0	240 0	250 0	240 0	9 6	9 3	9 12	Rajshahye		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Rungpore		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	17 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	9 0	9 3	9 15	Bogra		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 6	9 8	Pubna		
0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 4	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling		
	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	64 0	65 0	64 0	9 0	9 4	10 0	Jalpáiguri		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	...	21 4	17 6	120 0	120 0	106 0	9 14	9 14	9 8	Dacca		
...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 8	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Mymensingh		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 4	Tipperah		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Chittagong		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 4	6 15	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	37 8	34 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 9¼	9 10	8 12	Patna		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Gya		
...	...	...	31 0 to 32 0	32 0 to 33 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Shahabad		
0	40 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	130 0	180 0	170 0	8 12	9 0	8 8	Durbhunga		
...	...	...	35 0	37 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Mozufferpore		
0	32 0	28 0	32 0	31 0	26 0	150 0	160 0	130 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Sarun		
...	...	...	36 0	38 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 8	Chumparun		
...	...	...	33 9	33 9	27 4	105 0	105 0	105 0	8 14	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
...	...	...	34 1	34 1	24 0	138 14	126 4	126 4	9 7	9 7	9 15	Bhágalpur		
...	...	...	26 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	...	24 0	27 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Maldah		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Cuttack		
...	...	...	18 0	16 4	14 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	9 3	11 13	Pooree		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 12	128 0	120 0	75 0	9 3	9 4	9 2	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
0	50 0	42 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	250 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribagh		
0	44 0	34 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	140 0	120 0	160 0	6 8	5 8	7 0	Lohardugga		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom		
0	64 0	64 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Manbhoom		

‡ In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 21-8 seers, barley 42-8 to 45 seers, best rice (in Arungabad) 19-8 seers, common rice 24-8 to 25 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, gram 28 to 41-4 seers, firewood 140 to 180 seers, and salt 8 to 9-4 seers.

α In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 19-8 seers, barley 28 to 42-8 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 35 seers, great millet (in Buxar) 33 seers, lesser millets 40 to 42 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 35 seers, gram 29 to 33 seers, firewood 90 to 240 seers, and salt 8 to 9-4 seers.

β In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 to 60 seers, best rice 13 to 21 seers, common rice 22 to 27 seers, murwa 40 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 42-8 to 60 seers, gram 30 to 32 seers, firewood 200 seers, and salt 8-8 to 9 seers.

γ In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 30 seers, barley 30 to 60 seers, best rice 12 to 22-8 seers, common rice 18-4 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 to 52 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 60 seers, gram 25 to 45 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 9-8 seers.

δ In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 30 seers, barley 40 to 70 seers, best rice 15 to 22-8 seers, common rice 24 to 26-8 seers, lesser millets 57 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 70 seers, gram 23 to 45 seers, firewood (in Bettiah) 160 seers, and salt 7-8 to 10 seers.

ε In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 40 to 47 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 19-8 to 20 seers, jowar 45 seers, lesser millets 47 to 59 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 46 seers, gram 30 to 40 seers, firewood 120 to 162 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

ζ In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 32 to 50 seers, best rice 21 to 29 seers, common rice 22 to 30 seers, lesser millets 50 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 40 seers, gram 24 to 28 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.

ζ1 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 26-8 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 24 to 32 seers, gram 14 to 25 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.

ζ2 In Godda prices are—Wheat 15 seers, barley 31-4 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 120 seers, gram 26 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.

ζ3 In Khurda, prices are—Best rice 23-10 seers, common rice 31-8 seers, gram 21 seers, firewood 190 seers, and salt 10 seers.

ζ4 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 17 seers, barley 30 to 38 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, lesser millets 45 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 100 (new) seers, gram 19 to 24 seers, firewood 150 to 320 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

ζ5 In Daltonganje prices are—Wheat 24·25 seers, barley 34 seers, best rice 15·25 seers, common rice 16·87 seers, bulrush millet 52 seers, gram 33·25 seers, and salt 7·50 seers.

ζ6 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley (in Govindpore) 32 seers, best rice 20 to 36 seers, common rice 23 to 43 seers, maize or Indian-corn 32 to 70 seers, gram 12 to 18 seers, firewood 240 to 800 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Nos. 1305—1308.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 30th September 1881.

Read again the following papers relating to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State :—

Home Department Resolution No. 1750, dated the 2nd November 1876.

" " " " 684, dated the 31st May 1878.

Read also—

Letter from the Solicitor to Government, No. 952, dated the 26th October 1880.

Letter to the Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, No. 3613, dated the 31st December 1880.

Letter from the Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, No. 9033, dated the 15th January 1881.

Letter to Government of Bombay, No. 819, dated the 18th June 1881.

Letter to Government of Bengal, No. 820, dated the 18th June 1881.

Letter from Government of Bombay, No. 374, dated the 29th June 1881.

Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 1217, dated the 27th August 1881.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, cap. fifty-nine, section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of previous orders on the subject, to declare that the undermentioned classes of contracts referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, cap. forty-one, section two, may be executed as follows in the territories under the administration of the Governments of Bombay and Bengal :—

Contracts for the supply of stores, coal, &c., for the Indian Marine Service, and contracts relating to the business of the Office of Superintendent of Marine.	By the Superintendents of Marine, Bombay and Calcutta.
Contracts for supplies for the Provincial Marine Service, Bengal.	By the Port Officer at Calcutta.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Military (Marine) Department and to the Governments of Bombay and Bengal for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract).

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th OCTOBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Beneficial rain has fallen in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country of the Bombay Presidency, and there has consequently been a continued improvement in prospects there. Rain has also again fallen in the Nizam's Territories and in the Mysore State, and the outlook continues favourable. In the Madras Presidency, excepting a few districts where more rain is wanted, the general prospects are good. In Assam excessive rain has done some damage to crops in parts; but prospects are on the whole favourable. In Bengal also there has been too much rain in some districts, but in others the fall is reported insufficient. The harvesting of autumn crops is nearly finished, with a fair average outturn. From the North-Western Provinces and Oudh light local showers are again reported in the eastern tracts; but more rain seems required in parts for the *rabi* sowings. In the Central Provinces there have been more or less heavy showers. The prospects of the *kharif* crops are good, and preparation for the *rabi* sowings is being made. In the rest of the country, *i.e.*, in the Punjab, in the Central India and Rajputana States, in Berar, in Coorg, and in British Burma agricultural prospects are on the whole either fair or good.

Generally the season has been favourable, and harvesting continues. The usual autumnal fevers are, however, prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 5th)		
Bellary ...	3·02 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry moderate, and sugarcane backward; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	1·38 (average of eight stations).	Water-supply abundant; general prospects much improved; standing crops generally good; white *cholum* and cotton being sown; harvest dry grains, outturn one taluk full and ¾ in another; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Ganjam ...	1·13 (average of four stations).	More rain wanted in two taluks; standing crops, wet and dry grains, and sugarcane thriving; harvest of cotton in one taluk, outturn average; cattle-disease continues bad.
Kistna ...	1·45 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops fair; paddy being transplanted; *ragi*, chillies, and cotton being sown; harvest dry grains, outturn fair; water over anicut 5·5 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·40 (average of six stations).	Water-supply improving; standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn average; agricultural operations progressing; fever abating; cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·83 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops suffering in parts from want of rain; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; fever in parts.
Tanjore ...	1·99 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good; agricultural operations progressing; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn average.
Madura ...	1·59 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops fair; harvest dry grains, yield average.
Malabar ...	·97 (average of nine stations).	Rain insufficient; harvest nearly over, outturn unsatisfactory; second crop cultivation progressing in four taluks; small-pox in parts.
Travancore ...	·05	Transplantation of paddy progressing; fever exists. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Oct. 5th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 3rd, 11½ feet against 9¼ feet on same date last year; fever in eight and harvesting in six talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 22, 36 and 36, in Sehwan 24, 40 and 50, in Tatta 32, 44 and 48, and in Mirpur Botoro 19, 60 and 60 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvesting has commenced, and *rabi* operations in progress; small-pox in one, cattle-disease in two, and fever in twelve talukas; weather cool and seasonable; wheat 22, *juari* 44, *bajri* 53, red rice 32, and white rice 18 lbs. per rupee; river 11 feet 4 inches on 3rd against 9 feet 3 inches on same date last year.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Kharif* crops doing well; fever to some extent; cattle-disease in Gogo and Parantij; one case of cholera; wheat 27 and *bajri* 38 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Crops thriving except cotton, which in places has been injured owing to heavy rain; only 1 death from cholera at Karvi; public health generally fair; fever somewhat prevalent; prices—*bajri* 33½ and rice 23¼ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	1·06	Total rainfall 30·80; crops healthy; cholera in Chikli and Bulsar; *juari* 44 and *nagli* 50 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	Excellent rain in all talukas; Nandgaon 6·80; Niphad 6·68; Yeola 6·13; Malegaon 4·93; good elsewhere.	Standing crops doing well; *rabi* sowings commenced; cholera dying out; wheat 28½, *bajri* 41½, and *juari* 56 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	4·22; heavy rain on 2nd and 3rd.	Total rainfall 72 95, being 4·35 above average; abnormal temperature *nil;* vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; wind normal; thunder on 29th, 30th, 1st, 3rd and 4th, and distant lightning on 28th, 1st and 3rd.
Poona ...	Maximum in Sirur, 5·95; minimum in Malwal, ·17.	Average prices—*bajri* 45 and *juari* 65 lbs., in Poona *bajri* 39 and *juari* 57 lbs. per rupee; crops doing well; a few cases of cholera throughout district.
Ahmednagar ...	Rain general; maximum at Karjat, 5·70; minimum at Rahuri, 1·15.	*Kharif* crops in good condition; sowing of *rabi* in progress; rain very beneficial to crops; cholera in taluka Nagar; *juari*—maximum 120 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 63 lbs. in Sangamner; *bajri*—in Jamkhed 78, in Kopergaon 48 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapur ...	·30	Total rainfall 9·89; cholera nearly disappeared; *rabi* sowing in progress; *juari* 81 lbs. 26 tolas and *bajri* 67 lbs. 27 tolas; prices fallen during the week.
Dharwar ...	.....	Good and general rain everywhere except in Hangal, Kalghatghi, and Kod; in Navalgund, Nargund, Gadag, Ron, Ranibenur, and Karajgi where it was most wanted heavy rain has fallen; prospects much improved; cotton sowing vigorously progressing; prices falling; slight ague in six talukas and severe cattle-disease in Kalghatghi; scarcity of drinking-water not so great as before; *juari* 62 against 48 lbs. last week.
Kanara ...	Karwar 3·00; Kumpta ·24; Sirsi ·41; and Halyal ·25.	Total rainfall 80·57; harvesting rice in Karwar taluka; rice crops ripening on coast talukas and in ear above ghât; mouth and foot disease among cattle in four talukas; fever above ghât; common rice—Karwar 16, in district 15½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	Health fair; crops good; *bajri* 42 and *juari* 52 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Beneficial rain in Násik, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Satara, and Southern Mahratta Country; cholera disappearing, except in Ahmednagar and Satara; fever and cattle-disease continue in parts; general tendency of prices downwards.
Bengal—(Oct. 5th)		
Chittagong ...	·13	Weather clear and hot; prospects of crops good; rain wanted; cattle-disease and small-pox continue; general health good.
Dacca ...	3·25	Harvesting of early rice and jute nearly completed, yielding full average; prospects of late rice on the whole good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore 1·09	Prospects of late rice continue very good; reaping of early rice nearly over, a fair outturn expected; public health good, though fever in some places as usual at this season.
Moorshedabad ...	·51	Prospects of crops continue favourable, but rain at Sadr and Kandi holding off, more wanted; health of district not good; fever very prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	2·76	Weather rainy during week, fair now; late rice benefited by rain; prospects fair; sowing of *kalai* going on; a little fever; prices stationary.
Burdwan ...	·86	Prospects of crops favourable.
Rungpore ...	2·55	Weather hot; prospects of crops good; health good for the season.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; more rain wanted for winter crops.
Purneah ...	·8	Prospects very fair; where paddy could not be transplanted, ground being prepared for cold weather crops; pulses being sown and jute cut; eastern rivers and Kósi still high, Ganges subsiding; fever prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of autumn crops almost over; rain wanted for paddy; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	1·91	Prospects of crops fair; prices stationary; health fair.
Hazaribagh (Oct. 6th)	1·37	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *bhadoi* and *goradhan* completed; prospects of winter crops continue good; rice 20 seers per rupee; public health good
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops still good; rain much wanted; public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Rain in most parts of province during week; prospects of late rice good; more rain still required in some districts in Cooch Behar; late rice in low lands and tobacco seedlings have suffered from too much rain and floods; some damage to rice crops also reported in a few other places; rats have destroyed much paddy in Chittagong Hill Tracts; in Lohardugga and Manbhoom insects in places injuring rice; harvesting of autumn crops nearly finished, with a fair average outturn on the whole; fever prevalent in many districts and cattle-disease in some.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 5th)	Benares ·20; Chandauli ·60.	Want of rain in Chandauli has slightly injured the rice crops in places; fever prevalent both in Benares and Chandauli; prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	Slight rain in two parganas only.	Rain much wanted for rice and for *rabi* ploughings; fever very prevalent but not fatal, otherwise healthy; prices rising; wheat $18\frac{13}{10}$, barley $27\frac{0}{16}$, gram $23\frac{1}{16}$, coarse cleaned rice 18¼, unhusked rice $38\frac{7}{16}$, *arhar* 28¼, *bajra* $25\frac{11}{16}$, and peas $27\frac{13}{16}$ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Gorakhpur (Oct. 4th)	Occasional local showers.	Early rice reaped, outturn fair; late crops promise well; much fever in north and north-east; also some cattle-disease; prices stationary.
Jhánsi („ „)	·70	More rain wanted; prospects fair; cattle-disease continues; wheat 22, gram 24, and *juar* 28 seers per rupee.
Agra („ 5th)	No rain	Weather clear, but exceptionally hot during day; early *kharif* harvest continues, with good outturn; late sown *kharif* about one-third of whole will give a poor yield; *rabi* sowings begun; fever prevalent, but not increasing; prices—wheat 19, gram 21½, barley 24, *bajra* 20, and *makka* 28 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Weather clear; wind westerly; rain wanted for late rice and for *rabi* sowings; fever of a mild type prevalent; prices—wheat 18¾, barley 28¼, *bajri* 20½, common rice 15½, and gram 20 seers per rupee.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Weather clear; west wind; generally healthy; slight fever; cholera in district; crops very good; exports of wheat; prices—wheat 19, barley 29, *juar* 25, and gram 22 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	One slight shower of hail.	Crops almost cut; cattle-disease continues; measles in some parts; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	Weather fine; rain wanted; *kharif* prospects good; barley 27 seers per rupee.
Partabgarh („ 4th)	.....	Fine weather continues; rain is now much wanted; prices show an upward tendency; fever prevalent.
Sitapur („ 5th)	No rain	Fever prevalent; weather colder.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	*Kharif* crops nearly all cut; *rabi* sowings begun; prices unchanged; west winds prevailed; fever on the increase; cattle-disease less in Sadr tahsil.
Saharanpur („ „)	Nakur ·10; Deobund ·70.	Season fever prevalent; *kharif* being cut; *rabi* sowings commenced in places; wheat 21, gram 22½, barley 31¼, rice 10, *juar* 28, *bajra* 24, *urd* 24½, *makki* 30½, and *bejhar* 29 seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli („ 4th)	Dalman ·50; Digbijaiganj ·10.	General rain greatly wanted for *juar*, transplanting rice, *mothi* and *mosh*, and for *rabi* sowings; fever spreading rapidly, of an acute but not virulent type; some cattle-disease; prices of *rabi* grains stationary, of *kharif* grains falling; wheat 19½, barley 25½, *makra* 34½, *dhan* 35½, *kodon* 43, and *sawan* 46 seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ 5th)	No rain	Crops reported to have suffered; fever prevalent, not however of a fatal type; rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings; wheat $20\frac{10}{16}$, barley $28\frac{12}{16}$, gram $19\frac{6}{16}$, and *makka* 30 seers per rupee.
Aligarh („ „)	No rain	Weather fine; crops flourishing; autumnal fever prevalent; wheat 19, barley 26, *bejhar* 25, and gram 20 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ „)	No rain, except ·30 in Rasulabad.	Weather clear; rain badly wanted for *rabi* sowings; fever increasing; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary; wheat 19, barley 27, *bajra* 27, and *juar* 29 seers per rupee.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	*Kharif* crops promise well; more rain needed for *rabi* sowings; slight fever prevalent; temperature high; prices slightly risen; wheat $17\frac{22}{32}$, barley $24\frac{22}{32}$, gram $18\frac{24}{32}$, and *bajra* $25\frac{6}{32}$ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Light local showers in eastern districts and Saharanpore, elsewhere no rain has fallen during the week, more required; crops slightly injured in places, but generally good; prices rising in Lucknow, Partabgarh, Allahabad, Farukhabad, and Meerut, elsewhere stationary; fever everywhere prevalent and increasing in eastern districts; measles in Kumaon; cattle-disease in Kumaon, Jhansi, Cawnpore, and Gorakhpur, is decreasing in Fyzabad, but has appeared in Rae Bareli.
Punjab—(Oct. 4th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects good; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Hissar ...	No rain	Late *kharif* crops suffering from want of rain; fever prevailing; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	No rain	*Kharif* crops are being harvested, yield expected to be above average; gram sowing commenced; cholera still in the district.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Sugarcane promises well, also cotton; remaining *kharif* crops fair; fever very prevalent; prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	1·0	Fever prevalent; cholera abating; prices of wheat 22, gram 24¾, barley 32, *juar* 25, *bajra* 17, rice 12½ seers per rupee.
Lahore ...	No rain	Cholera disappeared from city and station; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects good; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Siálkot ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects good; cholera has almost disappeared.
Ráwalpindi ...	Above 1·0	*Kharif* crops estimated to be about average; cholera still at Ráwalpindi; autumnal fever in Pindighat and Kahuta tahsils; slight fall in prices.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects good; prices falling.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Ráwalpindi district; agricultural prospects good, except in the Hissar district, where the late *kharif* crops are suffering for want of rain; cholera disappearing, but the usual autumnal fever is prevalent in the districts of Delhi, Hissar, Jullundur, Lahore, Ferozepore, and Ráwalpindi; prices fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Oct. 5th)	1·30	Cessation of rain would be beneficial; *rabi* sowing going on; cholera abating; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ „)	·24	Weather clear and cool; more rain wanted for *kharif* crops; *rabi* sowings progressing; health good; wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ „)	1·83	Weather close; *kharif* crops excellent; *rabi* sowings commenced in places; fever prevalent.
Seoni („ „)	2·56	Outturn of *kharif* above average; heavy rain retarded preparation of *rabi* lands; fever prevalent; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	4·64	Poor outturn of *juari* expected; cholera reported; wheat 18 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 1st)	1·64	Weather cloudy; *rabi* being sown; fever prevalent; cattle-disease abating; rice 40 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Sept. 29th)	1·29	Prospects of rice crops good; fever prevalent; cattle-disease continues; rice 47 seers per rupee.
Khandwa (Oct. 5th)	2·0	Weather close and warm; prospects and health good; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and closer with rain; prospects of *kharif* crops good on the whole; preparation being made for *rabi* sowings; cholera abating; fever prevalent in some districts; prices stationary.
British Burma— (Oct. 1st)		
Akyab ...	·07	Total rainfall 183·74 inches; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop prospects favourable.
Rangoon ...	1·82	Total rainfall 96·31 inches; public health good; crops progressing favourably.
Bassein ...	2·05	Total rainfall 102·07 inches; public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township; crops thriving.
Prome ...	1·34	Total rainfall 37·02 inches; public health generally good; planting backward in two townships for want of rain.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	5·41	Total rainfall 189·35 inches; public health good; cattle-disease in one township; crop prospects generally good; further replanting is continued, the season being too far advanced.
Toungoo ...	2·23	Total rainfall 77·31 inches; public health good; agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; a little sporadic cholera in some places; a good deal of cattle-disease in one district of Bassein, elsewhere very trifling; crops continue to do well.
Assam—(Oct. 5th)		
Gauháti ...	0·06	River falling; some damage caused to crops on low lands; cattle-disease reported from certain *mouzahs;* few cases of cholera in North Gauháti.
Sylhet ...	2·25	Prospects of crops and state of public health good.
Cachar ...	·42	Weather seasonable; reaping of *aus* and *murali* crops nearly finished; transplanting of *sali* crop finished; health good; common rice 20 seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	0·67	Weather seasonable; *aus* rice in neighbourhood of Dinjan seriously damaged by the rain of last month; cattle-disease still reported; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 28th)		
Bangalore ...	4·69	There were abundant showers throughout the district; standing crops flourishing; dry crop seedlings somewhat affected by excessive moisture; prospects good; price of *ragi* risen to 25 from 32 seers per rupee.
Mysore ...	1·16	Weather showery and favourable; prospects good.
Mercara ...	2·06	Paddy in need of more rain; *ragi* crops reaping continues in Nanjarajpatna and Yelusavarasheme taluks.
		General Remarks.—In the Mysore State generally prospects good; crops everywhere continue good except in the Maidan taluks, Shimoga, and Kadur districts where deficiency of rain is still felt, and prospects are unfavourable; at the head-quarters of those districts no rain fell; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grain.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Oct. 5th)		
Amraoti ...	1·93	Crops doing well; prices of wheat 18 and *juari* 36 seers to the rupee.
Akola ...	2·36	Crops progressing favourably.
Hyderabad ...	2·29	Total rainfall from 1st January 20·44 inches; *kharif* crops prospering; *rabi* crops benefited by rain of week; ground being prepared for *rabi* sowings; water in tank still insufficient for *rabi* crops; cholera abating; cattle-disease prevails in places; prices—coarse rice 10½, wheat 15¾, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 17, and *tur* 35¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(Oct. 5th)		
Indore ...	1·48	Recent heavy showers have been beneficial to the *kharif* crop, and will be of much advantage for *rabi* sowings; the nights are cool, though the days are close; cholera is reported at Sunawad and Burwai, small towns on the State Railway towards Khandwa; here health is good and prospects are favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; fever continuing; rates stationary.
Sutna ...	0·18	Prospects of crops fair; cholera abated at Sutna; fever prevalent.
Neemuch ...	0·07	Two cases of cholera on the 2nd, and one fatal; no fresh cases up to 4th instant.
Goona ...	1·78	Health and prospects of crops good; wheat 27 seers to the rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	Prospects good.
Agar ...	0·50	Prospects good; two deaths from cholera at Jaora during week ending 22nd September.
Nowgong ...	0·45	Health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Manpur ...	0·40	Fever prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 5th)	*Nil*	Occasional clouds; weather cool and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells good; health and crops good; weather seasonable.
Marwar (Sept. 30th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full; fever of a severe type prevalent; crops excellent; weather close and hot; clouds still about; prices stationary.
Meywar ..	.....	Report not received.
Harowti (Oct. 1st)	Shahpura ·10	Further rainfall required for *rabi* sowings; fever general.
Jhallawar (Sept. 28th)	·01	Health good.
Ajmere (Oct. 5th)	*Nil*	Harvest begun, above average; days hot; nights cold; fever prevalent, but not bad.
Jeypore ...	.....	Report not received.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	Report not received.
Ulwar (Oct. 5th)	.....	Preparations for *rabi* continue; *bajra* is being harvested; fever continues in most places.
Nepal—(Sept. 29th)		
Katmandu ..	·87	Heavy damp weather continues at Katmandu, and is telling against the prospects of the late rice; a plentiful fall of rain in and about Gorhha and in the Eastern Terai has removed the fear of scarcity in those parts.

No. $\frac{2}{144\text{-}156}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Revenue),—dated Simla, the 4th October 1881.

Read—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 208, dated the 24th February 1879.
Letter to the Government of the Punjab, No. 138, dated the 11th March 1879.
Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 104, dated 30th January 1879.
Letter to the Government of the Punjab, No. 140, dated the 11th March 1879.
Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 314, dated 30th June 1879.
Letter to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, Nos. 377 and 378, dated the 14th August 1879.
Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 379, dated the 14th August 1879.
Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1754-699L.R., dated the 4th September 1879, and enclosures.
Communication to the Government [illegible] ngal, No. 494, dated the 13th October 1879.
Letter from the Government [illegible] Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2622, dated 26th Decembe[illegible] sures.
Letter to the Governm[illegible] estern Provinces and Oudh, No. 39, dated 15th January 18[illegible]
Letter from the Gov[illegible] No. 6674, dated the 15th December 1879, and enclosure.
Letter from the C[illegible] B, No. 822C., dated the 9th September 1879, and e[illegible]
Letter from the [illegible], No. 474, dated the 29th September 1879.
Letter from the [illegible], No. 1117, dated the 13th October 1879, and enclo[illegible]
Letter to the [illegible], No. 526, dated the 7th November 1879.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 315, dated the 17th March 1879, and enclosure.
Letter to the Government of the Punjab, No. 217, dated the 2nd May 1879.
Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 376C., dated the 5th July 1879, and enclosures.
Letter to the Government of the Punjab, No. 422, dated the 29th August 1879.
Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1278, dated the 1st December 1879, and enclosures.
Letter to the Government of the Punjab, No. 14, dated the 6th January 1880.
Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1277, dated the 1st December 1879, and enclosure.
Letter to the Government of the Punjab, No. 6, dated the 3rd January 1880.
Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 459, dated the 20th May 1880, and enclosures.
Letter to the Government of the Punjab, No. 289, dated the 25th June 1880.
Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 324S., dated the 18th August 1880, and enclosure.
Letter to the Government of the Punjab, No. 415, dated the 3rd September 1880.
Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1128, dated the 22nd November 1880, and enclosures.
Letter to the Government of the Punjab, No. 15, dated the 7th January 1881.
Letter from E. Stack, Esq., C.S., Assistant Collector, Bareilly, No. 316 I., dated the 7th December 1880.
"Memorandum upon Current Land Revenue Settlements in the temporarily-settled parts of British India," by E. Stack, Esq.

RESOLUTION.

In August 1879, at a time of financial pressure, it appeared to the Government of India to be expedient to invite Local Governments, under which settlement operations were proceeding, to review any resettlements in progress, to contract the work where it did not seem likely to be remunerative, and to bear in mind that fresh proposals for revision of settlement would not be favourably entertained unless it could be shown either that the undertaking would yield a sufficient pecuniary return, or that special circumstances existed which would justify unremunerative outlay. A communication in this sense was addressed to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of the Punjab. The Government of Bombay was asked to consider whether similar instructions might be usefully applied in the Bombay Presidency; and the Government of Bengal had been requested at a somewhat earlier date to supply information regarding the cost of settlement work then in prospect and its probable financial results. It was not thought necessary to address other Local Governments and Administrations, either because the settlements in course of execution were first settlements, as in Madras and British Burma, or because the Government of India was already in correspondence with the Local Administration on the subject of its settlements, as in the case of Assam, or, lastly, for the reason that the period, as in Berar, when any districts would be due for revision of settlement was, as yet, more or less remote.

2. In the course of the discussions which preceded and followed the issue of the orders of August 1879, it was represented that resettlements are not infrequently unsuccessful from a merely financial point of view; that a regular revision of settlement, comprising remeasurements and a renewal of the record of rights, must inevitably harass for several years the people of the district where it is being conduct[illegible] such resettlements temporarily depreciate the value of landed prop[illegible] until the revised assessments are announced, they check improvem[illegible] for these and other reasons, they cost the people a good deal, besid[illegible] to the general treasury. It appeared, however, that the Gov[illegible] was hardly in a position to determine what precise weight sh[illegible] these and similar arguments, because, although much inf[illegible] on some of them, and more especially upon the question w[illegible] tions are financially profitable, was scattered throughout a[illegible] reports and treatises, no attempt had been made to bring t[illegible] articulars in a compendious and accessible compilation, o[illegible] ory of all regular settlements now current in India, wit[illegible] financial results.

3. Mr. E. Stack, C.S., then Officiating Under Secretary in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, was accordingly requested to prepare the memorandum mentioned in the preamble, with the object of presenting a sketch of all the temporary land revenue settlements now in force, and of comparing the expenditure upon them with the increase of revenue obtained. Mr. Stack carried on this work in intervals of leisure while he was acting as Under Secretary to the Government of India up to the beginning of April 1880. He was then retained on special duty for a short time, and the work, with the exception of certain statistics from the Bombay Presidency, was practically finished by the middle of the following June. The information from Bombay was received in August 1880; and printed copies of the Memorandum were ready for the perusal of the Government of India in December last. All or most of the several sections of the Memorandum had been submitted to the criticism of competent revenue authorities in the different provinces before they were finally printed off.

4. The Governor General in Council has read the work thus prepared with much interest. It has been ably compiled with conspicuous industry and great research, and is highly creditable to Mr. Stack. As a work of reference, the Memorandum will prove extremely valuable, not only in the Secretariats of the Government of India and of the Local Governments and Administrations, but also for the use of settlement officers in all parts of the Empire. By affording a clear and comprehensive view of the different systems adopted in different provinces, it will tend to promote a general knowledge of methods of settlement which will be of material assistance to those engaged upon such duty.

5. Of the Local Governments more or less directly addressed in connection with the question of continuing or beginning revisions of settlement, the Government of Bengal forwarded a report of the Board of Revenue, from which it appeared that the increase of revenue anticipated from the settlements to be undertaken in 1879-80 was estimated at 33·8 per cent. on the outlay; the Government of Bombay represented that in the regulation districts of the Presidency the annual increase in the land revenue, arising from enhancements imposed at resettlement, was so large that no question could exist as to the financial advantage of continuing and completing the revision; and the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, whose views were accepted by the Government of India, urged that, as the assessments of Moradabad, Agra and Hamirpur were nearly finished, and as the expenditure on the survey in Banda and Karwi would be thrown away if the settlement were stopped, the operations in progress should not be interrupted. The Government of the Punjab submitted no direct reply to the letter of August 1879; but it has since, for reasons fully explained in each case, obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the commencement or continuance of revisions of settlement in the Sirsa, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Ludhiána, Ráwalpindi and Simla districts.

6. The Governor General in Council has now considered the correspondence above recapitulated in the light of the information collected in the Memorandum by Mr. Stack. There is not, at present, any question of discontinuing settlement operations which are already in progress; nor is it upon any grounds of financial pressure that general orders now appear to be required. But, having regard to the cost of resettlements and to the harassment of the people which detailed enquiries at every revision of settlement entail, the Governor General in Council considers that the principle of the orders of August 1879 should now be re-stated and its application extended to other Provinces besides those to which it has already been applied. No revision of settlement should therefore be commenced by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, or by the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces or Ajmere, without the previous sanction of the Government of India; and it is to be understood that in making applications for such sanction, it should be shown either that an increase of revenue proportionate to the expenditure on the settlement is to be expected, or that sufficient administrative reasons exist for entering, without the prospect of a substantial return, upon a work which in itself is costly to the Government and harassing to the people.

7. The advantage or otherwise of undertaking a revision of settlement will thus always come under careful review; and it may here be mentioned

that the consideration of this problem involves, amongst others, four important data, *viz.*,—

(1) the cost of operations;

(2) the period during which operations will continue;

(3) the increment of revenue expected;

(4) the incidence of the existing assessment on individual landholders.

Of these data the first and the third are, financially, of most consequence, since the basis of the principle now accepted by the Government of India is the proportion of cost of operations to increment of revenue. But from an administrative point of view, both the second and the fourth data require particular attention, on account, in the first case, of the vexation caused to the agricultural population by lengthened operations, and, in the second, of the unfairness to individual proprietors which inequality of assessment involves.

8. In the interests both of the exchequer and of the agricultural population, it is necessary that every measure should be adopted to forestall and reduce the cost of actual settlement operations; and it is for this purpose fortunate that, under the programme drawn out in the proceedings of the Famine Commissioners, one of the earliest and most important duties of every Local Government will be the establishment of an organisation devised for the purpose of maintaining, in respect to every estate in the province, continuous records of their financial and agricultural condition, from which the information required for the assessment of land revenue ought to be available at the least possible expenditure both of money and of time. On this subject a fuller expression of the views of the Government of India will shortly be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations. But it may be said at once that the officials who will be entrusted with the development of the special organisation should direct their earliest and most strenuous efforts to perfecting the system in those districts or tracts of country which will first come under settlement in the future.

9. Assuming, then, that action will have been taken to reduce the cost of resettlement to its lowest possible figure, the Government of India observes that the orders of August 1879, which admitted that over-rigid instructions would be inapplicable to the case, at the same time indicated that where the annual increase resulting from a resettlement would amount to not less than one-fifth of its total cost, there would be no reason either to defer it or to restrict its scope; but that where the prospective annual increase was no more than one-tenth of such cost, it would not, under the financial conditions which then existed, be worth while to incur it. Although, however, this indication has been given of the character of the calculation which has been made, there is certainly no intention to lay down any hard-and-fast rule of arithmetical proportion as binding on any Local Government or Administration. It will suffice to say that the relation between the outlay and the financial return expected therefrom should always be considered; that where a resettlement would clearly yield (1) no increase of revenue, or (2) less than a profitable rate of interest on the expenditure, it would ordinarily be preferable not to enter upon it; and lastly, on the other hand, that where special administrative reasons for a revision of settlement, such as the necessity for correcting inequality in the incidence of the land revenue, might be shown to exist, the Government of India would be prepared to entertain proposals for a resettlement, notwithstanding the absence of any prospect of financial advantage. The main point to which attention is now directed is that, in future, no settlement is to be undertaken without the previous sanction of the Government of India, before whom a carefully prepared estimate of financial results must first be placed.

10. In Oudh, British Burma, Berar and Orissa many years must elapse before any revisions of settlement come under consideration; and the instructions contained in the preceding paragraphs should be borne in mind by the several local authorities charged with the administration of those parts of India, not as anticipating any decision upon circumstances which are as yet too remote to be taken into view, but as expressing the opinion of the Governor General in Council as at present advised, and, in particular, as requiring a reference to the Government of India before any resettlement shall be

actually begun. To the comparatively unimportant resettlements of Government and temporarily-settled estates and of alluvial accretions undertaken here and there in parts of the Lower Provinces other than Orissa, the foregoing orders do not apply; but the Governor General in Council considers that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when determining, upon his own authority, what resettlements of this class shall, from time to time, be made, should be guided, as far as possible, by the principles, as above explained, which the Government of India will observe when dealing with proposals for the revision of larger settlements which are submitted to itself.

11. Pending the result of administrative reforms involved in the programme of the Famine Commission, it is premature to make any forecast of the measures which can be taken for reducing the work of re-measurement and local enquiry at future settlements. The question, however, has already received some attention in different parts of India. Thus, in the Bombay Presidency attempts have been made to dispense, to some extent, with re-measurement and re-classification of soils. In the Presidency of Madras strong hopes seem to be entertained that the rates could be raised without a fresh survey or revision of the records. In the North-Western Provinces one of the chief objects of the Agricultural Department has been to secure the maintenance of correct village papers, and thus to facilitate the revision of the next settlement. In Oudh endeavours will be made in the same direction, but it is not yet known whether at the next revision of settlements it will be found possible to dispense with fresh surveys and renewed classification of soils. The Punjab Government has accepted the principle that, where local circumstances admit, re-measurements and detailed revision of the record of rights should be foregone at re-settlement. And, lastly, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma has devised the system embodied in his Directions to Revenue Officers for the purpose of giving effect to this object.

12. On the other hand, there are certain Provinces where it would be an advantage if the matter were now discussed. As regards the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, there is some reason to believe that a fresh record of rights will be indispensable; and in the Central Provinces, apparently both a fresh survey and a new record of rights will be required in anticipation of a new settlement. For the Province of Assam a Revenue Code has been drafted, and possibly on its submission the Government will have an opportunity of considering how the principle here in view could best be applied in that part of the country. But as the Resident at Hyderabad, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Assam have not hitherto been addressed on the subject of this and the last preceding paragraph, the Government of India would be glad to be favoured with any remarks they may have to make upon it. The points for their consideration are (1) whether when resettlements fall due it will be possible to circumscribe the procedure by dispensing wholly or partially with either re-measurement or re-classification of soils or revision of the record of rights, and (2) whether any measures are now practicable which would facilitate the adoption of such a restricted procedure hereafter when the time for resettlement is at hand.

13. It will be apparent from the views now adopted by the Government of India that failure to maintain a correct agricultural record may result either in serious financial loss to the State or in the institution of operations which are harassing to the agricultural population. In some Provinces the administrative machinery required for the maintenance of such records already exists in good working order; in others it is intended that it shall either be created or improved. In all cases, no efforts should be spared to give the fullest effect to the wishes of the Government in this matter. The Governor General in Council therefore requests that Local Governments and Administrations will impress upon the executive officers who are or will be responsible for the continuous maintenance of the records, which, if properly kept up, would reduce the cost and labour of revising settlements, the great importance which he attaches to the proper discharge of this duty and the necessity which will arise for a full explanation should it, in any case, be performed with less completeness than is allowed by the means available for its fulfilment.

	Copies.
Government of Madras ...	20
" of Bombay ...	20
" of Bengal ...	12
" of North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	30
" of Punjab ...	30
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces ...	10
" British Burma ...	30
" Assam ...	12
" Coorg ...	3
" Ajmere ...	3
Resident at Hyderabad for Berar ...	5
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ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of the Memorandum by Mr. Stack be distributed as shown in the margin to Local Governments and Administrations for information and for communication to settlement officers:

That the above Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab; to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Ajmere, and to the Resident at Hyderabad for Berar, for information and guidance; and to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg for information.

Also that the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be requested to communicate copy of the Resolution to Mr. Stack, and that copy of the Resolution and the Memorandum be transmitted to the Secretary of State for India.

Also that a copy of the Resolution and Memorandum be forwarded to the Finance and Foreign Departments; and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 5th October, 1881.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S.I.

STOWAWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to prohibit the landing of certain stowaways, and to provide for the recovery of expenses incurred by Government in respect of such persons, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, Major the Hon'ble E. Baring and the Mover. He said that when he obtained leave to introduce the Bill he stated that in Mauritius, and, he believed, also in the colony of Victoria, the colonial legislatures had been compelled to legislate on the sub-

ject of stowaways. Since then he had ascertained that the colony of Victoria actually had legislated in that direction. Under their Passengers, &c., Statute of 1865 stowaways were treated as passengers, and in the event of their being likely to become distressed, the owner, master or charterer of the vessel was required, under that Act, to enter into a bond to prevent their becoming a burden upon the public charitable institutions of the colony. In Mauritius the practice was governed by Article 6 of Ordinance 11 of 1877, which forbade the landing of any stowaway without permission of the police under a penalty; and as permission was only given under certain special circumstances, the practical effect of the law was to compel the master of the vessel to bear the expense of taking or sending a stowaway back whence he came. The present Bill substantially enacted those provisions.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Calcutta Gazette* and the *British Burma Gazette* in English. It was not, he said, thought necessary that the Bill should be published in the Native languages.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Rivers Thompson and Gibbs and the Mover. He had only to add to what he had said when he obtained leave to bring in the Bill that the object of introducing it at Simla was that it might at once be published in the Gazettes, and referred to the Local Governments and High Courts concerned. It would not be further proceeded with till the Council had re-assembled in Calcutta.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* and the *Assam Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EXCISE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Commitee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Excise revenue in Northern India, British Burma and Coorg.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th October, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 5th October, 1881.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 42.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th October, 1881.

No. 46.—The following Statute is published for general information:—

44 & 45 VIC., CAP. 69.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

SECTION.

1. Short title.

PART I.

RETURN OF FUGITIVES.

2. Liability of fugitive to be apprehended and returned.
3. Endorsing of warrant for apprehension of fugitive.
4. Provisional warrant for apprehension of fugitive.
5. Dealing with fugitive when apprehended.
6. Return of fugitive by warrant.
7. Discharge of person apprehended if not returned within one month.
8. Sending back of persons apprehended if not prosecuted within six months or acquitted.
9. Offences to which this part of this Act applies.

SECTION.

10. Powers of superior Court to discharge fugitive when case frivolous or return unjust.
11. Power of Lord Lieutenant in Ireland.

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INTER-COLONIAL BACKING OF WARRANTS, AND OFFENCES.

Application of Part of Act.

12. Application of part of Act to group of British possessions.

Backing of Warrants.

13. Backing in one British possession of warrant issued in another of same group.
14. Return of prisoner apprehended under backed warrant.
15. Backing in one British possession of summons, &c., of witnesses issued in another possession of same group.
16. Provisional warrant in group of British possessions.
17. Discharge of prisoner not returned within one month to British possession of same group.
18. Sending back of prisoner not prosecuted or acquitted to British possession of same group.
19. Refusal to return prisoner where offence too trivial.

SECTION.

PART III.

TRIAL, &c., OF OFFENCES.

20. Offences committed on boundary of two adjoining British possessions.
21. Offences committed on journey between two British possessions.
22. Trial of offence of false swearing or giving false evidence.
23. Supplemental provision as to trial of person in any place.
24. Issue of search warrant.
25. Removal of prisoner by sea from one place to another.

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SUPPLEMENTAL.

Warrants and Escape.

26. Endorsement of warrant.
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29. Depositions to be evidence, and authentication of depositions and warrants.

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30. Provisions as to exercise of jurisdiction by Magistrates.
31. Power as to making and revocation of Orders in Council.
32. Power of legislature of British possession to pass laws for carrying into effect this Act.

Application of Act.

33. Application of Act to offences at sea or triable in several parts of Her Majesty's dominions.
34. Application of Act to convicts.
35. Application of Act to removal of person triable in more than one part of Her Majesty's dominions.
36. Application of Act to foreign jurisdiction.
37. Application of Act to, and execution of warrant in, United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.
38. Application of Act to past offences.

Definitions and Repeal.

39. Definition of terms.
40. Commencement of Act.
41. Repeal of Act in Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

An Act to amend the Law with respect to Fugitive Offenders in Her Majesty's Dominions, and for other Purposes connected with the Trial of Offenders. [*27th August, 1881*].

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows (that is to say) :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881.

PART I.

RETURN OF FUGITIVES.

Liability of fugitive to be apprehended and returned.

2. Where a person accused of having committed an offence (to which this part of this Act applies) in one part of Her Majesty's dominions has left that part, such person (in this Act referred to as a fugitive from that part), if found in another part of Her Majesty's dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and returned in manner provided by this Act to the part from which he is a fugitive.

A fugitive may be so apprehended under an endorsed warrant or a provisional warrant.

Endorsing of warrant for apprehension of fugitive.

3. Where a warrant has been issued in one part of Her Majesty's dominions for the apprehension of a fugitive from that part, any of the following authorities in another part of Her Majesty's dominions in or on the way to which the fugitive is or is suspected to be (that is to say),—

(1) A Judge of a superior Court in such part, and

(2) In the United Kingdom a Secretary of State and one of the Magistrates of the Metropolitan Police Court in Bow Street, and

(3) In a British possession the Governor of that possession,

if satisfied that the warrant was issued by some person having lawful authority to issue the same, may endorse such warrant in manner provided by this Act; and the warrant so endorsed shall be a sufficient authority to apprehend the fugitive in the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which it is endorsed, and bring him before a Magistrate.

Provisional warrant for apprehension of fugitive.

4. A Magistrate of any part of Her Majesty's dominions may issue a provisional warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive who is or is suspected of being in or on his way to that part on such information, and under such circumstances, as would in his opinion justify the issue of a warrant if the offence of which the fugitive is accused had been committed within his jurisdiction; and such warrant may be backed and executed accordingly.

A Magistrate issuing a provisional warrant shall forthwith send a report of the issue, together with the information or a certified copy thereof, if he is in the United Kingdom, to a Secretary of State, and if he is in a British possession, to the Governor of that possession; and the Secretary of State or Governor may, if he think fit, discharge the person apprehended under such warrant.

Dealing with fugitive when apprehended.

5. A fugitive when apprehended shall be brought before a Magistrate, who (subject to the provisions of this Act) shall hear the case in the same manner and have the same jurisdiction and powers, as near as may be (including the power to remand and admit to bail), as if the fugitive were charged with an offence committed within his jurisdiction.

If the endorsed warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive is duly authenticated, and such evidence is produced as (subject to the provisions of this Act), according to the law ordinarily administered by the Magistrate, raises a strong or probable presumption that the fugitive committed the offence mentioned in the warrant, and that the offence is one to which this part of this Act applies, the Magistrate shall commit the fugitive to prison to await his return, and shall forthwith send a certificate of the committal and such report of the case

as he may think fit, if in the United Kingdom to a Secretary of State, and if in a British possession to the Governor of that possession.

Where the Magistrate commits the fugitive to prison he shall inform the fugitive that he will not be surrendered until after the expiration of fifteen days, and that he has a right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, or other like process.

A fugitive apprehended on a provisional warrant may be from time to time remanded for such reasonable time, not exceeding seven days at any one time, as under the circumstances seems requisite for the production of an endorsed warrant.

Return of fugitive by warrant.

6. Upon the expiration of fifteen days after a fugitive has been committed to prison to await his return, or if a writ of *habeas corpus* or other like process is issued with reference to such fugitive by a superior Court, after the final decision of the Court in the case,

(1) if the fugitive is so committed in the United Kingdom, a Secretary of State, and

(2) if the fugitive is so committed in a British possession, the Governor of that possession,

may, if he thinks it just, by warrant under his hand order that fugitive to be returned to the part of Her Majesty's dominions from which he is a fugitive, and for that purpose to be delivered into the custody of the persons to whom the warrant is addressed, or some one or more of them, and to be held in custody, and conveyed by sea or otherwise to the said part of Her Majesty's dominions, to be dealt with there in due course of law as if he had been there apprehended; and such warrant shall be forthwith executed according to the tenor thereof.

The Governor or other chief officer of any prison, on request of any person having the custody of a fugitive under any such warrant, and on payment or tender of a reasonable amount for expenses, shall receive such fugitive and detain him for such reasonable time as may be requested by the said person for the purpose of the proper execution of the warrant.

Discharge of person apprehended if not returned within one month.

7. If a fugitive who, in pursuance of this part of this Act, has been committed to prison in any part of Her Majesty's dominions to await his return, is not conveyed out of that part within one month after such committal, a superior Court, upon application by or on behalf of the fugitive, and upon proof that reasonable notice of the intention to make such application has been given, if the said part is the United Kingdom to a Secretary of State, and if the said part is a British possession to the Governor of the possession, may, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, order the fugitive to be discharged out of custody.

Sending back of persons apprehended if not prosecuted within six months or acquitted.

8. Where a person accused of an offence and returned in pursuance of this part of this Act to any part of Her Majesty's dominions, either is not prosecuted for the said offence within six months after his arrival in that part, or is acquitted of the said offence, then if that part is the United Kingdom a Secretary of State, and if that part is a British possession the Governor of that possession, may, if he think fit, on the request of such person, cause him to be sent back free of cost and with as little delay as possible to the part of Her Majesty's dominions in or on his way to which he was apprehended.

Offences to which this part of this Act applies.

9. This part of this Act shall apply to the following offences, namely, to treason and piracy, and to every offence, whether called felony, misdemeanour, crime, or by any other name, which is for the time being punishable in the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which it was committed, either on indictment or information, by imprisonment with hard labour for a term of twelve months or more, or by any greater punishment; and for the purposes of this section, rigourous imprisonment, and any confinement in a prison combined with labour, by whatever name it is called, shall be deemed to be imprisonment with hard labour.

This part of this Act shall apply to an offence notwithstanding that by the law of the part of Her Majesty's dominions in or on his way to which the fugitive is or is suspected of being it is not an offence, or not an offence to which this part of this Act applies; and all the provisions of this part of this Act, including those relating to a provisional warrant and to a committal to prison, shall be construed as if the offence were in such last-mentioned part of Her Majesty's dominions an offence to which this part of this Act applies.

Powers of superior Court to discharge fugitive when case frivolous or return unjust.

10. Where it is made to appear to a superior Court that by reason of the trivial nature of the case, or by reason of the application for the return of a fugitive not being made in good faith in the interests of justice or otherwise, it would, having regard to the distance, to the facilities for communication, and to all the circumstances of the case, be unjust or oppressive or too severe a punishment to return the fugitive, either at all or until the expiration of a certain period, such Court may discharge the fugitive, either absolutely or on bail, or order that he shall not be returned until after the expiration of the period named in the order, or may make such other order in the premises as to the Court seems just.

Power of Lord Lieutenant in Ireland.

11. In Ireland the Lord Lieutenant or Lords Justices or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, also the Chief Secretary of such Lord Lieutenant, may, as well as a Secretary of State, execute any portion of the powers by this part of this Act vested in a Secretary of State.

PART II.

INTER-COLONIAL BACKING OF WARRANTS, AND OFFENCES.

Application of Part of Act.

Application of part of Act to group of British possessions.

12. This part of this Act shall apply only to those groups of British possessions to which, by reason of their contiguity or otherwise, it may seem expedient to Her Majesty to apply the same.

It shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time by Order in Council to direct that this

part of this Act shall apply to the group of British possessions mentioned in the Order, and by the same or any subsequent Order to except certain offences from the application of this part of this Act, and to limit the application of this part of this Act by such conditions, exceptions and qualifications as may be deemed expedient.

Backing of Warrants.

Backing in one British possession of warrant issued in another of same group.

13. Where in a British possession of a group to which this part of this Act applies a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of a person accused of an offence punishable by law in that possession, and such person is or is suspected of being in or on the way to another British possession of the same group, a Magistrate in the last-mentioned possession, if satisfied that the warrant was issued by a person having lawful authority to issue the same, may endorse such warrant in manner provided by this Act; and the warrant so endorsed shall be a sufficient authority to apprehend, within the jurisdiction of the endorsing Magistrate, the person named in the warrant, and bring him before the endorsing Magistrate or some other Magistrate in the same British possession.

Return of prisoner apprehended under backed warrant.

14. The Magistrate before whom a person so apprehended is brought, if he is satisfied that the warrant is duly authenticated as directed by this Act and was issued by a person having lawful authority to issue the same, and is satisfied on oath that the prisoner is the person named or otherwise described in the warrant, may order such prisoner to be returned to the British possession in which the warrant was issued, and for that purpose to be delivered into the custody of the persons to whom the warrant is addressed, or any one or more of them, and to be held in custody and conveyed by sea or otherwise into the British possession in which the warrant was issued, there to be dealt with according to law as if he had been there apprehended. Such order for return may be made by warrant under the hand of the Magistrate making it, and may be executed according to the tenor thereof.

A Magistrate shall, so far as is requisite for the exercise of the powers of this section, have the same power, including the power to remand and admit to bail a prisoner, as he has in the case of a person apprehended under a warrant issued by him.

Backing in one British possession of summons, &c., of witness issued in another possession of same group.

15. Where a person required to give evidence on behalf of the prosecutor or defendant on a charge for an offence punishable by law in a British possession of a group to which this part of this Act applies, is or is suspected of being in or on his way to any other British possession of the same group, a Judge, Magistrate or other officer who would have lawful authority to issue a summons requiring the attendance of such witness, if the witness were within his jurisdiction, may issue a summons for the attendance of such witness; and a Magistrate in any other British possession of the same group, if satisfied that the summons was issued by some Judge, Magistrate or officer having lawful authority as aforesaid, may endorse the summons with his name; and the witness, on service in that possession of the summons, so endorsed, and on payment or tender of a reasonable amount for his expenses, shall obey the summons, and in default shall be liable to be tried and punished either in the possession in which he served or in the possession in which the summons was issued, and shall be liable to the punishment imposed by the law of the possession in which he is tried for the failure of a witness to obey such a summons. The expression "summons" in this section includes any subpœna or other process for requiring the attendance of a witness.

Provisional warrant in group of British possessions.

16. A Magistrate in a British possession of a group to which this part of this Act applies, before the endorsement in pursuance of this part of this Act of a warrant for the apprehension of any person, may issue a provisional warrant for the apprehension of that person, on such information and under such circumstances as would in his opinion justify the issue of a warrant if the offence of which such person is accused were an offence punishable by the law of the said possession, and had been committed within his jurisdiction; and such warrant may be backed and executed accordingly: Provided that a person arrested under such provisional warrant shall be discharged unless the original warrant is produced and endorsed within such reasonable time as may under the circumstances seem requisite.

Discharge of prisoner not returned within one month to British possession of same group.

17. If a prisoner in a British possession whose return is authorized in pursuance of this part of this Act is not conveyed out of that possession within one month after the date of the warrant ordering his return, a Magistrate or superior Court, upon application by or on behalf of the prisoner, and upon proof that reasonable notice of the intention to make such application has been given to the person holding the warrant and to the chief officer of the police of such possession or of the province or town where the prisoner is in custody, may, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, order such prisoner to be discharged out of custody.

Any order or refusal to make an order of discharge by a Magistrate under this section shall be subject to appeal to a superior Court.

Sending back of prisoner not prosecuted or acquitted to British possession of same group.

18. Where a prisoner accused of an offence is returned in pursuance of this part of this Act to a British possession, and either is not prosecuted for the said offence within six months after his arrival in that possession or is acquitted of the said offence, the Governor of that possession, if he thinks fit, may, on the requisition of such person, cause him to be sent back, free of cost, and with as little delay as possible, to the British possession in or on his way to which he was apprehended.

Refusal to return prisoner where offence too trivial.

19. Where the return of a prisoner is sought or ordered under this part of this Act and it is made to appear to a Magistrate or to a superior Court that by reason of the trivial nature of the case, or by reason of the application for the return of such prisoner not being made in good faith in the interests of justice or otherwise, it would, having regard to the distance, to the facilities of communication and to all the circum-

stances of the case, be unjust or oppressive, or too severe a punishment, to return the prisoner either at all or until the expiration of a certain period, the Court or Magistrate may discharge the prisoner either absolutely or on bail, or order that he shall not be returned until after the expiration of the period named in the order, or may make such other order in the premises as to the Magistrate or Court seems just.

Any order or refusal to make an order of discharge by a Magistrate under this section shall be subject to an appeal to a superior Court.

PART III.

TRIAL, &c., OF OFFENCES.

Offences committed on boundary of two adjoining British possessions.

20. Where two British possessions adjoin, a person accused of an offence committed on or within the distance of five hundred yards from the common boundary of such possessions may be apprehended, tried and punished in either of such possessions.

Offences committed on journey between two British possessions.

21. Where an offence is committed on any person or in respect of any property in or upon any carriage, cart or vehicle whatsoever employed in a journey, or on board any vessel whatsoever employed in a navigable river, lake, canal or inland navigation, the person accused of such offence may be tried in any British possession through a part of which such carriage, cart, vehicle or vessel passed in the course of the journey or voyage during which the offence was committed; and where the side, bank, centre or other part of the road, river, lake, canal or inland navigation along which the carriage, cart, vehicle or vessel passed in the course of such journey or voyage is the boundary of any British possession, a person may be tried for such offence in any British possession of which it is the boundary:

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorise the trial for such offence of a person who is not a British subject, where it is not shown that the offence was committed in a British possession.

Trial of offence of false swearing or giving false evidence.

22. A person accused of the offence (under whatever name it is known) of swearing or making any false deposition, or of giving or fabricating any false evidence, for the purposes of this Act, may be tried either in the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which such deposition or evidence is used, or in the part in which the same was sworn, made, given or fabricated, as the justice of the case may require.

Supplemental provision as to trial of person in any place.

23. Where any part of this Act provides for the place of trial of a person accused of an offence, that offence shall, for all purposes of and incidental to the apprehension, trial and punishment of such person, and of and incidental to any proceedings and matters preliminary, incidental to, or consequential thereon, and of and incidental to the jurisdiction of any Court, constable, or officer with reference to such offence, and to any person accused of such offence, be deemed to have been committed in any place in which the person accused of the offence can be tried for it; and such person may be punished in accordance with the Courts (Colonial) Jurisdiction Act, 1874.

37 & 38 Vict., c. 27.

Issue of search-warrant.

24. Where a warrant for the apprehension of a person accused of an offence has been endorsed in pursuance of any part of this Act in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or where any part of the Act provides for the place of trial of a person accused of an offence, every Court and Magistrate of the part in which the warrant is endorsed or the person accused of the offence can be tried shall have the same power of issuing a warrant to search for any property alleged to be stolen or to be otherwise unlawfully taken or obtained by such person, or otherwise to be the subject of such offence, as that Court or Magistrate would have if the property had been stolen or otherwise unlawfully taken or obtained, or the offence had been committed wholly within the jurisdiction of such Court or Magistrate.

Removal of prisoner by sea from one place to another.

25. Where a person is in legal custody in a British possession either in pursuance of this Act or otherwise, and such person is required to be removed in custody to another place in or belonging to the same British possession, such person, if removed by sea in a vessel belonging to Her Majesty or any of Her Majesty's subjects, shall be deemed to continue in legal custody until he reaches the place to which he is required to be removed; and the provisions of this Act with respect to the retaking of a prisoner who has escaped, and with respect to the trial and punishment of a person guilty of the offence of escaping or attempting to escape, or aiding or attempting to aid a prisoner to escape, shall apply to the case of a prisoner escaping while being lawfully removed as aforesaid, in like manner as if he were being removed in pursuance of a warrant endorsed in pursuance of this Act.

PART IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Warrants and Escape.

Endorsement of warrant.

26. An endorsement of a warrant in pursuance of this Act shall be signed by the authority endorsing the same, and shall authorise all or any of the persons named in the endorsement, and of the persons to whom the warrant was originally directed, and also every constable, to execute the warrant within the part of Her Majesty's dominions or place within which such endorsement is by this Act made a sufficient authority, by apprehending the person named in it, and bringing him before some Magistrate in the said part or place, whether the Magistrate named in the endorsement or some other.

For the purposes of this Act every warrant, summons, subpœna, and process, and every endorsement made in pursuance of this Act thereon, shall remain in force, notwithstanding that the person signing the warrant or such endorsement dies or ceases to hold office.

Conveyance of fugitives and witnesses.

27. Where a fugitive or prisoner is authorised to be returned to any part of Her Majesty's dominions in pursuance of Part One or Part Two of this Act, such fugitive or prisoner may be sent thither in any ship belonging to Her Majesty or to any of her subjects.

For the purpose aforesaid, the authority signing the warrant for the return may order the master of any ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty bound to the said part of Her Majesty's dominions to receive and afford a passage and subsistence during the voyage to such fugitive or prisoner, and to the person having him in custody, and to the witnesses, so that such master be not required to receive more than one fugitive or prisoner for every hundred tons of his ship's registered tonnage, or more than one witness for every fifty tons of such tonnage.

The said authority shall endorse or cause to be endorsed upon the agreement of the ship such particulars with respect to any fugitive, prisoner or witness sent in her as the Board of Trade from time to time require.

Every such master shall, on his ship's arrival in the said part of Her Majesty's dominions, cause such fugitive or prisoner, if he is not in the custody of any person, to be given into the custody of some constable, there to be dealt with according to law.

Every master who fails on payment or tender of a reasonable amount for expenses to comply with an order made in pursuance of this section, or to cause a fugitive or prisoner committed to his charge to be given into custody as required by this section, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, which may be recovered in any part of Her Majesty's dominions in like manner as a penalty of the same amount under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same.

17 & 18 Vict., c. 104.

Escape of prisoner from custody.

28. If a prisoner escape, by breach of prison or otherwise, out of the custody of a person acting under a warrant issued or endorsed in pursuance of this Act, he may be retaken in the same manner as a person accused of a crime against the law of that part of Her Majesty's dominions to which he escapes may be retaken upon an escape.

A person guilty of the offence of escaping or of attempting to escape, or of aiding or attempting to aid a prisoner to escape, by breach of prison or otherwise, from custody under any warrant issued or endorsed in pursuance of this Act, may be tried in any of the following parts of Her Majesty's dominions, namely, the part to which and the part from which the prisoner is being removed, and the part in which the prisoner escapes, and the part in which the offender is found.

Evidence.

Depositions to be evidence, and authentication of depositions and warrants.

29. A Magistrate may take depositions for the purposes of this Act in the absence of a person accused of an offence in like manner as he might take the same if such person were present and accused of the offence before him.

Depositions (whether taken in the absence of the fugitive or otherwise) and copies thereof, and official certificates of or judicial documents stating facts, may, if duly authenticated, be received in evidence in proceedings under this Act:

Provided that nothing in this Act shall authorise the reception of any such depositions, copies, certificates, or documents in evidence against a person upon his trial for an offence.

Warrants and depositions, and copies thereof, and official certificates of or judicial documents stating facts, shall be deemed duly authenticated for the purposes of this Act if they are authenticated in manner provided for the time being by law, or if they purport to be signed by or authenticated by the signature of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which the same are issued, taken, or made, and are authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of a Secretary of State, or with the public seal of a British possession, or with the official seal of a Governor of a British possession, or of a Colonial Secretary, or of some Secretary or Minister administering a department of the Government of a British possession.

And all Courts and Magistrates shall take judicial notice of every such seal as is in this section mentioned, and shall admit in evidence without further proof the documents authenticated by it.

Miscellaneous.

Provision as to exercise of jurisdiction by Magistrates.

30. The jurisdiction under Part I of this Act to hear a case and commit a fugitive to prison to await his return shall be exercised—

(1) In England, by a chief Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police Courts or one of the other Magistrates of the Metropolitan Police Court at Bow Street; and

(2) In Scotland, by the Sheriff or Sheriff Substitute of the county of Edinburgh; and

(3) In Ireland, by one of the police Magistrates of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District; and

(4) In a British possession, by any Judge, Justice of the Peace, or other officer having the like jurisdiction as one of the Magistrates of the Metropolitan Police Court in Bow Street, or by such other Court, Judge, or Magistrate as may be from time to time provided by an Act or Ordinance passed by the legislature of that possession.

If a fugitive is apprehended and brought before a Magistrate who has no power to exercise the jurisdiction under this Act in respect of that fugitive, that Magistrate shall order the fugitive to be brought before some Magistrate having that jurisdiction, and such order shall be obeyed.

Power as to making and revocation of Orders in Council.

31. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council from time to time to make Orders for the purposes of this Act, and to revoke and vary any Order so made; and every Order so made shall while it is in force have the same effect as if it were enacted in this Act.

An Order in Council made for the purposes of this Act shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after it is made if Parliament is then in session, or if not, as soon as may be after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

Power of legislature of British possession to pass laws for carrying into effect this Act.

32. If the legislature of a British possession pass any Act or Ordinance—

(1) For defining the offences committed in that possession to which this Act or any part thereof is to apply, or

(2) For determining the Court, Judge, Magistrate, officer or person by whom and the manner in which any jurisdiction or power under this Act is to be exercised, or

(3) For payment of the costs incurred in returning a fugitive or a prisoner, or in sending him back if not prosecuted or if acquitted, or otherwise in the execution of this Act, or

(4) In any manner for the carrying of this Act or any part thereof into effect in that possession,

it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to direct, if it seems to Her Majesty in Council necessary or proper for carrying into effect the objects of this Act, that such Act or Ordinance, or any part thereof, shall with or without modification or alteration be recognised and given effect to throughout Her Majesty's dominions and on the high seas as if it were part of this Act.

Application of Act.

Application of Act to offences at sea or triable in several parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

33. Where a person accused of an offence can, by reason of the nature of the offence, or of the place in which it was committed, or otherwise, be, under this Act or otherwise, tried for or in respect of the offence in more than one part of Her Majesty's dominions, a warrant for the apprehension of such person may be issued in any part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he can, if he happens to be there, be tried; and each part of this Act shall apply as if the offence had been committed in the part of Her Majesty's dominions where such warrant is issued; and such person may be apprehended and returned in pursuance of this Act, notwithstanding that in the place in which he is apprehended a Court has jurisdiction to try him:

Provided that if such person is apprehended in the United Kingdom a Secretary of State, and if he is apprehended in a British possession, the Governor of such possession, may, if satisfied that, having regard to the place where the witnesses for the prosecution and for the defence are to be found, and to all the circumstances of the case, it would be conducive to the interests of justice so to do, order such person to be tried in the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he is apprehended; and in such case any warrant previously issued for his return shall not be executed.

Application of Act to convicts.

34. Where a person convicted by a Court in any part of Her Majesty's dominions of an offence committed either in Her Majesty's dominions or elsewhere, is unlawfully at large before the expiration of his sentence, each part of this Act shall apply to such person, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, in like manner as it applies to a person accused of the like offence committed in the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which such person was convicted.

Application of Act to removal of person triable in more than one part of Her Majesty's dominions.

35. Where a person accused of an offence is in custody in some part of Her Majesty's dominions, and the offence is one for or in respect of which, by reason of the nature thereof or of the place in which it was committed or otherwise, a person may under this Act or otherwise be tried in some other part of Her Majesty's dominions, in such case a superior Court, and also if such person is in the United Kingdom a Secretary of State, and if he is in a British possession the Governor of that possession, is satisfied that, having regard to the place where the witnesses for the prosecution and for the defence are to be found, and to all the circumstances of the case, it would be conducive to the interests of justice so to do, may by warrant direct the removal of such offender to some other part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he can be tried, and the offender may be returned, and, if not prosecuted or acquitted, sent back free of cost in like manner as if he were a fugitive returned in pursuance of Part One of this Act, and the warrant were a warrant for the return of such fugitive; and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.

Application of Act to foreign jurisdiction.

36. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time by Order in Council to direct that this Act shall apply as if, subject to the conditions, exceptions, and qualifications (if any) contained in the Order, any place out of Her Majesty's dominions in which Her Majesty has jurisdiction, and which is named in the Order, were a British possession, and to provide for carrying into effect such application.

Application of Act to, and execution of warrant in United Kingdom, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man.

37. This Act shall extend to the Channel Islands and Isle of Man as if they were part of England and of the United Kingdom; and the United Kingdom and those islands shall be deemed for the purpose of this Act to be one part of Her Majesty's dominions; and a warrant endorsed in pursuance of Part One of this Act may be executed in every place in the United Kingdom and the said islands accordingly.

Application of Act to past offences.

38. This Act shall apply where an offence is committed before the commencement of this Act, or, in the case of Part Two of this Act, before the application of that part to a British possession or to the offence, in like manner as if such offence had been committed after such commencement or application.

Definitions and Repeal.

Definition of terms.

39. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Secretary of State": The expression "Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

"British possession": The expression "British possession" means any part of Her Majesty's dominions, exclusive of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man; all territories and places within Her Majesty's dominions which are under one legislature shall be deemed to be one British possession and one part of Her Majesty's dominions:

"Legislature": The expression "legislature," where there are local legislatures as well as a central legislature, means the central legislature only:

"Governor": The expression "Governor" means any person or persons administering the government of a British possession, and includes the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of any part of India;

"Constable":

The expression "constable" means, out of England, any policeman or officer having the like powers and duties as a constable in England:

"Magistrate":

The expression "Magistrate" means, except in Scotland, any Justice of the Peace, and in Scotland means a Sheriff or Sheriff Substitute, and in the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and a British possession means any person having authority to issue a warrant for the apprehension of persons accused of offences and to commit such persons for trial:

"Offence punishable on indictment":

The expression "offence punishable on indictment" means, as regards India, an offence punishable on a charge or otherwise:

"Oath":

The expression "oath" includes affirmation or declaration in the case of persons allowed by law to affirm or declare instead of swearing; and the expression "swear" and other words relating to an oath or swearing shall be construed accordingly:

"Deposition":

The expression "deposition" includes any affidavit, affirmation, or statement made upon oath as above defined:

"Superior Court."

The expression "superior Court" means—

(1) In England, Her Majesty's Court of Appeal and High Court of Justice; and

(2) In Scotland, the High Court of Justiciary; and

(3) In Ireland, Her Majsty's Court of Appeal and Her Majesty's High Court of Justice at Dublin; and

(4) In a British possession, any Court having in that possession the like criminal jurisdiction to that which is vested in the High Court of Justice in England, or such Court or Judge as may be determined by any Act or Ordinance of that possession.

Commencement of Act.

40. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Repeal of Act in Schedule.

41. The Act specified in the Schedule to this Act is hereby repealed as from the commencement of this Act:

Provided that this repeal shall not affect—

(a) Any warrant duly endorsed or issued, nor anything duly done or suffered before the commencement of this Act; nor

(b) Any obligation or liability incurred under an enactment hereby repealed; nor

(c) Any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any enactment hereby repealed; nor

(d) Any legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such warrant, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid; and any such warrant may be endorsed and executed, and any such legal proceeding and remedy may be carried on, as if this Act had not passed.

SCHEDULE.

Year and Chapter.	Title.
6 & 7 Vict., c. 34 ...	An Act for the better apprehension of certain offenders.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 11th October 1881.

No. 55.—The following addition to Rule VI of the Rules for the examination of Junior Civil Servants in Oriental languages, published with the Notification of the Home Department No. 1, dated the 2nd January 1880, has received the sanction of the Governor General in Council:—

"Civil Servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this Rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; and their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must, under any circumstances, be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of Local Governments to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service."

FORESTS.

The 11th October 1881.

No. 927F.—Mr. D. Brandis, C.I.E., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, is deputed on special duty to the Madras Presidency, with effect from the date on which he may report his departure for that Presidency.

Dr. W. Schlich, Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, during the absence of Mr. Brandis, or until further orders.

Major F. Bailey, R.E., Conservator of Forests of the School Circle in the North-Western Provinces, officiating in the 2nd Grade of Conservators, also Director of the Forest School and Superintendent of Forest Surveys, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, during the absence of Dr. Schlich, or until further orders. Major Bailey will continue to be Superintendent of Forest Surveys.

Major G. J. vanSomeren, Supernumerary Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the Punjab, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as Conservator of Forests of the School Circle in the North-Western Provinces, and as Director of the Forest School, during the absence of Major Bailey, or until further orders.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 12th October 1881.

No. 156.—Mr. C. L. Griesbach, Assistant of the 3rd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months under Section 71, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 14th October 1881.

No. 88 *G.M.*—Lieutenant G. K. Daly, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant A. G. Durand, appointed to the staff of His Excellency the Viceroy.

No. 90 *G.M.*—The following Brigade Order by the Commandant of the Central India Horse, dated the 12th September 1881, is confirmed:—

Lieutenant E. E. Robertson, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain H. A. Vincent, on general leave from the 23rd March 1881.

No. 92 *G.M.*—The following Brigade Order issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated the 17th September 1881, is confirmed:—

Consequent on the departure of Lieutenant A. Masters to England on medical certificate, Captain G. E. Money, Officiating Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to be Staff Officer, from the 27th August 1881.

No. 94 *G.M.*—Lieutenant H. W. Hughes, Squadron Officer, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, is appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, *vice* Lieutenant A. Masters, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

GENERAL.

The 14th October 1881.

No. 1843 *G.G.*—The following appointment has been made in the Berar Commission:—

Bandhuji Janardun Chaobal, Superintendent, Civil Department, High Court (Appellate Side), Bombay, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th grade, with effect from date of taking up his duties as Clerk of the Court and Government Translator to the Resident at Hyderabad.

POLITICAL.

The 14th October 1881.

No. 299 *G.P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Hugo Von der Hellen as Consul for the German Empire at Rangoon.

No. 300 *G.P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Julius Schultze as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. Hugo Von der Hellen.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th October 1881.

No. 206 *I.J.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to declare that Act XIII of 1855 (An Act to provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong) is in force in the Scheduled Districts of the Punjab.

GENERAL.

The 13th October 1881.

No. 1266 *I.G.*—The following description showing alterations in portion of the boundaries of the Nowgong Cantonment is published for general information:—

Description.	Bearings.	Direct distance in yards.
From pillar No. 46 on east of road leading to Pipree village, the boundary runs parallel with the road to pillar No. 45.	183° 57′	228½
From pillar No. 45 on the east of road leading to Pipree village, the boundary runs parallel with the road till at the junction of above with main road, where it crosses to pillar No. 45A at north-east corner of Political Agent's compound and a yard from the gate leading into the compound.	212° 21′	83
From pillar No. 45A the boundary skirts the east hedge of the Political Agent's compound, and runs parallel with the main road to pillar No. 45B, situated at south-east corner of the compound and at junction of Stratton with Main road, and on the north of former.	135° 35′	216
From pillar No. 45B the boundary runs along the south hedge of Political Agent's compound in a south-west direction and parallel with Stratton road to pillar No. 44, situated at south-east corner of Political Agent's garden and on the north side of junction of Stratton with Avenue road.	225° 51′	173
From pillar No. 44 the boundary skirts the south of the Political Agent's garden and runs parallel with Stratton road in a south-west direction to pillar No. 44A, situated at south-west of Political Agent's garden and at junction of Stratton with the Chutterpore and Jhansi road to the left.	226°23′30″	179¾
From pillar No. 44A the boundary runs on the east of row trees, west of main drain and parallel with the Chutterpore and Jhansi road in a north-west direction to pillar No. 43 placed at north-west corner of Political Agent's garden and at junction of boundary with Chutterpore and Jhansi road to the south of latter.	316°22′30″	216
From pillar No. 43 the boundary line takes a south-west direction and after crossing the Chutterpore and Jhansi road and Dhoorea Nallah it passes on to pillar No. 42 situated 39 yards of the west of above-named Nallah.	214° 6′30″	240

POLITICAL.

The 5th October 1881.

2333 *E.-P.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 2nd September 1881 is published for general information:—

At the Court at *Holyrood Palace*, the 26th day of *August* 1881.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne. Lord President.
Earl of Rosebery.
Mr. Secretary Childers.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 88, intituled "The Slave Trade Act, 1873," it was, amongst other things, provided that, where any Treaty in relation to the Slave Trade is made after the passing of that Act, by or on behalf of Her Majesty with any Foreign State, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that as from such date, not being earlier than the date of the Treaty, as may be specified in the Order, such Treaty shall be deemed to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of the Act, and it was further provided that thereupon (as from the said date, or, if no date should be specified, as from the date of such Order) all the provisions of the Act should apply and be construed accordingly.

And whereas on the 25th day of January 1880, a Treaty or Convention for the suppression of the African Slave Trade was concluded between Her Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, in the following terms, that is to say :—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, being mutually animated by a sincere desire to co-operate for the extinction of the traffic in African slaves, have resolved to conclude a Convention for the purpose of attaining this object, and with this view have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Sir Austen Henry Layard, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte;

"And His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, Sawas Pasha, His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs;

"Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

"ARTICLE I.

"His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, whilst renewing absolutely the prohibition of the Slave Trade, engages to forbid from henceforward the importation of African slaves into any part of the Ottoman dominions or its dependencies, or their transit through Ottoman territories by sea; and to punish, in the manner provided by Ottoman law, and in conformity with the provisions of the Firman of the year A.H. 1273 (A.D. 1857), any person or persons amenable to Ottoman jurisdiction who may be found engaged, directly or indirectly, in the traffic in African slaves. His Majesty further engages to prohibit the exportation of black slaves from the Ottoman Empire to foreign parts, except when accompanying their masters or mistresses as domestic servants, in which case each slave, man or woman, shall be furnished with a certificate stating his or her age, and otherwise describing them, and stating the particular capacity in which they accompany their master or mistress; and in the event of their not being furnished with such certificates they shall be set free, and the parties attempting to export them shall be liable to punishment; and all free blacks leaving the Ottoman territories shall, on application to the Ottoman authorities, be furnished with passports certifying that they are free and at liberty to dispose of themselves without restriction or reserve.

"ARTICLE II.

"Any person or persons not being Ottoman subjects, who may be found engaged in the African Slave Traffic, either directly or indirectly, within the Ottoman dominions, or on board Ottoman vessels, shall, together with their accomplices, if any, be handed over for trial according to the laws of the country with the depositions (*procès-verbaux*) drawn up by the Ottoman superior authority of the place where the traffic has been proved; and all other documents or evidence ('éléments de conviction') handed over by the said authority, and destined to serve as proofs at the trial of the

"Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans, étant animés mutuellement du désir sincère de coopérer à la cessation du trafic des esclaves d'Afrique, ont résolu de conclure une Convention avec l'intention d'atteindre cet objet. Dans ce but ils ont nommé comme leurs Plénipotentiaires :—

"Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très-Honorable Sir Austen Henry Layard, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté près la Sublime Porte;

"Et Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans, Sawas Pacha, son Ministre des Affaires Etrangères;

"Lesquels se sont communiqués mutuellement leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, et ont convenu et arrêté les Articles suivants :—

"ARTICLE I.

"Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans, renouvelant d'une manière absolue la défense du trafic des nègres, s'engage à prohiber l'importation des esclaves d'Afrique dans toutes les parties de l'Empire Ottoman ou ses dépendances, leur passage à travers le territoire Ottoman par mer, et à punir, suivant les dispositions prévues par la loi Ottomane et conformément aux dispositions du Firman de l'Année 1273 (A.D. 1857), toute personne ou toutes personnes justiciables des Tribunaux Ottomans qui se trouveraient, mêlées soit directement, soit indirectement, au trafic des noirs. Sa Majesté s'engage aussi à interdire l'exportation des esclaves noirs du territoire Ottoman à l'étranger, sauf le cas où ils auraient à accompagner leurs maîtres ou maîtresses en qualité de domestiques attachés à leurs personnes. Dans ce cas, chaque esclave, homme ou femme, sera muni d'un certificat constatant son age, ainsi que tout autre signe distinctif, et mentionnant tout particulièrement en quelle qualité il accompagne son maître ou sa maîtresse. Dans le cas où il ne sera pas muni de pareil certificat, il sera affranchi, et ceux qui tenteraient de l'exporter seront passibles de punition.

"Tous les noirs affranchis qui quitteront l'Empire Ottoman recevront des autorités Ottomanes des passeports constatant qu'ils sont affranchis et libres, et qu'ils disposent de leurs personnes sans restriction ou réserve.

"ARTICLE II.

"Toute personne ou toutes personnes non-sujettes Ottomanes qui peuvent être mêlées du trafic des noirs, soit directement, soit indirectement, dans les limites de l'Empire Ottoman ou à bord d'un navire Ottoman seront saisies, ainsi que leurs complices, si elles en ont, pour subir leur jugement conformément aux lois du pays.

"Elles seront accompagnées des procès verbaux dressés par l'autorité supérieure Ottomane, de l'endroit où le trafic aura été constaté, et de tous les autres éléments de conviction, fournis par la susdite autorité, destinés à servir de preuves, lors

"ARTICLE VII.

"His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans engages to take the necessary measures and to issue the necessary orders for giving effect to the present Convention.

"ARTICLE VII.

"Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans s'engage à prendre les mesures et de donner les ordres nécessaires afin que la présente Convention soit rigoureusement exécutée.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Constantinople as soon as possible.

"The present convention shall come into operation six months after the date of its signature.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

"Done at Constantinople this twenty-fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty."

"ARTICLE VIII.

"La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications seront échangées à Constantinople le plus tôt que faire se pourra.

"La présente Convention entrera en vigueur six mois après le jour de la signature.

"En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le même et y ont apposé les sceaux de leurs armes.

"Fait à Constantinople ce jourd'hui 25 Janvier, mille huit cent quatre-vingt."

And whereas it is expedient that the said Treaty or Convention should be brought within the operation of "The Slave Trade Act, 1873."

Now therefore, Her Majesty by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf as aforesaid is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

The said Treaty or Convention hereinbefore recited shall, from the said 25th day of January 1880, being the day of the date thereof, be deemed to have been and to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of "The Slave Trade Act, 1873."

And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Right Honourable the Earl Granville, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. Peel.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th October 1881.

No. 3511.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores for the public service in India:—

Financial Resolution No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.
" " " 953, " 10th June 1881.
Accounts Abstract, June 1879, Nos. 1021 to 1023.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 301S., dated 21st September 1881, forwarding an indent upon the Secretary of State for clothing materials required for the Punjab Police Force.

RESOLUTION.—In his despatch No. 418, dated 13th December 1877, the Secretary of State directed that materials for the clothing of the Police should

be procured locally. Subsequently, in April 1879, the Government of the Punjab represented that suitable materials for Police clothing could not be so procured, and therefore requested permission to continue the practice of sending home indents for them. This was sanctioned in May 1879. The rules then in force regarding the supply of stores allowed the purchase of European articles either in the local market, or direct from the manufacturers in England. Those rules have since been modified; and by Resolution No. 953, dated 10th June 1881, the Government of India declared its policy that, wherever practicable, articles of Indian manufacture shall be substituted for imported goods, and that in cases in which this is impracticable, European stores shall be obtained only through the Secretary of State and through no other agency.

2. The Government of the Punjab has now submitted for transmission to England an indent for clothing materials required for the Provincial Police Force. The Government of India has reason to believe from the information now before it that the Indian woollen mills will be able to supply all but the finest cloths demanded in the indent.

3. The Governor General in Council accordingly requests that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will cause careful enquiries to be instituted as to how far it may be possible to procure articles of Indian origin for the clothing of the Punjab Police. In this view the indents are returned for revision.

4. The Government of India expects the heads of Departments to take special pains to carry out the policy declared in the Resolutions cited above, and hopes that the Local Governments will insist that they shall do so. The Local Governments should pass no indent for stores upon the Secretary of State without satisfying themselves in each case that the articles entered in the indent cannot be procured of Indian manufacture at a price not higher than that of imported goods of the same class.

ORDERED, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution, together with the original indent, be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be communicated to the Public Works and Military Departments and to the other Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

PROVINCIAL.

POLICE DEPARTMENT. PUNJAB.

Annual Indent on England for Stores (uniform cloth, &c.) required for the Police Department.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10		11	12	13	14
Division.	District.	Names of Articles.	Revenue to which cost is chargeable (Imperial, Provincial or Local).	Grant to which chargeable.	Established proportion.	How established proportion is calculated.	Number or quantity			Rate.	Value of number or quantity		Remarks.	Shipped or under provision.	Proposed to be provided.	Remarks by Director General of Stores.
							In store.	Due on previous indent.	Now indented for.		Due on previous indent.	Now indented for.				
AMBALLA	AMBALLA	Blue cloth, 1st quality, for officers ...	Imperial	Police grant for clothing.	31 yards	1½ yards per man ...	9½ yards	...	20 yards							
	LUDHIANA	Blue cloth .. 1st quality, for officers ...	Ditto	Ditto	49 "	1½ " " ...	2½ "	...	49 "							
		2nd " " sergeants ...	Ditto	Ditto	106 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	106 "							
		3rd " " constables ...	Ditto	Ditto	718 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	819 "							
		Scarlet cloth, 2nd " " sergeants ...	Ditto	Ditto	32 "		...	...	32 "							
		Corduroy for breeches	Ditto	Ditto	35 "	2½ yards per man ...	...	...	35 "							
		Cloth for great coats	Ditto	Ditto	61 "	3½ " " ...	...	...	61 "							
	SIMLA	Blue cloth ... 1st quality, for officers ...	Ditto	Ditto	18 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	18 "							
		2nd " " sergeants ...	Ditto	Ditto	45 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	45 "							
		3rd " " constables ..	Ditto	Ditto	270 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	270 "							
		Scarlet cloth ... 1st " " officers ...	Ditto	Ditto	2 "	1½ inch " ...	...	...	2 "							
		2nd " " sergeants .	Ditto	Ditto	12 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	12 "							
		Corduroy for breeches	Ditto	Ditto	12 "	3 yards " ...	...	...	12 "							
		Jerseys	Ditto	Ditto	181 No.	.....	...	...	184 No.	...	...	...	65 Jerseys for men 5′ 9″ in height and remainder for men 5′ 7″.			
		Capes	Ditto	Ditto	92 "	.....	...	...	118 "							
	DELHI	Blue cloth ... 1st quality, for officers ...	Ditto	Ditto	50 yards	1½ yards per man ...	...	...	50 yards							
		2nd " " sergeants ...	Ditto	Ditto	203 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	203 "							
		3rd " " constables ...	Ditto	Ditto	1,557 "	1½ " " ...	140 yards	...	1,417 "							
		Scarlet cloth, 2nd " " sergeants ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	.....	16 "	...	54 "							
		Corduroy for breeches	Ditto	Ditto	...	.....	...	...	25 "							
	GURGAON	Cloth for great coats	Ditto	Ditto	40 yards	3½ yards per man ...	...	...	40 "							
	KARNAL	Blue cloth ... 1st quality, for officers ...	Ditto	Ditto	27 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	27 "							
		2nd " " sergeants ...	Ditto	Ditto	56 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	56 "							
		3rd " " constables ...	Ditto	Ditto	26 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	26 "							
	ROHTAK	Blue cloth ... 2nd quality, for sergeants ...	Ditto	Ditto	91 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	91 "							
		3rd " " constables ...	Ditto	Ditto	613 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	613 "							
		Scarlet cloth, 2nd " " sergeants ...	Ditto	Ditto	28 "	.....	...	...	28 "							
		Cloth for great coats	Ditto	Ditto	...	.....	...	...	7 "							
	SIRSA	Blue cloth ... 1st quality, for officers ...	Ditto	Ditto	7 yards	1½ yards per man ...	...	...	7 "							
		2nd " " sergeants ...	Ditto	Ditto	28 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	88 "							
		3rd " " constables ...	Ditto	Ditto	448 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	448 "							
		Scarlet cloth .. 2nd " " sergeants ...	Ditto	Ditto	4 "	1 inch " ...	...	...	4 "							
		3rd " " constables ...	Ditto	Ditto	19 "	1 " " ...	...	...	19 "							
		Cloth for great coats	Ditto	Ditto	...	3½ yards " ...	...	...	13 "							
	FEROZEPORE	Cloth for great coats	Ditto	Ditto	20 yards	3½ " " ..	...	...	20 "							

LAHORE.	LAHORE	Blue cloth ... 1st quality, for officers ...	Ditto	Ditto	88 "	3½ " " ...	...	...	90 "							
		2nd " " sergeants ...	Ditto	Ditto	225 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	225 "							
		3rd " " constables ...	Ditto	Ditto	1,737 "	1½ " " ..	...	...	1,737 "							
		Scarlet cloth, 3rd " " " ...	Ditto	Ditto	62 "	.....	...	...	62 "							
		Cloth for great coats	Ditto	Ditto	88 "	3½ yards per man	...	...	88 "							
	GURDASPUR ...	Blue cloth ... 1st quality, for officers ...	Ditto	Ditto	19 "	3½ " " ..	...	...	19 "							
		2nd " " sergeants ...	Ditto	Ditto	110 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	110 "							
		3rd " " constables ...	Ditto	Ditto	775 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	775 "							
		Scarlet cloth ... 2nd " " sergeants ..	Ditto	Ditto	3 "	2 inches " ..	...	...	3 "							
		3rd " " constables ...	Ditto	Ditto	20 "	2 " " ...	...	...	20 "							
		Corduroy for breeches	Ditto	Ditto	20 "	.....	...	...	20 "							
		Cloth for great coats	Ditto	Ditto	26 "	3½ yards per man ...	...	...	26 "							
		Jerseys	Ditto	Ditto	17 No.	.....	...	...	17 No.	...	...	...	6 Jerseys for men 5′ 9″ in height and remainder for men 5′ 7″.			
		Capes	Ditto	Ditto	8 "	.....	...	...	8 "							
	KANGRA ...	Blue cloth, 1st quality, for officers	Ditto	Ditto	24 yards	3 yards per man ...	...	...	24 yards							
		Jerseys	Ditto	Ditto	156 No.	.....	...	...	106 No.	...	...	...	37 Jerseys for men 5′ 9″ in height and remainder for men 5′ 7″.			
		Capes	Ditto	Ditto	53 "	.....	...	...	53 "							
	MUZAFFURGARH	Blue cloth, 2nd quality, for sergeants ...	Ditto	Ditto	48 yards	1½ yards per man ...	...	...	48 yards							
		Cloth for great coats	Ditto	Ditto	56 "	3½ " " ...	...	...	56 "							
	JHANG ...	Blue cloth ... 1st quality, for officers ...	Ditto	Ditto	30 "	3 " " ...	...	...	30 "							
		2nd " " sergeants ...	Ditto	Ditto	102 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	102 "							
		3rd " " constables ...	Ditto	Ditto	542 "	1½ " " ...	...	...	542 "							
		Scarlet cloth, 2nd " " sergeants ...	Ditto	Ditto	8 "	1 inch " ...	...	...	8 "							
		Corduroy for breeches	Ditto	Ditto	4 "	.....	...	...	4 "							
		Cloth for great coats	Ditto	Ditto	46 "	3½ yards per man ...	...	...	46 "							
RAWALPINDI.	RAWALPINDI ...	Jerseys	Ditto	Ditto	61 No.	.....	...	...	61 No.	...	...	...	22 Jerseys for men 5′ 9″ in height and remainder for men 5′ 7″.			
		Capes	Ditto	Ditto	30 "	.....	...	...	30 "							
	SIALKOT ...	Blue cloth, 1st quality, for officers	Ditto	Ditto	9 yards	3 yards per man ...	...	...	9 yards							
		Cloth for great coats	Ditto	Ditto	10 "	3½ " " ...	...	...	10 "							
	SHAHPUR ...	Cloth for great coats	Ditto	Ditto	61 "	4½ yards per man ...	...	...	61 "							
DERAJAT. PESHAWAR.	HAZARA ..	Jerseys	Ditto	Ditto	482 No.	.....	...	...	482 No.							
		Capes	Ditto	Ditto	241 "	.....	...	...	241 "							
	D. I. KHAN ...	Blue cloth, 1st quality, for officers	Ditto	Ditto	10 yards	1½ yards per man ...	...	...	10 yards							
		Cloth for great coats	Ditto	Ditto	50 "	3½ " " ...	...	...	50 "							
	OTHER DISTRICTS ...	Ball buttons (white metal, silver plated) ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	.....	...	...	100 doz.							

Abstract.

1	2		3	4
Serial number.	Names of Articles.		Total quantity indented for.	Remarks.
1	Blue cloth ...	1st quality ...	353 yards ..	Samples sent.
2		2nd " ..	1,074 " ...	
3		3rd " ...	6,647 " ..	
4	Scarlet cloth ..	1st quality ...	2 " ...	Samples sent.
5		2nd " ...	141 " .	
6		3rd " ...	101 " ...	
7	Corduroy for breeches		96 " .	Samples sent.
8	Cloth for great coats		426 " .	
9	Jerseys		850 No. ...	Dark blue woollen, same as worn by seamen. 300 should be for men of 5′ 9″ in height and the remainder for men of 5′ 7″.
10	Capes, waterproof		450 " ...	Same as worn by London police and of good quality, that will not get sticky in hot weather.
11	Ball buttons (small) of best white metal and silver plated.		100 dozen .	Of same pattern and device as on the large button now sent.
12	Revolvers, Irish constabulary pattern ...		15 No. ...	As before supplied.
13	Holsters for ditto ditto ...		15 " ...	

The 14th October 1881.

No. 3596.

C. P. C.

PAGE 24.

Add the following Section:—

49A. The pension of the family of a pilot who was in service on the 15th September 1881, if drawn in England, is paid at the rate of 1*s.* 11*d.* the Government rupee. The pensions of the families of pilots appointed to the service after that date will be paid at the rate of exchange fixed yearly for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments.

The 13th October 1881.

No. 3622.—The following letter and extracts are published for general information:—

Letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 3513, dated 10th October 1881.

I am directed to submit, for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the following remarks, in continuation of paragraph 11 of the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department, No. 3353, dated the 30th ultimo, on the subject of the further extension of Local Self-Government.

2. The Provincial expenditure which may at the present time be transferred with greatest advantage to local control appears in the accounts under the heads of Medical, Education, and Public Works, but the Government of India is anxious that no artificial restriction should be imposed on such transfers; and if, in the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, there should be other items of expenditure under Minor Departments, Miscellaneous, or any other head of the accounts which can without loss of efficiency be transferred to Local Bodies, the Governor General in Council will be glad to consider favourably any recommendation to that effect which His Honour may wish to make.

3. His Excellency in Council specially desires that the case of each minor head of Provincial expenditure under Education or Medical Services should

be separately considered, and that the reasons for or against transferring it to local management should be distinctly stated. The various heads under Minor Departments and Miscellaneous need not be considered in detail; but the Governor General in Council will be glad to be favoured with an expression of the views of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as regards any items under these heads which it might *primâ facie* seem practicable to transfer to local management and control, even though it may not be deemed expedient to make the transfer at present. All expenditure now charged as Local, but not locally administered, should also be considered in detail, and the reasons stated which render it inexpedient, if the case be so, to transfer it to local control. It should also be considered whether any, and what, further expenditure on sanitation, drainage, water-supply, and Public Works might now be made Local.

4. His Excellency in Council observes that at present the total annual amount spent on Police by Municipalities in British India amounts to about 27½ lakhs of rupees. The only function which the Municipalities discharge in regard to Police is the provision of funds for the purpose of meeting the whole, or a portion, of the cost of the Municipal Police Force. They practically exercise no control over the Police, and cannot, therefore, be expected to take any special interest in the efficiency of the force, or to look with sympathy on a provision of the Law which treats them as a machinery for raising taxes to be spent on a department over which they have no control, and in the efficient and economical expenditure of which they have but little direct interest and no immediate responsibility. The Governor General in Council would, therefore, be glad to see Municipal Bodies relieved altogether of the charge for Police, an equal amount of expenditure on Education, Medical Charity, and, if possible, Public Works of local interest, being transferred to them with as full control as may be practically expedient over the details of such expenditure.

5. It is not the intention of the Government of India that the proposed transfer of the control of expenditure of a specially local character to Local Bodies should involve any addition to existing local burdens, and it will therefore be necessary to arrange for the simultaneous transfer of receipts sufficient to meet any net balance of additional expenditure which in any instance may arise. The nature of the receipts to be transferred requires careful consideration. They should, where possible, be of such a character as to afford a reasonable prospect that by careful administration, with all the advantages due to local sympathy, experience and watchfulness, they will so increase as to afford the means of meeting any additional expenditure which may be rendered necessary by the growing wants of each locality. In cases where a larger augmentation may be needed than is yielded by receipts of a specially local character, it may perhaps be found possible to assign to Local Bodies the receipts from Pounds, or a share of Assessed Taxes collected within the area of their jurisdiction. All receipts connected with any head of expenditure transferred to local control would, of course, be also transferred at the same time. For instance, all fees paid in Schools under local control would be treated as local receipts. The Governor General in Council is anxious, however, in this matter, as in all other questions connected with the proposed system of Local Self-Government, which must to a great extent be decided on considerations of local expediency, to meet, as far as may be possible, the wishes of the local authorities.

6. The practicability of the transfer of items of Provincial expenditure to local management and control cannot be profitably considered apart from the question of the Local Bodies to whom such transfers should be made.

The existing Local Bodies of greatest importance are the Municipalities and District Committees, and the Governor General in Council will be glad if, in any proposals which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor makes, advantage be taken as far as possible of the existence of these bodies, their powers being, where necessary, extended by means of legislation.

7. In the case of Municipalities, all Provinces in British India are now provided with legislative enactments sufficient for their constitution and working. But these enactments are, in some, of a much more elementary and incomplete character than in others, and it may be advantageous, while providing for any changes necessarily entailed by the transfers of receipts and charges now contemplated, for each Province to review all contemporary Indian legislation on the subject, and consider what improvements of a general nature are desirable.

8. With reference to District Committees, I am desired to state that His Excellency in Council is disposed *primâ facie* to consider the most desirable and effective policy to be that of concentrating all the local administration, other than that embraced by Municipalities, in the hands of one Committee for each District, having ancillary subordinate Sub-Committees for each tahsil or subdivision (as the case may be). Of the former the Magistrate and Collector would be President, of the latter the Assistant or Deputy in charge of the subdivision would be Chairman, and in each case the local body should comprise persons not in the service of Government, and elected or nominated, as may seem best, in a proportion not less than from one-half to two-thirds. In districts where more than one Committee now exists for different objects the possibility of their amalgamation should be considered; where no such Committees have yet been formed their constitution is evidently desirable.

9. In view of one or other of the purposes which have been alluded to in the preceding paragraphs, it appears probable that in most provinces, though perhaps not in all, legislation will be necessary; and I am therefore to request that, should this be so in the case of Bengal, the general outline of the nature of the legislation by which it is proposed to effect the necessary changes may be stated in your reply. Special attention will be required in settling the relations between the various Local Bodies and the officers of the general administration, and in providing for a certain measure of control and inspection on the part of the Government. It would be hopeless to expect any real development of self-government, if Local Bodies were subject to check and interference in matters of detail; and the respective powers of Government and of the various Local Bodies should be clearly and distinctly defined by statute, so that there may be as little risk of friction and misunderstanding as possible. Within the limits to be laid down in each case, however, the Governor General in Council is anxious that the fullest possible liberty of action should be given to Local Bodies.

10. The preceding remarks are more or less of general application. In the case of Bengal in particular the distinctive features would appear to be—

(*a*) That the mofussil Municipal organisation, comprising 1st and 2nd class Municipalities, Unions, and Stations, is fairly complete, but that Municipalities are saddled with nearly six lakhs of rupees of police charges, while their total expenditure on Education, and Sanitary and Charitable Establishments falls short of one lakh of rupees.

(*b*) That District Committees exist in most districts for the administration of the Road Cess, and of schools or hospitals and dispensaries, but that the Public Works Cess and the District Post Cess are under Provincial management.

(*c*) That the expenditure on Education and on Medical Charity is drawn almost entirely from the Provincial revenues, and the assistance given to primary education is small. Municipal contributions for Police, however, amount in all to nearly nine lakhs of rupees per annum.

(*d*) That the gross Provincial expenditure in 1881-82 is estimated at Rs. 26,90,000 for Education and Rs. 11,63,000 for Medical Services, of which about two-thirds is of a nature similar to that which is in some other Provinces administered almost entirely by Local Bodies, while only a much smaller proportion is so administered in Bengal by means of the grant-in-aid system.

(*e*) That the Provincial and Local charges for Public Works are, for the same year, Rs. 53,43,000 and Rs. 47,31,000 respectively, but that the whole of the former, and some portion of the latter, are practically, at least, beyond the control of Local Bodies.

11. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will, no doubt, take into consideration whether the organisation of the District Road Cess Committees and their Branches, which appears excellent, might not be applied to a more extended sphere, embracing Education, Medical Services, the administration of grants-in-aid, and other objects, subject to suitable inspection under the orders of the Local Government, and especially whether, in the now greatly improved condi-

tion of the Provincial revenues, a much enlarged grant might not be made towards primary education, and entrusted to these Committees. The possibility of relieving Municipalities from nearly nine lakhs of rupees (including Calcutta) now contributed for Police, and the substitution of some more appropriate Educational, Sanitary, or other burdens, will also not escape notice.

12. In conclusion, I am to add that the Government of India is confident that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor fully appreciates the importance of the extension of Local Self-Government; that the proposals now put forward will receive the most careful consideration from the Government of Bengal; and that no efforts will be spared to ensure the success of a scheme which will relieve the Provincial authorities from some portion of the ever-growing details of the work of administration, will tend to reconcile the public to the burden of local taxation, and will lead to the more extended employment of the Natives of India in the administration of public affairs, while conferring on them higher powers of control over all expenditure on objects of local importance.

The discussion and settlement of the details of the measures to which this communication refers will impose a considerable burden on the Local Government and its officers, but the Governor General in Council is so deeply impressed with the importance of allowing no delay, that can possibly be avoided, to occur in their introduction, that he trusts that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will find himself in a position to report on the whole question in sufficient time to permit of the necessary arrangements being made before the close of the current financial year.

*Extract paragraphs 10 and 11 of letter to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3514, dated 10th October 1881.**

10. The preceding remarks are more or less of general application. In the case of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the distinctive features would appear to us as follows:—

(*a*) That the Municipal organisation is fairly complete, but that Municipalities are saddled with nearly six lakhs of rupees on account of Police charges, while their total expenditure on Education and Sanitary and Charitable Establishments falls short of one and a half lakhs of rupees.

(*b*) That District Committees already exist, which possess powers of supervision and control over the expenditure of the amount allotted yearly to each district by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor from the proceeds of the Local Rates on land.

(*c*) That although there is a considerable amount of expenditure on Education from Local Funds, which, possibly, could not with advantage be increased, the expenditure from Local Funds on Medical and Charitable and Sanitary Establishments is small, and that there appears to be room for the transfer to local control and management of a considerable amount of the Provincial expenditure which is now incurred in connection with Vaccination and Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(*d*) That the estimate of Provincial and Local expenditure on Public Works for 1881-82 is Rs. 26,61,000 and Rs. 20,64,000 respectively. Of the local expenditure on Public Works only Rs. 3,21,000 is in charge of civil officers, and it is believed that no portion is entrusted to the Committees.

11. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will no doubt take into consideration the question of transferring additional expenditure to the supervision and control of the District Committees, subject to such suitable inspection as the Local Government deem necessary, and the Government of India will be glad to be furnished with a copy of the rules defining the functions and authority of the Committees.

The relief of Municipalities from the contributions which they now make for the support of the Police, and the substitution of more appropriate Educational, Medical or other burdens will also not escape notice.

* Paragraphs 1—9 and 12 correspond *mutatis mutandis* with the paragraphs bearing the same number in the above letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

*Extract paragraphs 10 and 11 of letter to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Financial Department, No. 3515, dated 10th October 1881.**

10. The preceding remarks are more or less of general application. In the case of Madras in particular, the distinctive features would appear to be as follows:—

(*a*) That the mofussil municipal organisation appears to be fairly complete; and that the charge on Municipalities for Police, though it amounted to less than one lakh of rupees in 1879-80, may be greatly increased at the discretion of the Government of Madras. That the municipal expenditure on Education, and Sanitary and Charitable Establishments during the same year amounted to only three lakhs of rupees.

(*b*) That Local Fund Boards already exist for the administration of all funds comprised under the Madras Local Fund Act of 1871.

(*c*) That a considerable portion of the expenditure on Education is already met from Local Funds, and is locally administered, but that this amount appears to be capable of considerable augmentation, and that the same remarks apply to Medical expenditure. In particular, there appears to be no reason why a large proportion of the total Provincial expenditure on Hospitals and Dispensaries should not now be de-provincialised.

(*d*) That the estimate of Provincial and Local expenditure on Public Works is Rs. 15,34,000 and Rs. 38,76,000, and that the bulk of the latter, but no portion of the former, is in charge of District Committees.

11. His Excellency the Governor of Madras will no doubt take into consideration the question of entrusting a still larger proportion of the expenditure on Education, Medical Services, &c., to the management of the Local Fund Boards, subject to such Provincial supervision as may be deemed necessary, and the Governor General in Council would be glad if Municipalities could be relieved altogether of the cost of Municipal Police, some more appropriate Educational, Sanitary, or other burden being substituted.

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*Extract paragraphs 10 and 11 of letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Financial Department, No. 3516, dated 10th October 1881.**

10. The preceding remarks are more or less of general application. In the case of Bombay the distinctive features would appear to be as follows:—

(*a*) That the mofussil Municipal organisation is complete, and the Municipal law the best, perhaps, in India, but that Municipalities are saddled with more than five lakhs of rupees of Police charges, while their expenditure on Education and Sanitary Establishments does not much exceed 2½ lakhs of rupees.

(*b*) That Local Fund Committees, with Taluka Sub-Committees, already exist in all districts for the administration of all the funds embraced under Bombay Acts VIII of 1865 and VII of 1869, and are in good working order.

(*c*) That more than half the total expenditure on Education is now met from Local Funds, but that the Educational expenditure which is locally controlled may, perhaps, admit of still further increase.

(*d*) That only a small portion of the total Medical expenditure is Local, and that it seems possible to transfer a large portion of the Provincial Medical expenditure, especially under the heads of Vaccination and Sanitation and Hospitals and Dispensaries, to local control and management.

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*. Paragraphs 1—9 and 12 correspond *mutatis mutandis* with the paragraphs bearing the same number in the above letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(*e*) That the estimate of Provincial and Local expenditure on Public Works in 1881-82 amounts to Rs. 25,80,000 and Rs. 21,20,000 respectively. Of the latter amount, however, nearly the whole is expended through the Public Works Department.

11. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will no doubt take into consideration the question of entrusting to the control and management of the Local Fund Committees a larger portion of the present Provincial expenditure subject to such Provincial supervision as may be deemed necessary, and the Government of India would be glad if it were found possible to relieve Municipalities altogether from the charge which they now bear on account of Police, some more appropriate Educational, Sanitary, or other burdens, being substituted.

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*Extract paragraphs 10 and 11 of letter to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3517, dated 10th October 1881.**

10. The preceding remarks are more or less of general application. In the case of the Central Provinces in particular, the distinctive features would appear to be—

(*a*) That the existing municipal organisation is fairly complete, but that Municipalities are saddled with about one lakh of rupees of Police charges, while their expenditure on Education and on Sanitary and Charitable Establishments is only about half that amount.

(*b*) That there is no provision of the law requiring the appointment of Local District Committees.

(*c*) That the expenditure on Education and Medical Services is almost entirely Provincial, but that there appears no reason why a considerable portion of it should not be entrusted to local management and control.

(*d*) That the estimate of Provincial and Local expenditure on Public Works for 1881-82 is Rs. 8,12,000 and Rs. 3,55,000 respectively; of the latter amount Rs. 3,08,000 is in charge of civil officers.

11. The Governor General in Council desires that you will carefully consider the expediency of creating Local District Committees to be vested with powers over expenditure on local objects, which should be defined by legislation, and to which the control and management of expenditure on Education, Medical Charity, Sanitation, the construction and repair of certain roads, and other Public Works could be entrusted, subject to suitable supervision by the Local Government. The Government of India would also be glad if it were found possible to relieve Municipalities from the charges which they at present bear on account of Police, some more appropriate Educational, Sanitary, or other burden being substituted therefor.

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*Extract paragraphs 10 and 11 of letter to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 3518, dated 10th October 1881.**

10. The preceding remarks are of a general nature, and will not be applicable in every case to the circumstances of the Province of Burma, in regard to which the distinctive features would appear to be—

(*a*) That the Municipal organisation is fairly complete in a few large towns, but that the Municipalities are saddled with an expenditure of about 1½ lakhs of rupees on Police, while the total Municipal expenditure on Education and Sanitary and Charitable Establishments is less than one lakh.

(*b*) That there is no provision of the law for the appointment of Local District Committees, though committees exist in certain places for the management of schools or dispensaries.

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* Paragraphs 1—9 and 12 correspond *mutatis mutandis* with the paragraphs bearing the same number in the above letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(c) That a considerable portion of the Medical expenditure is Provincial, and that while about half the Educational expenditure is Local, it does not appear to be under the control and management of Local Bodies.

(d) That the estimate of Provincial and Local expenditure on Public Works for 1881-82 is Rs. 37,73,000 and Rs. 11,05,000 respectively, Rs. 2,51,000 of the latter amount being in charge of Civil Officers.

11. The Governor General in Council desires that you will carefully consider the expediency of creating Local District Committees vested with powers over expenditure on local objects (to be defined by legislation) to which the control and management of expenditure on Education, Medical Charity, Sanitation, the construction and repair of certain roads, and other public works could be entrusted under suitable and sufficient provincial supervision. The Government of India would also be glad if it were found possible to relieve Municipalities altogether from the charges which they at present bear on account of Police, some more appropriate Educational, Sanitary or other burdens, being substituted therefor.

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*Extract paragraphs 10 and 11 of letter to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 3519, dated 10th October 1881.**

10. The preceding remarks are of a general nature, and will not be applicable in every case to the circumstances of the province of Assam, in regard to which the distinctive features would appear to be—

(a) That the Municipal system is fairly complete, though the circumstances of the Province are not such as to present any considerable sphere for the introduction of Municipal Institutions. The total Municipal expenditure in 1879-80 was only Rs. 89,973, of which Rs. 11,133 was spent on Police, and Rs. 1,023 on Education, and Sanitary and Charitable Establishments.

(b) That a District Committee exists in each district, but with functions and authority entirely subject to the executive discretion of the Local Administration.

(c) That only about one-fourth of the total expenditure on Education is Local, but that a higher proportion might advantageously be made so, and entrusted to local control and management.

(d) That there is at present no Local medical expenditure, but that a portion of the present Provincial expenditure on Medical Services might be similarly de-provincialised.

(e) That the estimate of Provincial and Local Public Works expenditure for 1881-82 is Rs. 12,51,000 and Rs. 3,37,000, the latter expenditure only being under the charge of District Committees.

11. The Governor General in Council desires that you will now consider the expediency of entrusting to the District Committees and Municipalities the management of a portion of the present Provincial expenditure, subject to such Provincial inspection as may be deemed necessary, and the Government of India will be glad if it be found possible to relieve Municipalities altogether of the present charge for Police, an equivalent amount of expenditure on Education, Sanitary Establishments, or the like, being substituted therefor.

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*Extract paragraphs 10 and 11 of letter to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 3589, dated 13th October 1881.**

10. The preceding remarks are more or less of general application. In the case of the Punjab in particular, the distinctive features would appear to be—

(a) That the municipal organisation appears to be fairly complete, but that Municipalities are saddled with nearly five lakhs of rupees

* Paragraphs 1—9 and 12 correspond *mutatis mutandis* with the paragraphs bearing the same number in the above letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

on account of Police charges, while the expenditure on account of Education, and Sanitary and Charitable Establishments is only about three lakhs of rupees.

(*b*) That District Committees already exist but with functions and authority subject, within the scope of the Act, to the executive discretion of the Local Government.

(*c*) That educational expenditure under local control and management is capable of considerable increase.

(*d*) That a large proportion of the Medical expenditure is already local, but that the proportion might, perhaps, be increased with advantage.

(*e*) That the estimate of Provincial and Local expenditure on Public Works for 1881-82 is Rs. 23,38,000 and Rs. 7,55,000 respectively, the whole of the amount being under the charge of Public Works Officers, and the portion at the disposal of District Committees being, perhaps, susceptible of increase.

11. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will, no doubt, take into consideration the expediency of entrusting to the control and management of District Committees a still larger share of the expenditure on Education and Medical Services, subject to such Provincial supervision as may seem desirable; and the Government of India will be glad if it be found possible to relieve Municipalities altogether of the charge on account of Police, some more appropriate Educational, Sanitary, or other burden being substituted.

The 14th October 1881.

No. 3625.—Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E., C.I.E., Mint Master, Calcutta, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his office before noon on the 10th October 1881.

No. 3639.—The following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

DEFINITIONS.

PAGE VII.

In the definition of "GENERAL REVENUES" *substitute the following for* "Mysore and Berar":—

"Berar, and—as regards service of officers of Government rendered in that State before the 25th March 1881, or, in respect of those officers who were lent to that State under orders in the Foreign Department No. 659G.G., dated 5th April 1881, before the 30th September 1882—of Mysore."

C. P. C.

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Section 79.

For "Mysore or Berar" *substitute the following :—*

"Berar, and—as regards service of officers of Government rendered in that State before the 25th March 1881, or, in respect of those officers who were lent to that State under orders in the Foreign Department No. 659G.G., dated 5th April 1881, before the 30th September 1882—of Mysore."

T. C. HOPE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th October, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 551.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Walter Ernest Phillips, 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 28th Native Infantry,—14th July, 1880.

No. 552.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major J. E. Goodwyn, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. F. Gifford, who vacates on promotion to the second Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 13th Hussars. Dated 30th September, 1881.

No. 553.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Williams, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Director of Army Remount Operations for India, *vice* Colonel J. K. Couper, on furlough.

No. 554.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Captain H. A. Cherry, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a Brigade-Major on the establishment, *vice* Captain W. G. Thomas, whose term of staff service has expired. Dated 1st October, 1881.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 555.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant G. A. Money, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 18th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant C. B. Porter, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 4th Native Infantry, (m. c.) under the regulations of 1875.

No. 556.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Major W. J. Boyes, h. p., late 12th Foot, Adjutant General's Department, (u. p. a.) for twelve days without pay.

Major C. G. Cautley, General List, Cavalry, (m. c.) for three months.

Captain A. J. Corse-Scott, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon-Major J. J. Durant, (m. c.) for six months.

Sub-Conductor T. Smith, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 557.—G. G. O. No. 471 of 1881, granting the late Major J. Eckford, R.E., furlough out of India, is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 558.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 13th September, 1881, page 4689.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Alexander Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th August, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Frederick Keays, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1881.

Major Albert Dawson Phelps, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Robert Oswald, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 15th August, 1881.

Surgeon-Major Henry John Beach, of the Madras Army. Dated 31st August, 1881.

Surgeon-Major Harry Octavius Thorold, of the Bombay Army. Dated 15th August, 1881.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Alexander Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th August, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Frederick Keays, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1881.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Albert Dawson Phelps, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1881.

To be Deputy Surgeon-Generals.

Brigade-Surgeon William John Palmer, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 10th January, 1881.

Brigade-Surgeon Archibald Macdonald Garden, of the Bengal Army. Dated 26th January, 1881.

Brigade-Surgeon Robert Bird, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 12th May, 1881.

PENSIONS.

No. 559.—Honorary Surgeon Robert Duncan Logg has been transferred to the Pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd September, 1881.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 560.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor Robert Chalmers, to be Conductor, with effect from the 1st September, 1880, and to be borne as a supernumerary on the Public Works Department warrant list next above Conductor J. Keenan.

REWARDS.

No. 561.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officer to the 1st Class of the Order of British India from the date specified:—

MADRAS.

To the 1st class with the title "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Em Singh "Bahadur," 28th Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Mahomed Cassim Syud, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—20th August, 1881.

SPECIAL.

No. 562.—Captain E. R. H. Torin, 13th Hussars, to be Provost Marshal at Quetta, *vice* Major C. W. Murray, appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Quetta Division. Dated 27th August, 1881.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 563.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 121 of 1878, and in conformity with War Office Army Circular of 1881, clause 209, it is notified that the rank of 2nd-Lieutenant in the Volunteer Force in India is abolished from this date.

Officers serving in that rank on this date will be styled Lieutenants, but will continue to hold their appointments subject to passing the prescribed examinations under existing regulations.

First appointments to the rank of Subaltern Officer will, in future, be made to that of Lieutenant.

The present establishment of 2nd-Lieutenants will, in future, form part of the establishment of Lieutenants, which will be increased by the previous authorised number of 2nd-Lieutenants now added to it.

The tables of establishments in the Volunteer Regulations will be amended accordingly.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th October, 1881.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1868, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from the 27th September to the 10th October, 1881 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Madras Staff Corps ...	Brevet Colonel F. J. Millar ...	11th Sept. 1881	Goojranwalla.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 27th September to the 10th October, 1881.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
James Mainwaring Douglas(a)	Major	Royal Artillery.	12th February, 1881.	Intestate	1,845 8 11	...	10th December, 1881.

(a) *Next-of-kin—Mother.*—Mrs. C. Douglas, "The Close," Winchester.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th October 1881.

No. 324.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Superior Account Establishment, with effect from the 20th September 1881 :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.
Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E.	Examiner, 2nd Class ...	Examiner, 1st Class ...	Permanent.
Mr. T. Moss ..	" 3rd " ...	" 2nd " ...	
Major D. H. Trail, R.E.	" 3rd " .	" 2nd " ...	
Major P. Lambert, R.E.	" 4th " 1st Grade .	" 3rd " ...	
Captain W. I. LeBreton, R.S.C.	" 4th " 2nd " ...	" 4th " 1st Grade ..	
Major A. G. Begbie, R.E.	" 4th " 2nd " ...	" 4th " 1st " ..	
Mr. J. W. Fordham ...	" 4th " 3rd " ...	" 4th " 2nd " ...	
Captain C. H. P. Christie, R.E.	" 4th " 3rd " ..	" 4th " 2nd " ...	
Captain J. S. Biscoe, S.C.	" 4th " 3rd " tempy. rank	" 4th " 3rd " ...	
Mr. F. P. Quinlan ...	" 4th " 3rd " " "	" 4th " 3rd " ...	
Mr. F. Hutchinson ...	Depy. Examiner, 1st " ...	" 4th " 3rd " ...	
Mr. H. Rainier ...	" " 2nd " tempy. rank	Depy. Examiner, 2nd " ...	
Mr. D. W. McPherson	" " 2nd " " "	" " 2nd " ..	
Mr. W. Ogden ..	Asst. " 1st " " "	Asst. " 1st " ..	
Lieut.-Col. C. M. Moberly, M.S.C.	Examiner, 3rd Class ..	Examiner, 2nd Class ...	Temporary.
Mr. J. L. Macpherson	Depy. Examiner, 1st Grade ...	" 4th " 3rd Grade ...	

No. 325.—Mr. W. C. Hickie, Accountant, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, is appointed Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, and posted to the Holkar and Neemuch Railway.

No. 326.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 316, dated the 28th September 1881, for "*Hobhouse*" read "*Holehouse.*"

No. 327.—Mr. H. L. Tilly, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, British Burma, is temporarily promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, with effect from the 15th September 1881.

The 11th October 1881.

No. 328.—The services of Mr. T. G. Pudan, Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, are transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that of the Resident at Hyderabad.

The 12th October 1881.

No. 332.—The Government of India is pleased to accept the resignation of his appointment in the Public Works Department tendered by Mr. A. Sulivan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, with effect from the 1st October 1881.

No. 333.—In continuation of Notification No. 324, dated 10th October 1881, Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, with temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, is permanently promoted to Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, with effect from the 28th September 1881.

The 13th October 1881.

No. 334.—Lieutenant H. J. W. Jerome, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and is posted to the Military Works Branch.

The 14th October 1881.

No. 335.—Mr. J. McGuinness, Temporary Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 1st November 1881.

TELEGRAPH.

The 10th October 1881.

No. 323.—The following officiating appointments in the Indian Telegraph Department are made, with effect from the dates specified and until further orders :—

Names.	From	To	From what date.
Mr. R. C. Laughlin ...	Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade.	Supdt., 3rd Grade.	15th Sept. 1881.
Mr. K. E. Symons ...	Ditto	Ditto	20th " "

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1881.

From the 2nd April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 32 of 1881.

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST. MADRAS.

Removal of South Buoy, Harbour Entrance.

Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, announcing that the large Red Buoy off the head of the South Harbour Pier has been removed.

The rubble base of the South Pier extends 40 feet beyond the blocks.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department,
The 7th October 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Chart, No. 71*c*.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 105 and 1257*a*. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 458.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 14th October 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Saturday, the 22nd instant, on account of the Hindu festival "Kali Poojah."

By Order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 29th September 1881.

No. 11 *F*.—Mr. J. H. O'Donel, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 22nd September.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th October 1881.

Offices opened and closed during the month of September 1881:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Badani . .	Sind . . .	15th .	Closed.
Dehra Dhoon .	N. W. Provinces .	7th .	Re-opened.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D., Railway Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 8th October 1881.

No. 6.—Mr. St. J. Hewitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has passed the prescribed examination required by Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 16 to 20.

By Order,
C. S. THOMASON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 4th October 1881.

No. 2055 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1736 G.-G., dated 15th September 1881, Major P. W. Smith assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, from Lieutenant R. A. Cole on the 26th September 1881.

The 5th October 1881.

No. 2064 *G.*—Surgeon T. H. Hendley, in medical charge of the Eastern Rajputana States Agency, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th September 1881, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 7th October 1881.

No. 712.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1608 G.-G., dated 25th August 1881, Mr. W. R. Lawrence assumed charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, on the forenoon of the 14th September 1881.

No. 714.—With reference to Notification No. 639, dated 3rd September 1881, Pandit Bhag Ram, Officiating Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, was in charge of the Assistant Commissionership of Merwara from the forenoon of the 23rd day of August 1881 to the afternoon of the 13th September 1881, in addition to his own duties.

The 10th October 1881.

No. 732.—Major T. H. Lassalle, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 23rd September or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 733.—Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, with effect from the date of receiving charge, *vice* Major Lassalle, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 734.—Pandit Bhag Ram, Officiating Judicial Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd September 1881, *vice* Mr. Lawrence, on deputation, or until further orders.

No. 735.—Pandit Bhag Ram, while officiating as Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, is invested with the ordinary and the special powers which may be exercised by a Magistrate of the 1st Class under the Criminal Procedure Code.

No. 736.—Munshi Ajudhia Parshad, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant at Ajmere, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd September 1881, *vice* Pandit Bhag Ram, on deputation, performing in addition the duties of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Ajmere, or until further orders.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st September 1881.

No. 47.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Khiroda Prosad Chattopadhyay, of the supernumerary list, is permitted to resign the service.

No. 48.—Assistant Surgeon Debendro Nauth Chatterjee, of the supernumerary list, is permitted to resign the service.

The 27th September 1881.

No. 49.—The services of 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, No. 148, Nur Ahmed, of the military list, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, Central India, for civil employment.

No. 50.—With reference to Notification by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 653, dated 16th September 1881, the services of Assistant Surgeon Doorga Das Sen are

placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 51.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the military establishment are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab :—

2nd Class Hospital Assistant, No. 66, Gholam Hyder.

2nd Class Hospital Assistant, No. 69, Gholam Mahomed.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 29th day of March 1881, treasure consisting of—

3 Faranghi Varagan fanams,
3 old rupees,
5 silver rings,
8 silver pieces,
1 silver girdle string,
1 silver wire,

valued at Rs. 18-14-6 in the aggregate, was found in field No. 756, said to belong to one Kothukara Subbaroya Reddi and his brother Yerra Reddi, situated in the village of Velliapai, Karur Taluq, Coimbatore District, in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore, at his office, on the 15th February 1882, in order to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

J. WEDDERBURN,
for *Acting Sub-Collector in charge.*

Report of a Deserter from the L Battery, 3rd Brigade, Regiment of Royal Artillery, dated at Dinapore, this 11th day of October 1881.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 7595, Gunner William Jackson.
Age,—27 years.
Size,—6 feet ½ inch.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—9th October 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Dinapore.
Date of Enlistment,—25th September 1878.
At what Place Enlisted,—Birkenhead.
Parish and County in which Born,—Warrington, Lancashire.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } White uniform of R.A.
Waistcoat,— ... }
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... }
REMARKS,—Supposed to have left in company with a civilian, Dinapore Station, by mail train towards Calcutta, 4-36 P.M., 9th October 1881.
Under 4 years' service.

V. WING, *Major, R.A.,*
Comdg. L-3rd R.A.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

The following number of elephants not required by Government are for sale and will be on view at Meean Meer and Umballa about dates noted :—

Most of them are fine valuable animals.

Meean Meer.

About 6th October, 15 males, 11 females.
" 20th " 31 " 23 "
Of the males, 24 are tuskers, 7 muknas.
Eighteen of the females are 8 feet and upwards in height.

Umballa.

Eight now on view, 4 males (tuskers), 4 females.
Two, 8 feet and upwards in height.

2. Commissariat Officers, Meean Meer and Umballa, will facilitate inspection by intending purchasers on application.

Descriptive rolls can be obtained from, and offers for purchase of these elephants should be addressed to, Assistant Commissary Generals, Meean Meer and Umballa, for communication to Commissary General.

BARNARD SMITH, *Major,*
Offg. Depy. Comsy. Genl.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th October 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 90,22,793 3 0)	2,49,00,630	11	5
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,58,77,837 8 5)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,58,57,428	15	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	14,24,161	7	0
Sundries	11,64,148	10	10
RUPEES	7,58,58,336	0	10

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,04,95,221	12	0
Other authorized Investments	37,94,980	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	81,96,082	0	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	48,57,404	15	8
Bills discounted and purchased	1,92,96,964	15	3
Balances with other Banks	7,14,841	1	7
Bullion	2,10,039	8	2
Dead Stock	11,33,420	1	3
Stamps	8,064	9	11
Sundries	4,87,123	7	0
	4,91,94,142	7	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,03,71,904 13 1)	2,66,64,193	9	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,62,92,288 12 8)			
RUPEES	7,58,58,336	0	10

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, 13th Oct. 1881.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accit. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE.
Secy. & Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GEN

No. 1335.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE.	Estimates, 1881-82.	April 1880.	April 1881.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,495,000	1,508,307	1,697,623	189,316	...
II.—Tributes	705,000	83,272	58,803	...	24,469
III.—Forest	768,100	14,858	15,234	376	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	3,031,000	265,252	268,816	3,564	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	550,000	8,654	24,635	15,981	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,863,000	170,592	203,887	33,295	...
VII.—Customs	2,367,000	223,389	222,210	...	1,179
VIII.—Salt	7,153,000	535,300	586,240	50,940	...
IX.—Opium	8,763,000	746,483	732,972	...	13,511
X.—Stamps	3,290,000	299,807	300,784	977	...
XI.—Registration	290,000	23,388	22,276	...	1,112
XII.—Mint	89,000	9,176	776	...	8,400
XIII.—Post Office	967,000	96,627	81,555	...	15,072
XIV.—Telegraph	452,600	47,306	23,441	...	23,865
XV.—Minor Departments	62,500	3,090	3,965	875	...
XVI.—Law and Justice	664,000	47,584	41,840	...	5,744
XVII.—Police	236,000	16,579	14,681	...	1,898
XVIII.—Marine	210,000	14,910	9,659	...	5,251
XIX.—Education	143,000	11,974	13,484	1,510	...
XX.—Medical Services	37,700	1,976	2,341	365	...
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	61,000	4,264	2,763	...	1,501
XXII.—Interest	668,000	102,458	53,290	...	49,168
XXIII.—Pensions	215,600	6,910	8,118	1,208	...
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	265,000	16,015	15,760	...	255
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	412,000	3,884	54,483*	50,599	...
TOTAL	56,758,500	4,262,055	4,459,636	197,581	...
XXV.—Railways — *Guaranteed Railways.* Traffic Receipts	7,489,800	611,989	683,736	71,747	...
XXV.—Railways — *State Railways.* Gross Traffic Earnings	2,420,000	134,531	127,594	...	6,937
XXV.—Railways — Net Traffic do. East Indian	2,800,000	...	273,117	273,117	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Net Traffic Receipts, &c., Madras Irrigation.	902,500	15,264	11,060	...	4,204
XXVII.—Other Public Works	472,500	26,872	28,261	1,389	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	821,000	...	..	...	...
XXIX.—Army	777,000	64,554	50,878	...	9,733
Military Operations in Afghanistan	61,000	...	3,943		
TOTAL	72,502,300	5,115,265	5,638,225	522,960	...
England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	3,238,700	19,413	37,632	18,219	...
GRAND TOTAL	75,741,000	5,134,678	5,675,857	541,179	...

* Includes Gain by Exchange on

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
The 14th October 1881.

ERAL'S OFFICE.

1st month of the year 1881-82, as compared with the corresponding period of 1880-81.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1881-82.	April 1880.	April 1881.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	3,576,700	225,035	369,580	144,545	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	407,300	12,246	19,901	7,655	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	350,000	29,424	26,975	...	2,449
4.—Land Revenue	3,031,100	233,400	231,248	...	2,152
5.—Forests	565,800	12,681	10,003	...	2,678
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	99,000	23,955	7,541	...	16,414
7.—Assessed Taxes	15,000	1,296	617	...	679
8.—Provincial Rates	48,000	1,493	1,580	87	...
9.—Customs	206,000	15,955	16,629	674	...
10.—Salt	428,000	21,518	23,379	1,861	...
11.—Opium	2,262,500	601,426	653,922	52,496	...
12.—Stamps	74,000	6,578	6,542	...	36
13.—Registration	186,000	14,559	13,862	...	697
14.—Mint	85,200	6,307	5,572	...	735
15.—Post Office	997,900	97,935	83,267	...	14,668
16.—Telegraph	459,600	32,421	32,069	...	352
17.—Administration	1,298,900	104,815	99,037	...	5,778
18.—Minor Departments	438,700	33,444	37,723	4,279	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,349,600	267,993	258,506	...	9,487
20.—Police	2,571,000	205,574	212,312	6,738	...
21.—Marine	432,100	29,753	26,298	...	3,455
22.—Education	1,057,600	75,645	75,454	...	191
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,200	13,945	13,350	...	595
24.—Medical Services	690,500	48,952	51,520	2,568	...
25.—Stationery and Printing	424,400	32,672	25,089	...	7,583
26.—Political	535,700	35,311	33,002	...	2,309
27.—Allowances and Assignments	1,881,900	91,091	153,486	62,395	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	4,000	514	896	382	...
29.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	708,000	135,341	123,771	...	11,570
30.—Miscellaneous	251,000	24,641	23,248	...	1,393
31.—Famine Relief	1,500,000	3,842	59	...	3,783
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,475,000	322,448	350,704	28,256	...
TOTAL	31,568,700	2,762,210	2,987,142	224,932	...
32.—Railways — *Guaranteed Railways.*					
Working Expenses	4,760,000	191,543	181,746	...	9,797
Land and Supervision	78,900	4,148	4,764	616	...
Interest in India	4,800	...	...	...	...
Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies	165,300	515	...	...	515
State Railways.					
Working Expenses	2,086,000	258,503	128,426	...	130,077
Surplus Profits &c., East Indian Railway	204,600	...	...	...	...
Frontier Railways	386,000	...	156,624	156,624	...
33.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Madras Irrigation Interest, &c.	1,351,700	35,829	33,775	...	2,054
34.—Other Public Works	4,939,400	59,100	118,547	59,447	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	114,000	...	...	...	...
36.—Army	12,392,000	1,064,386	940,114	...	22,930
Military Operations in Afghanistan	2,271,000	...	101,342		
TOTAL	60,322,400	4,376,234	4,652,480	276,246	...
England, including Army, Public Works and Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,563,600	1,420,084	2,054,552	634,468	...
TOTAL	74,886,000	5,796,318	6,707,032	910,714	...
38.—*Productive Public Works*—					
Capital Expenditure in India	3,010,000	179,965	121,870	...	58,095
Ditto ditto in England	1,863,000	20,071	23,453	3,382	...
TOTAL	4,873,000	200,036	145,323	...	54,713
GRAND TOTAL	79,759,000	5,996,354	6,852,355	856,001	...

Capital transactions of E. I. £48,103.

E. W. KELLNER,
Depy. Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Statement V.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS FROM TREASURIES.

13th October 1881.

Telegraphic Statement of Receipts and Outgoings from Treasuries during September 1881.

Thousands of Rupees.

	Civil Revenue.	Civil Debt and Remittance Heads.	Forest, Telegraph, and Marine.	Post Office.	Guaranteed Railways.	Military Department.	P. W. Department.	Opening Balance.	TOTAL.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
India General ...	17,41	2,34,11	85	3,04	7,77	40	34,88	4,95,42	7,93,88
Central Provinces	4,07	7,12	67	1,52	...	8	47	55,79	69,72
British Burmah ...	19,84	14,34	1,77	1,56	...	8	1,21	52,16	90,96
Assam ...	3,94	3,43	13	81	...	6	9	20,38	28,84
Bengal ...	1,50,14	69,15	1,47	5,17	...	13	4,27	90,02	3,20,35
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	21,91	43,77	47	1,90	3,00	58	2,61	2,41,78	3,16,02
Punjab ...	9,84	1,08,01	78	2,82	4,89	1,42	6,30	1,17,42	2,51,48
Madras ...	35,39	90,71	76	2,86	9,23	65	1,21	1,36,24	2,77,05
Bombay ...	44,12	2,39,24	2,50	2,85	24,52	1,15	3,20	1,79,59	4,97,17
Remittance Adjustment ...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	4,72	4,92
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	3,06,66	8,10,08	9,40	22,53	49,41	4,55	54,24	13,93,52	26,50,39
Outgoings.									
India General ...	24,24	3,69,03	1,79	10	2,36	23,12	16,70	3,56,54	7,93,88
Central Provinces	4,71	6,21	37	13	...	2,70	3,11	52,49	69,72
British Burmah ...	6,43	14,02	97	4	...	2,40	3,96	63,14	90,96
Assam ...	3,62	6,01	30	27	...	92	93	16,79	28,84
Bengal ...	60,82	1,24,03	1,61	8,71	...	2,12	16,14	1,06,92	3,20,35
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	45,83	51,96	76	7,50	2,38	15,53	8,95	1,83,11	3,16,02
Punjab ...	13,59	22,57	90	2,42	3,01	25,16	15,51	1,68,32	2,51,48
Madras ...	30,88	86,67	1,07	2,67	4,92	11,95	5,34	1,33,55	2,77,05
Bombay ...	25,77	2,11,17	3,55	3,26	11,43	16,26	10,25	2,15,48	4,97,17
Remittance Adjustment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,92	4,92
TOTAL OUTGOINGS	2,15,89	8,91,67	11,32	25,10	24,10	1,00,16	80,89	13,01,26	26,50,39

Telegraphic Summary of Accounts for the six months ending September 1881.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	RECEIPTS.					OUTGOINGS.				
	Accounts till July.	TELEGRAPHIC. August.	TELEGRAPHIC. Sept.	Total, 6 months	Budget Estimate, 6 months.	Accounts till July.	TELEGRAPHIC. August.	TELEGRAPHIC. Sept.	Total, 6 months.	Budget Estimate, 6 months.
Civil Revenue	18,81	3,24	3,07	25,12	24,82	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	8,31	2,23	2,16	12,70	12,96
Military Department	46	5	5	56	56	4,88	1,00	1,00	6,88	7,60
Public Works Department	3,21	53	54	4,28	3,19	4,38	81	81	6,00	5,20
Forest, Telegraph, and Marine Departments (net)	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	10	3
Post Office Department (net) ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	6	10
Guaranteed Railways (net) ...	1,29	20	25	1,74	1,35	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Loan...	59	1,96	45	3,00	2,97	...	...	...	...	...
Council Bills, including Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,28	99	1,87	10,14	10,34
Civil Debt and Remittance (net) ...	39	—17	60	82	0	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	24,75	5,81	4,96	35,52	32,89	24,93	5,07	5,88	35,88	36,23
Balance, April 1st	13,37	...	...	13,37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance, end of month ...	...	...	...	...	...	13,19	...	...	13,01	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,12	...	...	48,89	...	38,12	...	...	48,89	...

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Comptroller General.

October 13th, 1881.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th August 1881.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS STERLING PER CENT PORTION.	5 PER CENT DEBENTURE FOR 15 YEARS, RE PAYABLE JUNE 1882	5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1856-57	6½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25	Of 1828-29	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	REDUCED 4 PER CENT LOAN OF 1879.	Of 1870	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION.					
Balance of 31st July 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,25,066	30,97,100	2,18,17,000	1,09,88,000	1,74,81,400	2,88,59,300	46,03,400	1,87,000	1,09,67,400	9,39,26,600	1,08,500	33,07,000	64,300	...	19,69,18,085
Stock transferred from 4½ of 1878 to 4½ of 1878 in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	7,73,700	...	...	...	...	7,73,700
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th August 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th August 1881	...	...	...	...	500	11,500	...	2,11,000	...	...	...	15,000	1,90,000	...	...	...	...	4,35,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th August 1881	...	...	...	...	..	1,27,600	53,000	3,44,300	2,000	700	...	600	1,37,900	...	...	...	...	6,66,100
	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,25,066	30,87,600	2,19,56,100	1,10,41,000	1,80,43,700	2,88,61,300	46,04,100	1,87,000	1,09,83,000	9,50,28,200	1,08,500	33,07,000	64,300	...	19,87,92,885
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	.	...	1,31,400	5,51,800	71,000	79,500	...	...	8,09,700	4,55,000	...	4,000	2,100	...	21,04,500
Balance on 15th August 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,25,066	30,87,600	2,18,24,700	1,04,89,200	1,79,72,700	2,87,81,800	46,04,100	1,87,000	1,01,73,300	9,45,73,200	1,08,500	33,03,000	62,200	...	19,66,88,385

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th June 1881, enfaced from India 4,202 lakhs, re-transferred from London, 3,590 lakhs.

„ 16th „	1881 to 30th „	„	„	„	10 „	„	„	9 „
„ 1st July	„ to 15th July	„	„	„	9 „	„	„	5 „
„ 16th „	„ to 31st „	„	„	„	8 „	„	„	5 „
„ 1st August	„ to 15th August	„	„	„	18 „	„	„	21 „
					4,247 lakhs.			3,630 lakhs.
					3,630 „			
Balance against India					617 lakhs.			

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 13th October 1881.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 1st October 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam	July 1881	Sep. 17, 1881
2	Port Blair	Do. „	Do. 19, „
3	Rajputana ... / Military Works Branch ...	Do. „	Do. 20, „
5	Punjab ...	Do. „	Do. 22, „
6	North-Western Provinces and Oudh. / Central Provinces .. / Coorg ... / Mysore (Imperial) .	Do. „	Do. 23, „
10	Central India . / Beluchistan Agency	Do. „	Do. 24, „
12	Bengal .. .	Do. „	Do. 26, „
13	Madras ... / Bombay .. .. / Hyderabad (Imperial) / Hyderabad (Assigned Districts).	Do. „	Do. 27, „
17	British Burmah	Do. „	Do. 29, „

TELEGRAPH DEPT.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Indian ...	July 1881	Sep. 21, 1881
2	Indo-European .	Do. „	Do. 23, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam - ... / Rajputana ...	July 1881	Sep. 16, 1881
3	British Burman	Do. „	Do. 21, „
4	Punjab ..	Do. „	Do. 22, „
5	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 24, „
6	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 26, „
7	Madras	Do. „	Do. 27, „
8	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 28, „

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
	Punjab	July 1881	Sep. 22, 1881
	Bengal .. ... / North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 23, „
	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 26, „
	Madras ...	Do. „	Do. 27, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Umballa & Kalka ...	July 1881	Sep. 12, 1881
2	Nalhati	Do. „	Do. 14, „
3	Patna & Gya .	Do. „	Do. 20, „
4	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Do. „	Do. 21, „
5	State Railway Stores Branch.	Do. „	Do. 22 „
6	Tirhoot . ..	Do. „	Do. 23, „
7	Bhopal ... .. / Bhopal Extension . / Northern Bengal . . / Sindia ... / Central Bengal	Do. „	Do. 24, „
12	Calcutta & South-Eastern Extension. / Wardah Coal ... .. / Bombay (Eastern Deccan) / Southern Mahratta Country.	Do. „	Do. 26, „
16	Holkar . . ... / Indore-Nasirabad ... / Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ... / Dhond-Manmad ...	Do. „	Do. 27, „
20	Kandahar (Lower Sec.) .	Do. „	Do. 28, „
21	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley. / Delhi-Ferozepore ...	Do. „	Do. 29, „
23	Punjab Northern .. / Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam / Nizam's .. .	Do. „	Do. 30, „
26	Sindia Extension ...	Do. „	Oct. 1, „
27	Kandahar (Upper Sec.) ... / Indus Valley	June „	Aug. 27, „
29	Rajputana	Do. „	Do. 29, „
30	Rangoon & Sittang Valley	Do. „	Do. 31, „
31	Bhavnagar & Gondal ...	Do. „	Sep. 2, „
32	Muttra-Hathras ... / Cawnpore-Farukhabad	Do. „	Do. 20, „
34	Cawnpore-Farukhabad Extension. / Ghazipore-Dildarnagar ... / Achneyra-Muttra ... / Bareilly-Pilibhit . / Bhawpore-Kalpi .. / Patna-Bahraich ...	Do. „	Do. 22, „
40	East Indian	May „	Aug. 22, „
41	Mysore	Do „	Sep. 2, „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Calcutta & South-Eastern	July 1881	Sep. 21, 1881
2	Nalhati	Do. „	Do. 23, „
3	Northern Bengal .. / Patna & Gya ..	Do. „	Do. 24, „
5	Wardah Coal	Do. „	Do. 26, „
6	Tirhoot . ... / Dhond & Manmad ...	Do. „	Do. 27, „
8	Holkar & Sindia-Nimach	Do. „	Do. 28, „
9	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley. / Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ...	Do. „	Do. 29, „
11	Nizam's	Do. „	Do. 30, „
12	Punjab Northern ...	June „	Do. 10, „
13	Indus Valley	Do. „	Do. 16, „
14	Khamgaon & Omraoti ..	Do. „	Do. 19, „
15	Muttra Hathras . / Cawnpore-Farukhabad / Ghazipore-Dildarnagar	Do. „	Do. 20, „
18	Bhavnagar & Gondal ..	Do. „	Do. 23, „
19	Rajputana .. ... / Sindia	May „	Aug. 1, „
21	Mysore	Do. „	Do. 2, „
22	East Indian	Do. „	Do. 22, „

SIMLA,
The 6th October 1881.

A. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date	Silver tendered, estimated value	Certificates issued, on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department
1881	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 26	58,694	...	...	58,694	22,43,021	5,88,205
„ 27	..	...	62,531	23	23,01,495	6,46,877
„ 28	Holidays.					
„ 29						
„ 30						
Oct. 1						

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 10th Oct. 1881.* } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
1881.		Rs.	
W53	... M 44—42982 ...	100	A. D. Younghusband, Surat.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1881.		Rs.	
M57	... M 49—11749 „ —11748	10	A. J. Brooks, Bombay.

BOMBAY, *The 11th October 1881.* }

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
175	... O 88—08863 ...	100	Babu Jogendra Nath Roy.
191	... O 96—70307 ...	100	Babu Sarodaprosad Roy.
192	... O 96—70134 ...	100	Shaik Hossein Ali.
194	... O 32—83410 ...	50	Babu Ram Das Mukerjee.
197	... O 31—73961 ...	50	Babu Keshub Lal Dhur.
198	... O 32—96352 ... „ —96353 ...	50 50	Babu Behari Lal Pal.
199	... O 96—74703 ...	100	Babu Ram Das Mozoomdar.
201	... O 61—18052 ...	20	Har Gobind Dastidar.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
114	... O 47—97020 O 42—35874	10	Ellias Hajee Abdul Koreem.
115	... O 87—44627 „ —44617	20	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
116	... L 45—33901 „ —33902	20	Messrs. D. L. Cowie and Co.
117	... L 55—99296 „ —99294	5	Mr. C. W. Thomas.
118	... O 57—30290 „ —30291	20	Babu Joy Kissen Das.
128 of '80	L 98—38861 O 5—15642	10	Babu Gopaul Chunder Bromho.
155	... O 29—79458 ...	1,000	Poorusottum Das.
156	... O 95—71985 ...	10	Mr. G. A. MacCutchan.
157	... O 89—34804 ... „ —22975 ...	1,000 1,000	Rajkissore Dhursha.
158	... O 96—79819 ... O 86—33608 ... „ —69379 ...	100 20 20	Govindo Chunder Dutt.
159	... O 86—50990 ... O 93—21912 ...	20 10	Mr. F. A. Swaries.
160	O 77—01351 ... O 83—63284 ...	10 10	Babu Ananda Chunder Biswas.

CALCUTTA, *The 14th October 1881.* }

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 7—94016 * „ —94013 *	5	K. Gulam Hussain, Merchant, Calicut.

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT, *The 7th October 1881.* }

BROOKE LEGGATT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
39	... E 15 - 80722 ... „ —74265 ... „ —94889 ... „ —98768 ... E 19—01058 ...	50 50 50 50 50	Secretary to Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Simla.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs	
40	... E 13—72879 ...	100	Lieutenant A. Daniell, Edwardesabad.
46	... E 16—59842 ...	10	Dr J. Cooper, Hissar.
49	... O 71—36454 ...	500	Balmukand and Baluk Ram, Shahjehanpur.
58	... E 7—21067 ...	5	Sheo Narain, Cashier, Rawalpindi, care of Jaggan Nath, Lahore.
59	... E 7—48065 ... E 16—42113 ...	5 10	Jaggan Nath, Teller, Paper Currency Office, Lahore.

LAHORE, *The 8th October 1881.* }

H J BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs	
44	... B 61—51407 ...	50	The Post Master General, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
80	... B 68—31850 ... „ —25833 ... B 45—14354 ..	100 100 1,000	Jaun Mahomed & Co., Bangalore.
82	... B 63—61849 ...	10	Mohideen Sahib, Butcher, Mount Road, Madras.
83	... B 66—15096 ...	100	Hamer Mull Dhunroop Mull, Azamgarh, North-Western Provinces.
84	... B 61 - 88107 ...	50	Billa Cundi Nagayya Chetti, No. 59, Strotten Muthia Mudali Street, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *The 3rd October 1881.* }

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk of the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881-82.		Rs.	
H11	... F 13—42501 ...	5	Mr S. Rangayya, Comptroller's Office, Nagpur.

NAGPUR, *The 7th October 1881.* }

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptlr., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th September 1881.

Correspondence addressed to Queensland, Australia, is at present forwarded *viâ Melbourne* fortnightly as shown below:—

Date of despatch from Bombay.
October 7th and 21st.
November 4th and 18th.
December 2nd, 16th and 30th.
January 13th (1882).

On and after the 21st October next an alternative route once in four weeks *viâ Torres Straits* will be available for correspondence addressed to the colony in question, and as the Torres Straits route is shorter than the route *viâ* Melbourne, all correspondence for Queensland, not *specially marked* for transmission *viâ "Melbourne,"* will be forwarded through Singapore and the Torres Straits.

2. Mails for Queensland *viâ Torres Straits* will be despatched from Bombay on the dates given below:—

October 21st.
November 18th.
December 16th.
January 13th (1882).

3. The rates and conditions of postage are the same by either route, and will be found in the Postal Guide, dated April 1881. The rates are given below:—

(c) denotes compulsory prepayment.	Each letter per ½ oz.	Each post-card.	Printed papers, including books, &c. Each newspaper per 4 oz.	Printed papers, including books, &c. Each packet per 2 oz.	Legal and commercial documents. Each packet. Not exceeding 4 oz.	Legal and commercial documents. Each packet. Per 2 oz. additional.	Samples. Each packet. Per 2 oz.
	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
Queensland (Australia)— *Viâ* Bombay (or from Aden, Rangoon or Moulmein) and Torres Straits. *Viâ* Tuticorin and Torres Straits. *Viâ* Bombay (or from Aden) and Melbourne. *Viâ* Tuticorin and Melbourne.	c6	...	1	1½	3	1½	1½

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

Calcutta, the 14th October 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	22nd Oct.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 "	21st "	Str. *Culna.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 "	22nd "	P. & O. Str. *Assam.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also *viâ* Torres Straits for Queensland; also for Australian Colonies	7 "	18th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 "	17th "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 "	16th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 "	20th "	Str. *Kilwa.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon	7 "	20th "	Str. *Mahratta.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	7 "	21st "	Strs. *A. Apcar* and *Suez.*
Persian Gulf	7 "	15th "	From Bombay.

* Also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Bé and Réunion, can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 10th October 1881.

Agent, Spencer, Robinson & Co.
Allen & Co.
Aviett, G.
Banerjee & Co.
Baratoux.
Ba tin, E. J.
Beck, J.
Beedley, A.
Braun, Mrs. M.
Brook, P.
Brown, Miss.
Charles, R. M.
Chase, Mrs.
Collins, T.
Cooney, Mrs. A.
Colley, T. H.
David, C.
Day, M. A.
Dourado, M.
Dugman, H. A.
Elias, M.
Evins, Mrs.
Forsyth, Mrs. E.
Gordon & Co.
Hall, Dr. W.
Harris, Dr. J. T.
Heefke, G. P. O.
Jacob, D.
Kelly, W.
Kuhn, T. M.
Keerean, Mrs.
Lewis, M. A.
Loury, W. B.
Luther, R.
Manager, Co-Operative Club.
Macoamara, F. N.
Massa, P.
May, Mrs.
Melvill, H.
Meir, R.
Mitchell, W. A. & Co.
Official Trustee for the children of July Perrot.
Owen, Mrs. E.
Priket, J.
Rodgers, J. W.
Rose, Mrs. E. C.
Secretary, City Cricket Club.
Smith, Dr. D. Baird.
Smith, Mrs. J. B.
Stewart, S. A.
Thomas, M. A.
Thomson, T. G.
Tripasure, Venkata Kristna Rao.
Ward, Mrs. S. B.
Weynton, O.
Whitehead, J.
Wood, O. B.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
Allen, Mons. J. A.
Anderson, John.
Anher, R.
Atkinson, Capt. S. B.
Beatrice, Miss.
Beepin Bihari Pattuck.
Bell, J. H.
Billinge, Dudley.
Boarge, J., Signora.
Boszalt, John Richard.
Brisco, D.
Brundage, J. D.
Broke, P.
Calder, S.
Chater, E. J.
Clay, Samuel.
Clifton, R. H.
Collins, Frederick.
Collyer, Mrs. L.
Cruft, J.
Dampier, Hon'ble H. L.
Daniel, A. A.
Dobbin, Philip T.
Doody, Serjt. Geo.
Driscoll, D. J.
Dyer, W.
Dykes, L. F.
Eleftheria, Nicholas K.
Evans, Mrs. J. A.
Evans, Mrs. T. F.
Feck, Richard.
Fern, Arthur.
Fisher, Louis.
Fleming, Master J.
Frankland, William.
Gavan, Thomas.
Gerolame, G.
Glazebrook, J. T. W.
Greive, Miss.
Grimes, T.
Hankievz, Charles.
Henzell, H. L.
Herchanroder, E. T.
Herman, Morris.
Hughes, Mrs. W. H.
Jackson, Geo.
Jameson, T. D.
J. B. B. P.
Johanes.
Jones, Prvce.
Jones, W. A.
Kellar, Harry.
Kirti Chunder Mitter.
Kohn, Joseph.
Lambert, Dr. E.
Leebmann, H.
Lepies, W.
Lindenan, L. K.
Littlewood, J. H.
Macgrath.
Martin, C. M.
Martin, G.
McDougall, A.
McCrea, J. J.
Mills, C. H.
Morse, B.
Myers, B.
N. C.
Nicholas, G.
Padmore, Robt.
Parkinson, Mrs. Annie.
Pearce, Mrs. R.
Peters, D.
Peters, J.
Peyrot, A.
Fresse, J.
Queen, S. F.
Raymond, Victor.
Reed, C. A. P.
Ross, C. Henry.
Rourke, Mrs. E.
Shinton, J. T.
Smith, T. H.
Spalding, A.
Stevenson, D.
Strong, Samuel Stephen.
Synnot, W.
Twinton, F. G.
Walton, E. M.
Walker & Co.
White, Michael J.

Newspapers.

Brundage, J. D.
Campbell, Major A. D.
Henry, Colonel.
Johnson, E. C.

Registered Letters.

Fnakman, L.
Hankuwing, Monsr. Chas.
Mischia and Geneste, P.
Moritz, Franker.
Neilson, Geo. A.
Paxwell, E.
Reed, C. A. P.
Schapira, D.
Sinclair, H. G.
Smith, Patrick.
Staples, J. E.
Tougouloff, Monsr. A.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive tenders from parties desirous of leasing the water-power available at Kharakwasla, "Lake Fife;" the available power is variable: from July to January, inclusive, the minimum is about 130 actual horse-power, from beginning of February to end of April, it decreases from about 130 to about 40, and during the months of May and June the power which can be guaranteed is very small. Kharakwasla is situated south-west of Poona, 11 miles from the Railway Station, with which it is connected by a good road; about 4 acres of land close to the canal are available as sites for factories, &c. In the last year the area of sugarcane grown under the Mutha canals in the neighbourhood of Poona was 1,960 acres; this area is capable of still further extension to a probable area of 2,500 acres. Under these circumstances, it is thought that the above power offers an inducement for the erection of a sugar manufactory, of which none at present exists in the Bombay Presidency.

Information regarding the actual heads and discharges available throughout the year and all other particulars can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona. Tenders will be received up to the 15th November 1881.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

WILLIAM CLERKE, M.INST., C.E.,
Exe. Engr. for Irrigation,
Poona Division.

POONA,
The 31st August 1881.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كونينالين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے
بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايك
ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے
ونكے جو كوئي ايك سو بيس پونڈ خريد ليوے سے نقيمت
نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس
كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه
آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سولهه روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے
سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد
كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ;
آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين
كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے وايني اور ديسي
دواخانوں مين ملتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورة بالا كے
محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك
پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارهه آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 237 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ..	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter
to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
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THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group--Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaittivu or Moeletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30 N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1-12*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnaram River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re. 1.*

Ceylon, East Coast—

Batticaloa Roadstead. *Annas 8.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Port Mount, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang Prau. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
Samuie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1879. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile, Compression $\frac{1}{152}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
" 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8 *Annas 4.*
" 3 Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
" 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
" 5 Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4*
" 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
" 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
" 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
" 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
" 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
" 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
" 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
" 13 Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878. *Annas 4.*
" 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
" 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
" 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
" 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*

No. 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.
„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house. Java, Sunda Strait.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

Notices to Mariners, 1881.

No. 1. River Hooghly Sandheads. Light Regulations for Pilot Brigs.
„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
„ 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
„ 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
„ 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
„ 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
„ 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
„ 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
„ 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
„ 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
„ 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
„ 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
„ 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4) Ras Nungwe Light-house.
„ 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights.
No. 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeireh Shoal.
„ 29. Reported reef off Batticaloa, Ceylon—East Coast.
„ 30. Revised Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour.
„ 31. Buoy marking wreck off Pentacottah—Bay of Bengal—Madras Coast.
„ 32. Removal of South Buoy, Harbour Entrance. Bay of Bengal—Coromandel Coast—Madras.

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, colouring, packing, and postage.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels or Court Fee stamps are not received.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1881.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th October, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 20 OF 1881.

A Bill to prohibit the landing of certain Stowaways, and to provide for the recovery of expenses incurred by Government in respect of such persons.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the landing in British India of stowaways of European extraction, and to provide for the recovery of expenses incurred by Government in respect of such persons who become vagrants within one year after so landing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Stowaways Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Stowaway:"

"Stowaway" means any person of European extraction as defined in the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, who secretes himself and goes to sea in any ship without the consent of the owner, the consignee or the master of such ship, or of any other person entitled to give such consent, and who arrives on board such ship in a British Indian port;

"Master:"

"Master" includes any person in charge of a decked vessel; and

"Shipping master."

"Shipping master" includes any other officer whom the local Government may from time to time appoint to exercise the powers of a shipping master under this Act.

Prohibition against causing or permitting stowaway to land without sanction.

3. No master shall cause or permit any stowaway finally to land from his ship in a British Indian port without the previous sanction in writing of the shipping master. Cf. s. 4 of Act XIII of 1876.

Sanction not to be given unless owner or agent of ship enter into a bond.

4. Such sanction shall not be given unless and until the owner or agent of such ship has given to the shipping master a bond in such form, and with such number of sureties, as the local Government may from time to time prescribe, binding himself, in such sum as the shipping master thinks sufficient, to pay to the Secretary of State for India in Council, in the event of such stowaway becoming within one year after he so lands from such ship chargeable to the State as a vagrant under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, the cost of his removal under the said Act and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Penalty for causing or permitting stowaway to land in contravention of section 3.

5. Any master who, in wilful disobedience of the prohibition contained in section three, causes or permits any stowaway finally to land from his ship, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. Cf. para. 2 of sec. 4 of Act XIII of 1876.

Liability of owner or agent when stowaway lands without sanction.

6. Whenever any stowaway finally lands from a ship without the sanction required by section three and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, within one year after so landing, the person who is at the Cf. Act IX of 1871, s. 31, third para.

Cf. Act I of 1859, s. 98.

date of such landing the owner or agent of the ship from which such stowaway has so landed shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of his removal under the said Act and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Recovery of costs and charges.

7. All costs and charges which any owner or agent is liable to pay under this Act shall be recoverable by suit as if he had entered into an express agreement with the said Secretary of State in Council to repay them.

Cf. last para., s. 31, Act IX of 1874.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Stowaways of European extraction are found, on a rough average, on board twenty per cent. of the vessels arriving at the port of Calcutta. They are also, though less frequently, landed at Bombay, Aden and Rangoon. As the law stands, masters of ships in British Indian ports may land stowaways, and are in no way responsible for them after they have landed. If stowaways so landed are Europeans and become vagrants (as they occasionally do), they have to be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, and provided with subsistence-allowance while in charge of the police, with food while in a workhouse, and (where no suitable employment is obtained for them) with a passage to England, Australia or wherever their homes may be. As the necessity for relieving such persons really originates in the carelessness of masters of ships, who fail to detect their presence on board before leaving port, it seems unfair that the expenses so incurred should be borne by the Indian tax-payer.

The present Bill has therefore been prepared. It prohibits the landing of stowaways of European extraction, unless with the previous sanction of the Shipping Master or other officer appointed by the local Government, and unless the owner or agent of the ship on board of which the stowaway is found gives a bond to the effect that all expenses incurred in the event of the stowaway becoming a vagrant within one year shall be borne by the obligor. It also imposes a penalty on any master causing or permitting a stowaway to land, and provides that where any stowaway lands without such sanction and becomes a vagrant within one year of so landing, the owner or agent of the ship from which he has landed shall pay all the expenses incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

SIMLA;
The 19th September, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th October, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 21 OF 1881.

THE BENGAL CIVIL COURTS BILL, 1881.

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18. Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction.
19. Extent of original jurisdiction of District Judge or Subordinate Judge.
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21. Appeals from District Judges and Additional Judges.
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MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

34. Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of District Courts.
35. Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.
    Power to punish such officers.
36. Transfer of ministerial officers.
37. Recovery of fines.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts in the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and to validate certain appointments of Munsifs; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Act VI of 1871, s. 1.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being respectively administered by the said Lieutenant-Governors and the said Chief Commissioner, except such portions thereof as for the time being are not subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the High Courts and except the Jhánsí Division.

Partial exclusion of Mufassal Small Cause Courts.

Except this section and sections seventeen, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, nothing herein contained applies to Courts of Small Causes established under Act No. XI of 1865.

Repeal of Acts VI of 1871 and XIX of 1877, section 1.

2. Act No. VI of 1871 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bengal*) and Act No. XIX of 1877 (*to enable certain District Judges to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes*), section 1, are hereby repealed.

Saving of rules, &c., made, &c.

3. All appointments, nominations, rules and orders made, lists published, jurisdictions and powers conferred, under the said Act No. VI of 1871, shall be deemed to be respectively made, published and conferred under this Act;

and when in any Act, Regulation or Notification, heretofore passed or issued, and now in force, reference is made to the said Act No. VI of 1871 or to any Act thereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be read as applying to this Act, or the corresponding part thereof.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF CIVIL COURTS.

Act VI of 1871, ss. 3 & 4.

Number of District Judges and Subordinate Judges.

4. The local Government may from time to time reduce, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, increase the number of District Judges and Subordinate Judges now fixed.

Act VI of 1871, s. 4.

Number of Munsifs.

5. The local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, from time to time alter the number of Munsifs now fixed: Provided that, except in the case of Munsifs of a grade the salary of which does not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem, no increase to the number of Munsifs now fixed shall be made by such Government without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Act VI of 1871, s. 5.

Vacancies in District or Subordinate Judgeships.

6. Whenever the office of District Judge or Subordinate Judge is vacant, or whenever the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an increase of the number of District Judges or Subordinate Judges, the local Government shall supply such vacancy or appoint such additional District Judges or Subordinate Judges as the case may be.

Act VI of 1871, s. 6.

Vacancies in Munsifships.

7. Whenever the office of Munsif is vacant, or whenever the local Government increases the number of Munsifs, the High Court shall nominate such person as it thinks fit to be a Munsif, and the local Government shall appoint him accordingly:

Provided that the local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed Munsifs; and on such rules being made, no person shall be nominated to such office unless he possesses the qualifications required by the said rules.

New.

Appointments of Munsifs heretofore made to be deemed legally made.

All appointments of Munsifs heretofore made by the local Government, shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

Act VI of 1871, s. 7.

Additional Judges.

8. When the business pending before any District Judge requires the aid of Additional Judges for its speedy disposal, the local Government may, upon the recommendation of the High Court, and subject to the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such Additional Judges as may be requisite.

Such Additional Judges shall perform any of the duties of a District Judge that the District Judge may, with the previous sanction of the High Court, assign to them, and, in the performance of such duties, they shall exercise the same powers and be subject to the same control as the District Judge.

Act VI of 1871, s. 8.

Temporary charge of District Judgeship.

9. In the event of the death of the District Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence from the station in which his Court is held, the Additional Judge, or, if there is no Additional Judge attached to such Court, the senior Subordinate Judge of the District, shall, without relinquishing his ordinary duties, assume charge of the Judge's office,

and shall discharge such of the current duties thereof as are connected with the filing of plaints and memoranda of appeal, the issue of processes and the like functions,

and shall continue in charge of the office until it is resumed by the District Judge or assumed by an officer duly appointed thereto.

Act VI of 1871, s. 9.

Transfer of proceedings on death, &c., of Subordinate Judge.

10. In the event of the death of a Subordinate Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence on leave when no person is appointed to act for him, the District Judge may transfer all or any of the proceedings pending in the Court of such

Subordinate Judge either to his own Court or to the Court of a Subordinate Judge (if any) under his control.

All proceedings transferred under this section shall be disposed of as if they had been instituted in the Court to which they are so transferred.

Temporary charge of Munsifship.

A District Judge, on the occurrence within his District of any vacancy in the office of Munsif, may, pending the action of the High Court under section seven, appoint such person as he thinks fit to act in such office.

And he shall forthwith report to the High Court the occurrence of every such vacancy and the making of every such appointment.

Act VI of 1871, s. 10.

Power to confer judicial powers on officers in Chutiá Nágpur, Kuch Bihár and Assam.

11. The local Government may invest with the powers of any Court under this Act any officer in the Divisions of Chutiá Nágpur and Kuch Bihár, and the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Nothing in sections four to ten (inclusive), thirty-one, thirty-two and thirty-three applies to any such officer. But all the other provisions of this Act apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to officers so invested.

Act VI of 1871, s. 11.

Control of Civil Courts in a District.

12. The general control over all the Civil Courts in any District is vested in the District Judge, but subject to the superintendence of the High Court.

Act VI of 1871, s. 12.

Present District Judges, &c., to be deemed duly appointed.

13. The present District Judges, Additional Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall be deemed to have been duly appointed under this Act to the offices, the duties of which they respectively discharge.

Act VI of 1871, s. 14.

Seals of Courts.

14. Every Court under this Act shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the local Government.

Act VI of 1871, s. 15.

District Judges, Additional Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs to be deemed Civil Courts.

15. Every District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge and Munsif under this Act shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure and of this Act.

Act VI of 1871, s. 16.

Power to fix sites of Courts.

16. The local Government may fix, and from time to time alter, the place or places at which any Court under this Act is to be held.

All such places now fixed shall be deemed to be fixed under this Act.

Act VI of 1871, s. 17.

Vacation.

17. Subject to such orders as may from time to time be issued by the Governor General in Council, the High Court shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as close holidays in the Courts subordinate thereto.

Such list shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the said days shall be observed accordingly.

CHAPTER III.

ORDINARY JURISDICTION.

Act VI of 1871, s. 18.

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction.

18. The local Government shall fix, and may from time to time vary, the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court under this Act:

Provided that, where more than one Subordinate Judge is appointed to any District, or where more than one Munsif is appointed to any Munsifí, the Judge of the District Court may assign to each such Subordinate Judge or Munsif the local limits of his particular jurisdiction within such District or Munsifí, as the case may be.

The present local limits of the jurisdiction of every Civil Court (other than the High Court) shall be deemed to be fixed under this Act.

Act VI of 1871, s. 19.

Extent of original jurisdiction of District Judge or Subordinate Judge.

19. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends, subject to the provisions in the Code of Civil Procedure, section fifteen, to all original suits for the time being cognizable by the Civil Courts.

Act VI of 1871, s. 20.

Extent of Munsif's jurisdiction.

20. The jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all like suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed one thousand rupees.

Act VI of 1871, s. 21.

Appeals from District Judges and Additional Judges.

21. Appeals from the decrees and orders of District Judges and Additional Judges shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the High Court.

Act VI of 1871, s. 22.

Appeals from Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

22. Appeals from the decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the District Judge, except where the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute in the appeal exceeds five thousand rupees, in which case the appeal shall lie to the High Court:

Provided that the High Court may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the local Government, order that all appeals from the decrees and orders of any Munsif shall be preferred to the Court of such Subordinate Judge as may be mentioned in the order, and such appeals shall thereupon be preferred accordingly.

Act VI of 1871, s. 24.

Certain decisions to be according to Native law.

23. Where in any suit or proceeding it is necessary for any Court under this Act to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution, the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindú law in cases where the parties are Hindús, shall form the rule of decision, except in so far as such law has, by legislative enactment, been altered or abolished.

In cases not provided for by the former part of this section, or by any other law for the time being in force, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Act VI of 1871, s. 25.

Judges not to try suits in which they are interested.

24. No Munsif, Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge shall try any suit in which he is a party or personally interested, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit.

No Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge shall try any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself in another capacity.

When any such suit, proceeding or appeal comes before any such Munsif, Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge, he shall forthwith transmit the whole record of the case to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference.

The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section twenty-five.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section the Munsif and Subordinate Judge shall be deemed to be immediately subordinate to the District Judge and the Additional Judge and District Judge to the High Court.

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL JURISDICTION.

Act VI of 1871, s. 26.

Power to refer to Subordinate Judges appeals from Munsifs.

25. Every District Judge may from time to time, subject to the orders of the High Court, refer to any Subordinate Judge under his control any appeals pending before him from the decrees of Munsifs; and such Subordinate Judge shall hear and dispose of such appeals accordingly.

The District Judge may withdraw any appeals so referred and hear and dispose of appeals so withdrawn.

Act VI of 1871, s. 27.

Power to transfer to Subordinate Judge or Munsif certain proceedings pending before District Judge.

26. The High Court may from time to time, by order, authorize any District Judge to transfer to a Subordinate Judge under his control appeals under the Code of Civil Procedure from any orders of Munsifs against which an appeal lies to the District Court.

The High Court may also from time to time, by order, authorize any District Judge to transfer to a Subordinate Judge or Munsif under the control of such District Judge any of the proceedings next hereinafter mentioned, or any class of such proceedings specified in such order, and then pending, or thereafter instituted, before such District Judge.

The proceedings referred to in the second clause of this section are the following (that is to say):—

(*a*) Proceedings under Bengal Regulation V, 1799 (*to limit the Interference of the Zillah and City Courts of Dewanny Adawlut in the Execution of Wills and Administration to the Estates of Persons dying intestate*).

(*b*) Applications for certificates under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*).

(*c*) Proceedings under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

(*d*) Proceedings under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or Act No. IX of 1861 (*to amend the law relating to Minors*).

(*e*) Claims preferred to, or objections made to the attachment of, any property under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 278.

(*f*) Applications to file awards under section 525 of the same Code.

(*g*) Applications for permission to sue or appeal as a pauper.

The District Judge may withdraw any proceedings so transferred and may either himself dispose of them, or, with the previous sanction of the High Court, transfer them to any other Subordinate Judge or Munsif under his control.

Act VI of 1871, s. 28.

Disposal of proceedings so transferred.

27. Subject to the provisions of the last clause of section twenty-six, all proceedings transferred under the second clause of the same section shall be disposed of by the Subordinate Judge or Munsif (as the case may be) according to the rules prescribed for the guidance of District Judges in like cases:

Provided that an appeal from the order of the Subordinate Judge or Munsif in such cases shall lie to the District Judge.

An appeal from his order thereon shall lie to the High Court if an appeal from the decision of the Judge in such proceedings is allowed by the law in force for the time being.

Act VI of 1871, s. 29.

Power to invest Subordinate Judges and Munsifs with Small Cause jurisdiction.

28. The local Government may invest, within such local limits as it from time to time appoints, any Subordinate Judge with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts, up to the amount of five hundred rupees, and any Munsif with similar jurisdiction up to the amount of fifty rupees; and may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw such jurisdiction from the Subordinate Judge or Munsif so invested.

Act VI of 1871, s. 30.

Amendment of Act No. XI of 1865.

29. Section fifty-one of Act No. XI of 1865 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature*) shall be read as if, for the words "Principal Sadr Amín," the words "Subordinate Judge" were substituted.

CHAPTER V.

MISPEAZANCE.

Act VI of 1871, s. 31.

Suspension or removal of District Judge or Additional Judge.

30. Any District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge or Munsif may, for any misconduct, be suspended or removed by the local Government.

Act VI of 1871, s. 32.

Suspension of Subordinate Judge.

31. The High Court may, whenever it sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend any Subordinate Judge under its control.

Whenever the High Court exercises this power, it shall forthwith report to the local Government the circumstances of the suspension, and the local Government shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Act VI of 1871, s. 33.

Suspension and removal of Munsifs by High Court.

32. The High Court may appoint a Commission for enquiring into the alleged misconduct of any Munsif.

On receiving the report of the result of any such enquiry, the High Court may, if it thinks fit, remove the Munsif from office, or suspend him, or reduce him to a lower grade.

The provisions of Act No. XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating enquiries into the behaviour of public servants*) shall apply to inquiries under this section, the powers conferred by that Act on the Government being exercised by the High Court.

The High Court may also, previous to the appointment of such Commission, suspend any Munsif pending the result of the inquiry.

The High Court may, without appointing any such Commission, remove or suspend any Munsif, or reduce him to a lower grade.

Act VI of 1871, s. 34.

Suspension of Munsifs by District Judges.

33. Any District Judge may, whenever he sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend from office any Munsif under his control.

Whenever a District Judge suspends from office any such Munsif, he shall forthwith send to the High Court a full report of the circumstances of the suspension, together with the evidence, if any; and the High Court shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

CHAPTER VI.

MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Act VI of 1871, s. 35.

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of District Courts.

34. The District Judges shall appoint the ministerial officers of their Courts, and, subject only to the general control of the local Government, the said Judges may remove or suspend such officers or fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

Act VI of 1871, s. 36.

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

35. The ministerial officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall be nominated and appointed by those Courts respectively, subject to the approval of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate.

Power to punish such officers.

Every such Court may, by order, remove or suspend from office, or fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any of its ministerial officers who is guilty of any misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office. And the District Judge, subject only to the general control of the local Government, may, on appeal or otherwise, reverse or modify every such order.

Act XIX of 1877, s. 1.

The District Judge, within whose jurisdiction such Court is situate, may, by order, suspend or remove any such ministerial officer.

Nothing in this section or in section thirty-four shall exempt any officer from any penal or other consequences to which he may be liable under any other law in force for the time being.

Act VI of 1871, s. 37.

Transfer of ministerial officers.

36. The local Government may, at the instance of the District Judge, transfer from any Court in the territories administered by such Government, to any other Court in the same territories, all or any of the ministerial officers of such Judge or of any Subordinate Judge or Munsif under his control.

The District Judge may transfer all or any of the ministerial officers of any Court under his control to any other such Court.

Act VI of 1871, s. 38.

Recovery of fines.

37. Any fine imposed under this Chapter shall, if the order imposing it so directs, be recovered by deduction from the offender's salary.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 4 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, declares that the number of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs to be appointed in each district shall be fixed, and may from time to time be altered, by the local Government. And section 6 of the same Act declares that, when the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an increase in the number of Munsifs, the High Court shall nominate such person as it thinks fit to be a Munsif, and the local Government shall appoint him accordingly. The number of Munsifs was accordingly fixed under section 4 in the Lower Provinces and Assam. Subsequently, in exercise of the power vested in local Governments by the terms of the provincial service arrangements in regard to the creation of additional appointments on salaries not exceeding Rs. 250 a month, the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appointed Munsifs in excess of the number so fixed. Doubts have been raised as to the validity of such appointments. It appears to the Government of India that the law does not authorize the local Government to appoint Munsifs, whether temporarily or permanently, in excess of the fixed number, unless an increase to that number has previously been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council. It is, however, in the opinion of the Government of India desirable to empower the local Government, without the sanction, but subject to the control, of the Governor General in Council, to increase the number of Munsifs, provided that the power is confined to those grades of Munsifs the pay of which does not exceed Rs. 250 a month.

2. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It enables the local Government without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to increase the number of Munsifs of a grade the salary of which does not exceed Rs. 250 per month. The opportunity has been taken to validate the appointments already made by the Bengal Government and the Chief Commissioner of Assam: to make it clear that the local Government cannot increase the number of District Judges or Subordinate Judges without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council: to extend the District Judge's power of transferring appeals and proceedings to appeals from all orders made by Munsifs and to proceedings under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881: and to make such amendments in the wording of the law as the experience of the last ten years shows to be necessary or desirable.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 30th September, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 42. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXVII OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 18th September 1880.		Receipts for week ending 17th September 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 18th September 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 17th September 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.										
24th Sept. 1881	East Indian ...	7,44,845	494	8,99,061	598	1,76,91,289	481	1,93,43,259	529	16,51,970	...
17th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,77,387	1,033	1,52,400	887	20,08,925	478	22,57,716	534	2,48,791	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	63,886	117	84,057	154	20,83,607	156	21,66,605	163	82,998	
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,94,306	287	1,66,536	246	53,51,431	324	38,61,837	235	...	14,89,594
24th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,10,182	128	1,09,545	127	27,84,076	133	29,49,170	142	1,65,094	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	67,565	104	70,219	107	17,53,799	113	18,06,563	114	52,764	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,79,779	197	4,43,829	308	1,11,03,861	318	1,45,60,279	415	34,56,418	...
17th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	94,543	213	1,11,175	250	38,30,633	353	43,41,347	403	5,10,714	...
	TOTAL ...	17,32,493	277	20,36,822	324	4,66,07,621	304	5,12,86,776	335	46,79,155	...
	State.										
17th Sept. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,771	63	1,854	66	65,106	95	69,142	102	4,036	...
24th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,251	46	1,190	44	30,839	47	28,844	44	...	1,995
17th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	32,346	141	35,580	154	6,49,013	116	7,42,277	133	93,264	...
24th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,392	124	7,767	104	2,41,761	125	2,57,683	134	15,922	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	22,295	391	17,930	315	1,99,251	143	2, 1,638	160	22,387	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,591	89	2,981	103	62,229	88	66,818	95	4,589	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th Sept. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	1,216	27	7,909	176	70,244	64	2,23,965	205	1,53,721	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	1,643	31	4,274	81	(*c*)62,360	48	1,32,278	92	69,918	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	25,483	158	16,529	103	5,60,291	142	6,17,533	158	57,242	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	4,145	59	4,140	53	87,062	51	1,20,116	65	33,054	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	56,011	103	91,711	126	17,67,466	133	28,21,226	160	10,53,760	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Sec.)(*b*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th Sept. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	23,186	91	27,952	97	6,30,987	109	8,51,775	121	2,20,788	...
17th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	51,402	299	62,164	171	13,85,470	330	13,70,618	155	...	14,852
Ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	2,11,537	329	1,13,099	176	(*d*)34,18,873	226	20,43,144	131	...	13,75,729
...	Khamgaon(*a*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti(*a*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th Sept. 1881	Nizam's ...	13,770	114	12,127	100	3,31,808	112	3,72,735	127	40,917	...
24th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	4,954	58	...	...	1,21,335	58	1,21,635	...
17th ditto ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	3,810	32	...	...	3,23,801	85	3,23,801	...
Ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	1,892	33	...	...	59,228	42	59,228	...
Ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	...	...	441	37	...	...	18,265	63	18,265	...
	TOTAL ...	4,58,039	182	4,18,304	130	95,62,760	158	1,04,62,711	133	8,99,951	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,90,532	249	24,55,126	259	5,61,70,381	263	6,17,49,487	266	55,79,106	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	2,83,52,851	133	3,04,94,884	131	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	2,78,17,530	130	3,12,54,603	135	34,37,073	...

(*a*) Included in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(*b*) Included in the Rajputana State Railway figures.
(*c*) Total receipts from 6th April to 18th September 1880.
(*d*) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd MAY 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, 1881, UP TO 31st AUGUST 1881.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during August 1881. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	...	740	115	37,711	31,086
Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	...	46,889	38,105
Meerut	8·30	...	969	...	52,102	52,721
Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	...	62,110	57,244
Aligarh	5·50	...	994	...	76,185	64,073
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	...	11,671	6,740
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	28,766	12,202
Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	...	52,534	46,329
Etáwah	4·80	...	771	...	73,594	61,559
Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	19,969	...
Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	6,104	115	461,531	370,059
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	610	88,555	73,522
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	...	43,704	19,108
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	47	27,563	41,325
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	4,765	1,292
Dún	...	...	...	177	3,269	5,778
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	13	40
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	38	88
Total	...	...	...	...	629,438	511,212

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st August 1881.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	14,939	1,725	30,069	521	129	125	1,363	48,871	25·2	25·7
Muzaffarnagar	38,941	3,577	22,394	2,245	196	371	1,206	68,930	21·6	21·5
Meerut	62,508	12,528	9,014	7,758	672	704	1,795	94,979	27·05	20·7
Bulandshahr	8,961	50,909	161	10,363	1,136	412	2,232	74,174	19·0	20·1
Aligarh	715	46,178	236	3,841	1,462	804	2,420	55,656	25·0	18·4
Muttra	676	8,037	1	8,308	1,029	335	1,391	19,777	26·9	18·9
Agra	755	9,675	19	1,432	346	157	686	13,070	36·3	19·2
Etah	2,341	26,410	264	847	1,247	79	1,255	32,443	32·6	19·9
Mainpuri	5,276	36,602	235	411	2,044	146	1,273	45,987	42·5	23·1
Fatehgarh	2,220	19,579	26	9	258	15	241	22,348	25·20	23·0
Etáwah	5,985	44,139	270	60	876	42	797	52,169	29·5	19·8
Cawnpore	5,262	46,111	670	...	448	300	687	53,478	36·7	20·9
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	19·9
Gurgaon	791	1,231	...	8,415	241	3	1,203	11,884	...	20·0
Dehra Dún	861	...	3,578	...	...	...	326	4,765	66·1	57·9
Bijnor	3,138	...	131	...	...	...	...	3,269	35·6	27·5
Taráí	573	...	2,978	...	...	...	12	3,563	37·9	33·8
Pilibhít	1,124	...	1,675	...	...	...	25	2,824	20·4	34·0
Bareilly	6,819	...	14,263	...	...	...	94	21,176	33·9	28·9
Jhánsi	9	...	3	...	...	...	1	13	43·6	23·3
Hamírpur	1	...	11	...	...	...	26	38	26·3	22·7
Total	161,895	306,701	85,998	44,210	10,084	3,493	17,057	629,438	...	...
Total for the same period last year	147,603	201,463	89,212	28,008	25,442	3,933	15,551	511,212	...	...
Increase	14,292	105,238	...	16,202	...	...	1,506	118,226	...	...
Decrease	...	...	3,214	...	15,358	440	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, reports that there was no demand during the month. Crops in low lands have been seriously damaged by floods and excessive rain.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that very constant but light rain fell throughout the month and there was hardly any demand for canal water, except on the Paha and Dhora Canals. Several moderate floods came down the rivers and most of the earthen dams were breached. A good deal more irrigation may be expected if the rains are really over, and at present there is every appearance of such being the case.

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th September 1881.

W. P. VONDER HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1881.

Name of Traffic.	AGRA CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.	
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.
Grains.						
Wheat	...	...	915	...	915	...
Gram	...	...	1,475	...	1,475	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dal—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	300	...	300	...
Total	...	...	2,690	...	2,690	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	1,600	...	...	...	1,600	...
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	200	...	200	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	1,600	...	2,890	...	4,490	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	...	...	456	...	456	...
Increase	1,600	...	2,434	...	4,034	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1881.	1880.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	165	16
Ton mileage	16,815	1,163
Value of goods	6,690	263
Number of passengers	...	...

Allahabad,
The 19th September 1881.

W. P. VONDER HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1881.

Nature of Traffic.	Upper Ganges Canal. Principal items of local traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Lower Ganges Canal. Principal items of local traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal items of through traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal items of local and through traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Remarks.
Grains.																									
Wheat																									The Ganges Canal was closed for annual repairs on the 23th July 1881, and the Lower Ganges Canal was closed for repairs on the 30th July 1881.
Gram																									
Rice																									
Paddy or dhan																									
Bejhar or mixed grain																									
Dal ... Urd																									
Dal ... Mung																									
Dal ... Arhar																									
Dal ... Masuri																									
Juár																									
Bájra																									
Maize or Indian-corn																									
Barley																									
Total																									
Cotton																									
Oilseeds																									
Salt																									
Metals																									
Building materials																									
Miscellaneous goods																									
Firewood																									
Bamboos																									
Timber. Poles and unsquared timber.																									
Timber. Karis and squared timber.																									
Timber. Logs																									
Miscellaneous timber																									
Live-stock																									
Grand Total																									
Total during corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,699	...	23,049	82,564	62,748	82,564	
Increase																									
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,699	...	23,049	82,564	62,748	82,564	

Nil.

Nil.

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1880.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1881.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1880.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1881.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1880.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1881.	Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1880.	Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1881.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,324 0 0	...
Ton mileage	...	...	...	...	...	...	127,449 0 0	...
Value of goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,844 15 4	...
Number of passengers								

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th September 1881.

W. P. VONDER HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS, &c., FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 826 AND 827 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD JULY 1881.

Provinces.	Districts.	Average wages per month.			Remarks.
		Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Saháranpur	4 2 7	5 1 4	10 6 10	
	Muzaffarnagar	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	
	Meerut	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 0 0	
	Bulandshahr	3 13 0	4 2 3	7 10 0	
	Aligarh	4 4 9	4 0 0	8 5 4	
	Kumaun	6 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Garhwal	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
	Bijnor	3 8 0	4 0 0	7 2 8	
	Moradabad	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Budaun	3 0 0	3 12 0	7 4 0	
	Bareilly	3 4 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	
	Sháhjahánpur	4 0 0	3 14 0	6 8 0	
	Tarai Pergunnahs	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Muttra	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 0 0	
	Agra	4 8 0	5 8 0	8 2 0	
	Farukhabad	3 10 0	3 12 0	7 14 0	
	Mainpuri	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	
	Etáwah	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Etah	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 8 0	
	Jalaun	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Jhánsi	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Lalitpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Cawnpore	3 14 0	4 8 0	7 8 0	
	Fatehpur	3 4 6	4 3 6	7 8 0	
	Banda	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 12 0	
	Allahabad	5 8 0	5 8 0	12 13 4	
	Hamirpur	3 0 0	4 3 0	6 0 0	
	Jaunpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	
	Gorakhpur	2 4 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Basti	2 13 0	3 12 0	9 6 0	
	Azamgarh	3 4 6	3 8 0	5 4 0	
	Mirzapur	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	
	Benares	1 12 0	4 8 0	8 12 0	
	Gházipur	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Balia	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	
	Pilibhit	No return received.			
Oudh.	Lucknow	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Unao	3 4 0	4 0 0	5 10 0	
	Bara Banki	2 13 0	3 4 6	6 11 6	
	Sitapur	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Hardui	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Kheri	3 6 0	5 10 0	5 4 0	
	Fyzabad	3 4 6	4 8 0	8 2 0	
	Bharaich	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 10 8	
	Gonda	3 12 0	4 0 0	11 4 0	
	Rai Bareli	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 12 9	
	Sultanpur	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Partabgarh	2 13 0	3 4 0	5 12 0	

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST AND 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1116, 1117, 1154 AND 1155 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th SEPTEMBER AND 8th OCTOBER 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
	2nd half of August 1881.																															
Mysore.	Bangalore	12 3	11 11	8 11																												
	Kolar	...	...	...	13 3	13 6	9 4	9 14	9 8	10 9	11 0	10 3	11 8	25 1	22 6	23 0	...	...	...	5 5	25 11	28 0	30 5	30 12	28 5	84 0	84 0	78 0	10 0	10 0	10 1	
	Túmkúr	12 8	12 8	8 0	11 1	11 1	7 6	10 12	10 12	11 13	13 9	13 0	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	32 6	32 0	28 14	28 14	37 10	36 8	34 3	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	11 1	
	Mysore	10 8	10 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	32 0	37 0	36 0	35 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	
	Hassan	11 0	11 0	8 8	12 8	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 12	11 1	10 0	12 4	...	...	35 0	...	...	...	22 3	20 0	32 0	33 4	27 0	30 0	84 0	84 0	75 0	7 12	7 10	7 0	
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	7 6	12 0	12 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	600 0	600 0	700 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	
	Kadur	8 0	8 0	9 6	16 13	16 13	9 7	11 0	10 12	12 10	13 10	14 11	14 11	42 0	42 0	29 6	...	...	...	41 0	42 4	34 10	40 0	39 6	23 2	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 15	8 14	8 6	
	Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
				0	20 0	20 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	37 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	49 5	49 5	39 0	32 0	38 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	1st half of September 1881.																															
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 12	12 3	8																												
	Kolar	...	...	...	9 12	12 13	3 9	2 10 3	9 14	9 15	11 8	11 0	11 2	25 12	25 1	20 0	...	...	...	25 12	25 5	28 7	33 2	30 5	28 4	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Túmkúr	16 0	12 8	8	11 1	11 1	7 6	10 12	10 12	10 12	13 5	13 9	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	32 6	32 0	32 0	28 14	36 8	37 10	34 3	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	11 1	
	Mysore	10 8	10 8	7	12 0	12 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	33 0	39 0	37 0	35 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	
	Hassan	12 0	11 0	9	11 0	12 8	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 1	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 3	32 0	30 0	33 4	30 0	84 0	84 0	75 0	7 8	7 12	7 8	
	Shimoga	12 10	14 11	6	13 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	600 0	600 0	800 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	
	Kadur	9 0	8 0	9	13 13	10 16	13 9	7 10 8	11 0	12 10	12 10	13 10	14 3	36 12	42 0	25 3	...	...	...	38 14	41 0	34 10	35 3	40 0	23 2	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 15	8 15	8 7	
	Chitaldroog	14 0	16 0	10	12 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	24 0	32 0	22 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
				0	16 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	28 0	48 0	25 0	45 5	49 5	45 5	32 0	32 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Central India.	Indore	19 3	18 7	13																												
	Gwalior	14 14	16 5	11	11	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 1	8 9	8 9	8 0	32 0	30 0	22 14	26 10	24 0	17 2	...	...	...	21 14	20 13	14 12	100 0	100 0	87 8	5 12	6 3	8 0	
	Goona	26 8	28 0	11 10	17 14	19 3	18 12	6 14	6 14	6 10	9 13	9 10	7 9	18 13	18 14	21 7	18 4	17 6	21 11	...	...	...	16 1	16 15	15 14	91 4	109 8	91 4	10 1	9 13	9 10	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 9	20 10	7 8	21 0	21 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	37 8	37 8	33 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	34 0	36 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	
				18 12	30 0	28 0	33 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	19 0	19 0	17 3	26 0	28 0	32 2	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 10	26 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9	10 9	10 10	

T. C. HOPE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES IN BRITISH INDIA.

No. $\frac{48}{1585 \text{ to } 1595}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 4th October 1881.

READ—

Resolution of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. $\frac{98}{1347 \text{ to } 1351}$, dated the 28th August 1880, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India during the year 1879.

Read also the following letters from the Local Governments and Administrations, submitting returns for the year 1880:—

From the Government of Madras, No. 1133, dated 5th August 1881.
" " Bombay, No. 1810, dated 8th June 1881.
" " Bengal, 3181J., dated 5th August 1881.
" " N. W. Provinces and Oudh, No. 1890, dated 7th July 1881.
" " Punjab, No. 110S., dated 9th July 1881.
From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1587—90, dated 6th May 1881.
" " " British Burma, No. 3020-97N., dated 4th May 1881.
" " " Assam, No. 657, dated 27th May 1881.
" " " Coorg, No. 1487-96, dated 15th February 1881.
From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 247, dated 24th June 1881.
" " " No. 253, dated 1st July 1881.
From the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, No. 86, dated 8th February 1881.

RESOLUTION.

THE general results during 1880 are shown in the statement appended to this Resolution. The abstract statements given below show the number of persons and cattle killed, the number of wild animals and snakes destroyed, and the rewards given in the several Provinces during each of the past five years:—

Province.	Number of persons killed.					Number of cattle killed.					Remarks.
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	
Madras	981	835	852	1,336	1,405	10,322	7,255	6,350	6,455	8,804	
Bombay	1,048	1,019	911	1,014	1,108	3,428	3,172	3,957	4,110	4,626	
Bengal	9,989	10,135	11,318	10,779	11,359	11,932	10,320	11,444	12,046	15,815	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	4,692	4,593	4,210	4,494	5,284	12,122	10,513	7,214	8,391	8,301	
Punjab	666	726	802	650	723	6,606	5,279	7,088	9,291	8,064	
Central Provinces	1,098	1,401	1,233	1,090	1,280	4,366	3,002	2,209	2,795	3,750	
British Burma	114	203	183	206	181	825	1,223	539	842	1,172	
Mysore and Coorg	...	98	84	156	3*	...	5,508	4,280	6,001	210*	* Exclusive of Mysore figures.
Assam	483	417	488	421	445	2,541	3,003	2,053	2,493	3,326	
Hyderabad	165	126	154	130	149	2,220	3,621	2,084	3,196	3,943	
Ajmer-Merwara	87	32	12	27	53	468	232	143	291	216	
Total ..	19,273	19,605	20,256	20,312	21,990	54,830	53,107	48,701	56,011	58,386	

A

Province.	Total number of wild animals destroyed.					Total number of snakes destroyed.					Total amount of rewards given (b).				
	1876	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ..	6,330	6,997	7,016	4,008	1,284	532	...	...	...	...	29,844	19,402	17,854	16,401	16,579
Bombay	1,019	1,237	941	1,875	1,717	153,090	93,154	86,796	102,232	177,078	11,197	9,249	7,791	8,105	11,697
Bengal .. .	4,022	4,138	4,050	5,543	4,783	35,585	15,761	24,276	21,102	23,201	26,888	20,904	23,583	28,371	28,574
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	6,362	3,910	4,495	3,032	2,924	816	414	1,097	952	1,020	13,711	9,578	10,938	8,176	7,305
Punjab	2,458	1,489	1,320	1,503	1,389	21,285	13,566	1,783	2,420	9,126	6,843	6,080	4,172	5,395	5,350
Central Provinces ...	1,801	1,608	1,197	1,030	1,408	30	61	410	924	866	18,699	17,359	14,277	12,569	18,223
British Burma	461	701	657	694	639	658	2,810	2,214	4,104	997	5,102	4,666	5,100	3,502	3,470
Mysore and Coorg ...	..	1,084	1,200	179	(a) 26	...	1,336	691	1,034	(a) 58	..	3,983	3,541	4,016	(a) 140
Assam	800	772	815	640	541	325	135	25	33	202	10,396	10,640	10,210	8,385	7,022
Hyderabad	187	238	173	124	107	...	...	...	88	158	1,882	2,110	1,676	1,043	1,613
Ajmer-Merwara ...	13	17	23	13	8	50	58	66	72	61	9	34	44	19	13
Total ...	23,459	22,851	22,487	18,641	14,886	212,371	127,296	117,958	132,961	212,770	1,24,574	1,03,017	99,180	95,085	99,990

(a) Exclusive of Mysore figures.

(b) Annas and pies have been omitted from these figures.

The above figures show that the total number of persons killed in the several Provinces has gradually increased from 19,273 in 1876 to 21,990 in 1880. The largest number of deaths occurred in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in which Provinces the deaths during the year under report aggregated 11,359 and 5,284 respectively.

In Bengal 10,064 deaths were caused by snake-bite, and 359 persons were killed by tigers: while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 4,723 persons died from snake-bite, and 265 were killed by wolves. The total number of persons killed by wild beasts and venomous snakes during the years 1879 and 1880 was—

	In 1879. (Exclusive of the deaths in Mysore.)	In 1880.
By wild beasts	2,890	... 2,840
,, venomous snakes	17,266	... 19,150
Total ...	20,156	21,990

The increase in the number of deaths as compared with the returns of the previous year was common to all Provinces except British Burma.

2. The number of cattle killed increased from 54,830 in 1876 to 55,911 in 1879, and 58,386 in 1880 (exclusive of the figures for Mysore, where the deaths in the previous year amounted to 5,899). The increase compared with 1879 is general to all Provinces, except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Ajmer-Merwara. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the totals for the two years are nearly the same, and in the Punjab there was a decrease of about 1,200 in the number of cattle killed.

In some returns, *e.g.*, those from the Punjab and Berar, sheep and goats have been included under the heading cattle. In future it will be better that sheep and goats should be altogether excluded from these returns.

3. The total number of wild animals destroyed has fallen year by year from 23,459 in 1876 to 18,641 in 1879 and 14,886 in 1880. As compared with the previous year the falling off was common to all Provinces, except the Central Provinces, Coorg and Berar. The most remarkable decrease occurred under the heading "Other animals" in the Madras Presidency, the figures for 1879 and 1880 having been 2,956 and 139 respectively. The Governor General in Council again expresses his hope that in tracts where wild animals abound licenses under the Arms Act will be freely given by the local officers. The reports assert that this is the case, but the falling off in the number of wild animals destroyed is unsatisfactory. Endeavours should also be made to induce men belonging to the *shikari* class to devote themselves specially to the work

of destruction in districts which are more than usually infested with wild animals; and Local Governments are authorised to make special arrangements for the experimental employment of such men who, in some of the present reports, are shown to have done good work.

4. The number of snakes shown as destroyed was 212,776 as compared with 131,927 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the very large number (177,078) of snakes which were killed in the Bombay Presidency. The total amount of rewards paid for the destruction of snakes was Rs. 11,663 as compared with Rs. 7,663 in the previous year. It is chiefly in towns and villages that the destruction of snakes is desirable, and for this reason it is satisfactory to observe that so many municipalities are now beginning to offer rewards.

5. On the whole, the results recorded in the reports for the year under review cannot be regarded as satisfactory, inasmuch as the number of persons and cattle killed has increased in most Provinces as compared with the previous year, while this increase has been accompanied by a considerable falling off in the number of wild animals destroyed.

The Governor General in Council desires again to invite the special attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the subject with a view to stimulating district officers to do all in their power to diminish this grievous but, in great measure, preventible mortality.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the appended table, be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in British India with the

1	2									3									
	Number of persons killed by									Number of cattle killed by									
Province.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of persons killed.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of cattle killed.	Elephants.	Amount of reward.
																				Rs. A. P.
Madras . . 1879	7	56	A 83	5	3	2	52	1,128	1,336		2,121	B 2,087	15	1,105	178	176	113	6,455		.
Madras . . 1880	7	108	44	5	.		59	1,182	1,405	.	2,705	B 3,303	8	1,871	83	607	227	8,804		...
Bombay ... ... 1879 .	2	38	25	3	25	2	44	875	1,014	.	1,222	434	...	2,273	48	30	103	4,110		...
Bombay 1880	.	30	20	..	15	...	71	972	1,108		905	506	10	2,887	30	130	89	4,626		..
Bengal ... .. 1879 ...	8	271	105	48	83	10	739	9,515	10,779	2	3,532	2,812	27	1,608	1,164	2,147	754	12,046		...
Bengal ... .. 1880 ...	7	350	151	47	53	4	674	10,064	11,350	.	4,222	4,427	38	1,777	1,282	2,821	1,248	15,815	.	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1879 .	3	36	21	13	367	11	205	3,778	4,404	.	1,713	3,181	131	1,661	742	697	266	8,301	.	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1880 ...	6	35	8	17	265	4	220	4,723	5,284	.	1,412	3,084	177	1,715	618	534	221	8,361		...
Punjab .. ... 1879 .		3	2	11	3	...	20	611	650		169	5,357	745	2,863	6	19	132	9,291		
Punjab .. ... 1880 ...	.	10	2	3	8		19	681	723	.	86	5,241	216	2,417	58	18	78	8,064		.
Central Provinces ... 1879 ...		144	25	12	5	3	60	841	1,009		1,771	775	3	28	25	180	13	2,795		...
Central Provinces ... 1880	.	155	32	16	5	2	79	991	1,280	.	2,385	960	1	41	44	271	39	3,750		...
British Burma ... 1879 ..	1	19	..	1		..	17	168	206		581	155	...	...	2	20	84	842	4	50 0 0
British Burma ... 1880 . .	.	16	1	3	.		12	149	181		781	140	1	...	...	56	194	1,172	3	...
Coorg 1879		..	...		.	.		.	.		35	67	..	...	...	...	...	102		..
Coorg ... .. 1880 .		...	..	.	.		..	3	3		146	73		...	...	...	...	219	.	...
Assam ... ... 1879 .	17	107	2	27	.	.	47	221	421		1,812	625	2	42	2	E 8	2	2,493	1	...
Assam ... ... 1880 .	26	151		16		.	D 41	211	445		1,971	1,143	.	115	...	40	57	3,326	..	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1879		3	6	1	3		15	102	130		450	142	18	1,085	112	103	387	2,207 F 899	..	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1880		7	3	1	1	1	11	125	149		540	237	31	2,554	104	25	383	3,943		...
Ajmer-Merwara 1879 .				.	.	.	.	27	27		15	155		120	...	1	...	291		...
Ajmer-Merwara 1880		1	...	...	...	.	3	49	53		77	9	..	130	...	...	...	216		...
Total for 1880 .	46	872	201	108	347	11	1,195	10,150	21,090		15,339	19,732	482	13,507	2,279	4,511	2,536	58,386	3	...
Total for 1879	38	677	269	121	489	28	1,268	17,206	20,156	2	13,421	16,390	941	10,845	2,279	3,381	1,854	50,012	5	50 0 0

A

5 Cheetahs. } 1880
39 Leopards }

82 Leopards } 1879
1 Cheetah. }

D

3 Buffaloes. } 1880
35 Other animals }

30 Other animals. } 1879
11 Buffaloes. }

B

803 Cheetahs. } 1880
2,410 Leopards. }

2,122 Leopards. } 1879
505 Cheetahs. }

E

3 Other animals. } 1879
5 Buffaloes. }

view of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1880.

4																5
Number of animals and snakes destroyed and amount of reward paid for their destruction.																Remarks.
Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards.	Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyenas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Snakes.	Amount of reward.	Total number, excluding snakes, destroyed.	Total amount of reward, including snakes.	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
144	4,865 0 0	C 644	9,870 8 0	110	636 8 0	34	69 0 0	120	384 0 0	2,956	480 15 0	...	...	4,008	16,305 15 0 *95 0 0	*Rs. 95 paid for the destruction of three cheetahs and one wolf in the Bellary taluk in the Madras Presidency.
136	4,385 12 0	750	10,985 0 0	121	699 0 0	34	96 0 0	104	409 0 0	139	4 14 0	...	...	1,284	16,579 10 0	
59	1,122 0 0	176	1,871 0 0	26	200 0 0	293	1,071 0 0	16	...	1,305	167 7 0	102,232	3,674 3 6	1,875	8,105 10 6	
77	1,617 0 0	184	1,809 0 0	17	153 0 0	298	1,116 0 0	7	...	1,134	80 1 0	177,078	6,922 3 6	1,717	11,697 4 6	
559	10,588 4 0	1,062	3,964 0 0	217	488 9 0	1,466	8,756 0 0	325	605 0 0	1,914	527 14 0	21,102	3,441 3 0	5,543	28,370 14 0	
724	14,332 8 0	925	3,675 0 0	218	475 0 0	763	4,859 0 0	344	689 8 0	1,809	810 11 0	23,201	3,733 3 6	4,783	28,574 14 6	
53	500 0 0	349	1,627 8 0	567	1,539 0 0	1,718	3,991 12 0	226	439 0 0	119	79 0 0	952	...	3,032	8,176 4 0	
78	862 0 0	326	1,529 0 0	372	1,007 8 0	1,667	3,023 12 0	462	841 8 0	19	31 8 0	1,029	10 2 0	2,924	7,305 6 0	
10	66 0 0	113	728 0 0	12	8 0 0	1,356	4,435 0 0	4	...	8	0 10 0	2,420	157 13 0	1,503	5,395 7 0	
50	325 0 0	98	685 8 0	32	...	1,194	3,686 8 0	15	18 0 0	...	...	9,126	635 5 0	1,389	5,350 5 0	
161	7,300 0 0	338	3,090 0 0	183	828 0 0	128	532 0 0	220	429 8 0	...	...	924	390 2 0	1,030	12,569 10 0	
223	10,950 0 0	475	4,412 0 0	220	980 0 0	244	1,034 0 0	246	481 8 0	...	...	866	336 6 0	1,408	18,223 14 0	
68	1,180 0 0	66	525 0 0	31	255 0 0	...	...	...	...	525	1,492 8 0	4,104	...	694	3,502 8 0	
78	1,335 0 0	62	459 0 0	49	255 0 0	...	...	...	...	447	1,419 0 0	997	2 0 0	639	3,470 0 0	
9	30 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	30 0 0	
14	125 0 0	10	15 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	26	140 0 0	
305	7,175 0 0	154	725 0 0	57	142 8 0	4	47 8 0	...	...	119	295 0 0	33	...	640	8,385 0 0	
273	5,822 8 0	160	755 0 0	67	440 0 0	...	...	...	...	41	5 2 0	202	...	541	7,022 10 0	
10	170 0 0	38	497 8 0	5	25 0 0	44	216 0 0	27	135 0 0	...	...	88	...	124	1,043 8 0	
34	525 0 0	52	660 0 0	2	10 0 0	43	215 0 0	36	180 0 0	...	...	158	23 14 0	167	1,613 14 0	
2	...	8	16 0 0	...	...	...	...	2	3 0 0	1	...	72	...	13	19 0 0	
2	...	5	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	3 0 0	...	...	61	...	8	13 0 0	
1,689	40,279 12 0	3,047	25,024 8 0	1,100	4,019 8 0	4,243	14,030 4 0	1,215	2,622 8 0	3,589	2,351 4 0	212,776	11,663 2 0	14,886	99,990 14 0	
1,380	32,996 4 0	2,950	22,914 8 0	1,208	4,122 9 0	5,043	19,118 4 0	941	1,995 8 0	6,947	3,043 6 0	131,927	7,663 5 6	18,474	91,998 12 0	

C

		Rs. A. P.	
130 Cheetahs	... ...	2,091 8 0	1880
620 Leopards	... ...	8,893 8 0	1880
560 Leopards	... ...	8,449 8 0	1879
84 Cheetahs	... ...	1,421 0 0	1879

F 899 sheep and goats killed by wild animals.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th OCTOBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been no rain during the week in the Punjab, and scarcely any in the Rajputana and Central India States; but the weather is seasonable, and agricultural prospects are generally satisfactory. In the Central Provinces also there has been little or no rain (except in one district). *Kharif* crops are being harvested and *rabi* sowings are in progress. In the Bombay Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, on the other hand, general and beneficial showers have again fallen, thus maintaining the improvement previously reported in the agricultural prospects of this tract. In the Nizam's Territories and in the Mysore State also there has again been a fair rainfall, and prospects are favourably reported on. In Berar the harvest is fair and *rabi* sowings have commenced. In Coorg the *ragi* crop has been reaped, the picking of cardamoms has begun, and coffee is ripening. In the Madras Presidency rainfall is reported from all districts, harvest operations are in progress, and standing crops are on the whole in good condition. In Bengal the rainfall during the week has done much good. In the eastern districts, however, it has been comparatively slight, and more is wanted in parts. Cultivation for cold weather sowings is progressing. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh fair rain is again reported from the eastern districts, though more continues to be needed in parts for the late *kharif* and for the *rabi* sowings.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 12th)		
Bellary ...	1·63 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry moderate; wet and dry grains, cotton, sugarcane and oil-seeds, being sown; *ragi* harvested in two taluks, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	1·91 (average of eight stations).	Rainfall general and sufficient; water-supply abundant; standing crops thriving; white *cholum* and cotton being sown; harvest dry grains in three taluks, outturn above three-fourths.
Ganjam ...	8·08 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops, wet and dry grains, cotton and sugarcane, thriving; cattle-disease worse.
Kistna ...	·83 (average of ten stations).	Paddy being transplanted; *cholum*, chillies, and castor-oil seeds being sown; water over anicut 6·85 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	2·03 (average of eleven stations).	Water-supply improving; standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn about average; agricultural operations progressing; fever abating; cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·29 (average of six stations).	Standing crops suffering in parts from deficiency of rain; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	·50 (average of five stations).	Standing crops good, except in one taluk; agricultural operations progressing; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura ...	·20 (average of five stations).	Standing crops fair; water-supply deficient; harvest dry grains in three taluks, yield average.
Malabar ...	·98 (average of fourteen stations).	Rainfall generally insufficient; harvest nearly over; second crop cultivation progressing; fever and small-pox in parts.
Travancore ...	·48	Transplantation of paddy progressing; fever exists. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Oct. 12th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 10th, 10 feet 1 inch against 8 feet on same date last year; fever in eight talukas; damage to crops from rats in three talukas; blight in Sujawal; *kharif* crops being harvested; small-pox continues at Tatta; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 20, 40 and 36, in Dada 24, 28 and 32, in Sakro 16, 40 and 56, and in Sujawal 20, 52 and 56 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Rice crops damaged by rats in talukas Guni, Badin, Tando, and Bago; usual fever general throughout the district; cattle-disease in two talukas; wheat 21, *juari* 48, *bajri* 58, red rice 34, and white rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Kharif* crops doing well; fever to some extent; wheat 27 and *bajri* 38 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Harvest begun, prospects generally good; fever generally prevalent, but of mild character; cattle-disease in Sidhpur, Atarsumba, Vadarli, and Vadnagar talukas of the Karvi division, and also in the Dhari and Okhamandal talukas of the Amreli division; *bajri* 34¾ and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for *rabi* sowings commenced; standing crops healthy; *juari* 46 and *nagli* 50 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	Weather clear; *kharif* outturn promises well; *rabi* sowing commenced; cholera continues in mild form; wheat 28½, *bajri* 44, and *juari* 56 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ..	No rain	Average abnormal temperature *nil;* vapour in air in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly on 6th, northerly from 8th to 11th, and *nil* on both the remaining days; distant lightning on 5th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona ...	Rain general throughout district.	Average prices—*bajri* 50 and *juari* 71 lbs., in Poona *bajri* 39 and *juari* 57 lbs. per rupee; crops doing well; few cholera cases here and there.
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum at Akola, 2·77; minimum at Newasa, ·12; no rain at Nagar and Kopergaon.	*Kharif* crops in good condition; sowing of *rabi* in progress; rain wanted in Kopergaon; cholera in taluka Nagar; *juari*—maximum 120 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopergaon; *bajri* in Sheogaon 76, in Kopergaon 48 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapur ...	·74	Total rainfall 20·63; cholera nearly disappeared; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; *juari* 82 lbs. 22 tolas and *bajri* 68 lbs. 14 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	.....	Rain in Karajgi, Mundergi and Ron above 3 inches, in Mugud, Hubli, Nargund and Bankapur above 2 inches, in Dharwar, Gadag, Hangal and Kalghatgi above 1 inch, elsewhere less; cotton and other late crops being vigorously sown; standing crops much improved; no scarcity of drinking-water, except in some villages of Karajgi; severe cattle-disease in Kalghatgi; prices fallen, *juari* 84 against 62 lbs. last week.
Kanara ...	.....	No report.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather hot; fever and dysentery prevalent; crops good; *bajri* 39 and *juari* 51 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Harvesting of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* in progress; rain has improved prospects in Satara and Southern Mahratta Country; cholera continues in Ahmednagar and Satara and fever and cattle-disease in some districts; downward tendency of prices also continues.
Bengal—(Oct. 12th)		
Chittagong ...	·89	Weather warm and close, cloudy at intervals; rain wanted; prospects of crops generally good; small-pox continues among men and cattle; general health good.
Dacca ...	·17	Cutting of jute nearly completed; harvesting of *ashini*, *hari* and *khama* paddy has begun, yield average; prospects of late rice crop on the whole good; general health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·39	Prospects of late rice continue very favourable; transplanting finished and seedlings have grown big; harvesting of early rice and jute nearly completed, a fair outturn expected; public health generally good, though in certain places in Baraset and Busseerhat sub-divisions fever prevails.
Moorshedabad ...	4·37	Heavy rain just fallen and prospects consequently very good; fever seems to be somewhat abating.
Rajshahye ...	5·57	Heavy showers nearly every afternoon; late rice, sesamum, and *arhar* thriving; sowing of *kalai* continues; two cases of small-pox reported from Godagari; fever prevalent in several places.
Burdwan ...	3·25	Prospects of winter paddy good; sugarcane promising well.
Rungpore ...	3·82	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good all round; fever somewhat prevalent.
Bhágalpur ...	7·13	Heavy rain during week; prospects of crops good; general health good.
Purneah ...	8·75	Damage done in places to cold-weather crops by excessive rain; prospects of late rice improving; rivers high; Ganges has again risen; fever prevalent.
Patna ...	4·43	Prospects of crops good; fields being ploughed for sowing cold-weather crops; fever prevalent in many parts of district.
Durbhunga ...	5·26	Rice damaged by floods; prospects still fair; prices stationary; health fair.
Hazaribagh ...	1·66	Weather seasonable; all autumn crops harvested; prospects of rice crops continue good; general health good.
Cuttack ...	1·82	Prospects of crops continue good; public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Rain during week has generally done much good,—in Eastern Bengal it has been comparatively slight and more is wanted in parts; late rice generally doing well; sugarcane promising; cultivation for cold-weather sowings progressing; autumn harvest has yielded a fair average of outturn in most districts; fever, as usual at this season, prevalent in many districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 12th)	Benares 1·00; Chandauli ·31.	Crops flourishing; fever prevalent; no cattle-disease; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	Average rainfall ·50 over whole district; none in Sirathu.	More rain required for *rabi* ploughing; fever very prevalent; cattle-disease dying out; no cholera; prices—wheat $18\frac{9}{16}$, barley $27\frac{1}{8}$, gram $22\frac{1}{2}$, coarse cleaned rice $19\frac{1}{2}$, unhusked rice $37\frac{7}{8}$, *bajra* $25\frac{3}{16}$, and peas $27\frac{3}{8}$ seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ 11th)	Weather rainy	Prospects good; fever very prevalent, also some cattle-disease; prices stationary.
Jhánsi („ „)	.....	*Kharif* crops generally fair; gram being sown; in portion of district more rain is required; autumnal fever prevalent; foot-and-mouth disease continues; wheat at 24, gram 24, and *juar* 27 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Bareilly (Oct. 12th)	No rain during week	Sky cloudless; rain much needed for *rabi* sowings; fever prevalent; prices—wheat 17½, barley 26¼, *bajra* 20½, common rice 15, and gram 18¾ seers per rupee.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Weather clear, wind north-west; slight fever prevalent; cholera abating; crops good; heavy wheat exports continue; cheapest white wheat 19, barley 31, gram 22¼, *juar* 26, and *arhar* 28 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Weather fine; health tolerable; crops mostly cut; some cattle-disease.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain during week	*Rabi* operations in progress; *kharif* harvest a fair one; ordinary fever prevalent; barley 27 seers per rupee.
Partabgarh („ 11th)	Average ·6 throughout district.	Rainfall has done good, but more is required; *rabi* sowings of peas and gram in progress; field labour hindered by prevalent fever, not however of a fatal type; prices show a slight rise.
Sitapur („ 12th)	·10 at tahsil Misrik only.	Rain wanted; fever prevalent.
Fyzabad („ „)	1·50 at Sadr; less at tahsils, but general throughout district.	Gram and peas being sown; fever very prevalent but abating.
Aligarh („ „)	No rain	Weather fine, wind west; crops flourishing; *rabi* sowings commenced; autumnal fever very prevalent; wheat 20, barley 26, *bijhar* 24, and gram 21 seers per rupee.
Farukhabad („ „)	No rain	Rain much needed for *rabi* cultivation and would benefit *kharif*; mild fever still prevalent; prices stationary; wheat 17 $\frac{32}{32}$, barley 24 $\frac{18}{32}$, gram 18 $\frac{14}{32}$, and *bajra* 25 $\frac{6}{32}$ seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli („ 11th)	Rae Bareli ·20; Digbijaiganj ·20; Salon ·11; only about 90 villages got this rain.	Transplanted rice, *juar*, *mash*, and *mothi* suffering considerably and *rabi* sowings impeded; general rain seriously wanted; fever general but not fatal, except in part of tahsil Dalman; prices rising; wheat 19, barley 24½, *sawan* 28½, *dhan* 34, and *kodon* 43 seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ 12th)	No rain	Fever still very prevalent; rain much wanted for rice crops and for *rabi* sowings; prices have slightly risen; wheat 20 and barley 27 $\frac{8}{16}$ seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ „)	Shiurajpur ·80; Cawnpore ·20.	Sowings of barley and gram commenced; rain wanted; fever continues; prices slightly risen; wheat 19, barley 26, *bajra* 26, and *juar* 29 seers per rupee.
Saharanpur („ „)	No rain	Season fever still prevalent; *kharif* being cut; *rabi* sowings going on; wheat 20, gram 22$\frac{1}{6}$, barley 32½, rice 12, *juar* 28⅓, *bajra* 27, *urd* 24⅓, *makki* 30½, and *bijhar* 29½ seers per rupee.
Agra („ „)	No rain	Early *kharif* harvest in progress, later *kharif* suffering from dry winds; fever prevalent; prices—wheat 19¾, gram 22, barley 24, *bajra* 20, and *makki* 28 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Fair rain in the eastern districts, but none elsewhere; more rain needed both for late *kharif* and for *rabi* sowings; prices rising slightly; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun, Gorakhpur, and Jhânsi.
Punjab—(Oct. 11th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Fever continues; *kharif* crops being cut; prices falling.
Hissar ...	.....	Weather seasonable; want of rain for late *kharif* much felt; early crops ripening; prices fluctuating; fever prevailing.
Umballa ...	No rain	*Kharif* crops are being harvested, yield expected to be above average, especially cotton and sugarcane; gram sowing commenced; cholera still in the district.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Crops promising; rates steady; fever prevalent; cattle-disease in some villages.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Prices stationary; cholera and fever abating.
Lahore ...	No rain	Cholera disappeared from city and station; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	State of crops good; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Siálkot ...	.....	Prospects good; fever prevalent; cholera ceased.
Ráwalpindi ...	No rain	Crops drying up in Attock, elsewhere estimated outturn average; cholera in Rawalpindi city; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Harvest prospects good; prices have a downward tendency.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Crops good; preparations for *rabi* sowing commenced; prices stationary; health fair.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health and prospects good; prices have a downward tendency.
		General Remarks.—No rain in the province during the week; agricultural prospects generally good; rain wanted in Hissar and Attock (Rawalpindi district); cholera nearly disappeared; fever prevalent in some districts; prices generally steady, but have a downward tendency.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Oct. 12th)	.....	Weather clear and cool; sowing of *rabi* progressing; cholera still exists, but is diminishing; prices slightly falling.
Jubbulpore („ „)	.....	Weather clear and cool; more rain wanted; *kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowings commenced in places; wheat 21 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 11th)		Mornings and evenings pleasant, days close and warm; *kharif* harvest in progress; *rabi* sowings commenced; fever prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Seoni (Oct. 12th)	.....	Weather cool; rice being harvested; preparation of *rabi* land progressing; fever and cattle-disease continue.
Hoshangabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; *rabi* sowings commenced; cholera reported; wheat 17½ seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 8th)	·93	Days warm, nights cool; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; cattle-disease decreasing; prices falling; rice 44 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 6th)	2·49	Prospects of rice good; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever prevalent; cattle-disease continues; rice 48 seers per rupee.
Nimar („ 12th)	·15	Weather clear and warm; preparations for *rabi* sowings in progress; no epidemic; *jwar* 45 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather generally cool and pleasant; *kharif* crops being cut; *rabi* sowings in progress; cholera abating; fever very prevalent; prices easy.
British Burma— (Oct. 8th)		
Akyab ...	·62	Total rainfall 184·36; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop prospects favourable.
Rangoon ...	·76	Total rainfall 97·07; public health good; crops progressing favourably.
Bassein ...	2·07	Total rainfall 104·14; public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township; agricultural prospects good.
Prome ...	·26	Total rainfall 37·28; public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2·64	Total rainfall 191·99; public health good; crop prospects fair.
Toungoo ...	1·05	Total rainfall 78·36; public health good; agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Public health everywhere good; no cholera or small-pox reported; very slight cattle-disease in Akyab and Bassein districts only; satisfactory reports about crops received from every district; slight rainfall continues.
Assam—(Oct 11th)		
Gauháti ...	1·09	Cholera in North Gauhati abating; inundation water subsiding.
Sylhet ...	2·36	Prospects of crops and state of public health good.
Cachar ...	2·59	Weather hot and sultry first five days, wet last two days; reaping of *aus* and *murali* crops finished; 4 deaths from cattle-disease reported from Lakhimpur; health good; common rice 20 seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	6·96	Weather rainy; prospects of *sali dhan* good; cattle-disease abating; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct. 5th)		
Bangalore ...	·13	Heavy showers fell in the district in the beginning of the week; the break in the weather which was needed greatly benefited standing crops; prospects very favourable; prices fallen.
Mysore ...	·58	*Ragi* being harvested, prospects fair, but rain still wanted; prices steady.
Mercara ...	1·75	*Ragi* crop reaped, average outturn; rain wanted for rice; picking cardamoms begun; coffee ripening, leaf-disease has appeared in places; small-pox in Naujrajpatna taluk.
		General Remarks.—In the Mysore State generally prospects good; light showers throughout and a good fall in Chitaldroog, where prospects are much improved; Maidan taluks of Kadur also improved, but Shimoga still very short of rain; prices rising a little in the interior; health good.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Oct. 12th)		
Amraoti ...	·27	Crops in good condition; *rabi* sowings commenced; prices—wheat 18 and *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	1·13	Prospects of harvest very favourable.
Hyderabad ...	1·42	Total rainfall 21·86; crops much benefited, but more rain wanted for *rabi* crops; fever prevalent in places, also cattle-disease; prices—wheat 15½ seers, coarse rice 10¼ seers, white *juari* 24½ seers, and *tur* 28¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Oct. 12th)		
Indore ...	.....	Nights are much cooler; excepting the fever usual at this season, health is good; agricultural prospects continue favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Prospects good; weather cool; fever continues.
Sutna ...	.....	Prospects good; fever prevalent.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Two more fatal cases of cholera; since 4th instant no more cases reported.
Goona ...	.....	Crops promising; health fair; wheat 27 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	0·06	Weather fair; prospects and health good.
Agar ...	No rain	A few cases of cholera in the Ringnode estate; prospects good.
Nowgong ...	0·03	Health fair; agricultural prospects favourable.
Manpur ...	0·70	*Makka* crops yielded 2 to 4 annas per rupee; *juari* and other crops good; fever prevalent; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 12th)	.....	Cool and pleasant, windy ; cold season has set in.
Sirohi („ 9th)	.....	Tanks and wells full ; health and prospects good ; weather cool.
Marwar („ 7th)	.....	Tanks and wells full ; fever still prevails ; crops excellent ; weather cloudy, with frequent sprinkling of rain ; unseasonably warm ; prices rising.
Meywar („ „)	·08	Tanks and wells full ; health good ; crops fair.
Harowti („ 8th)	.....	*Juar* crop ripening, *makka* harvested ; rain required in parts for *rabi* ; prices steady ; fever general.
Jhallawar („ 5th)	.....	Weather cloudy ; health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 12th)	.....	Indian-corn being cut ; prospects excellent ; health fair.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Crops being gathered ; full average expected ; fever abating.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	Report not received.
Ulwar (Oct. 11th)	.....	*Bajra*, cotton, and *makka* being harvested ; fever continues ; strong dry west winds, unfavourable to crops ; *rabi* sowings continue.
Nepal—(Oct. 6th)		
Katmandu ...	.....	Report not received.

No. $\frac{1}{11\text{-}21}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Exhibitions),—under date Simla, the 4th October 1881.

READ the following extract from the *Victoria Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, dated the 4th July 1881 :—

Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880—Awards.

THE following awards, made by the Commissioners of the Melbourne International Exhibition in pursuance of the recommendations of the jurors, are published for general information.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE;
Melbourne, June 27th, 1881.

CHARLES BERRY,
Chief Secretary.

INDIA.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Place.	Exhibit.	Award. — Medal.
		Jury Section 1.		
1st	Walker, Major-General J.T., R.E., F.R.S., Surveyor-General.	Calcutta ...	Engraved and lithographed maps ...	*
,,	Walker, Major-General J.T., R.E., F.R.S., Surveyor-General.	,, ...	Photo-zincographic reproduction of maps	†
,,	Mahomed Hussein ..	Delhi ...	Painting on ivory	Gold.
3rd	Rajah Sourendro Mohun Tagore	Calcutta ...	Miscellaneous paintings	
4th	Cursetjee and Sons	Ahmednugger ..	Painting on ivory	
		Jury Section 2.		
3rd	Kutub Din and Shaif Din ...	Sialkot, Punjab ...	Koftgari, or damasceoned work	
,,	Atta Bassi Golam Hossein ...	Hushiarpur, Punjab ...	Inlaid table	
4th	Lalla Nathu Ram	Agra ...	Repoussé	
5th	Lala Seva Ram	,, ...	,,	
		Jury Section 3.		
1st	Walker, Major-General J.T., R.E., F.R.S., Surveyor-General.	Calcutta ...	Maps	
		Jury Section 5.		
1st	Bourne and Shepherd ...	Calcutta ...	Landscape and building photography ...	Bronze.
,,	Phillips, R.	Darjeeling	,, ,, ...	,,
		Jury Section 6.		
H. M.	Rajah Sourendro Mohun Tagore	Calcutta ..	Collection of Indian musical instruments	
		Jury Section 9.		
1st	Government of Punjab School of Design.	Lahore ...	Show cabinet of carved deodar ...	*
,,	Deschamps and Co. ...	Madras ...	Carved sandalwood and rosewood cabinet	Silver.
,,	Agra Gaol	Agra ...	Cotton carpets	†
,,	Bhaugulpore Gaol	Bhaugulpore, Bengal ...	,, ...	†
,,	Tanna Gaol	Tanna, Bombay .	,, ...	†
,,	Bareilly Gaol	Bareilly, North-Western Provinces.	,, ...	†
,,	Aligarh Gaol	North-Western Provinces	,, ...	†
,,	Bengal Government ...	Bengal ..	Mats and matting	†
,,	Bombay Committee	Bombay ...	Show case	†
,,	Madras Gaol	Madras ..	Cotton carpets	†
,,	Lahore Gaol	Lahore ..	Woollen ,, ...	†
,,	Agra Gaol	Agra	,, ,, ...	†
2nd	Allahabad Gaol	Allahabad, North-Western Provinces.	,, ,,	
,,	Jaffer, Sulliman, and Co. ...	Bombay ...	Four Persian carpets	
,,	Lala Beni Persad	Mirzapur, North-Western Provinces	Rugs	
,,	Jaffer, Sulliman, and Co. ..	Bombay ...	Chairs, couches, tables, &c.	
,,	Bhaugulpore Gaol . .	Bhaugulpore, Bengal ...	Woollen carpets	
,,	Superintendent, Tanna Gaol .	Bombay ..	,, ,, and window hangings	
,,	Superintendent, Midnapore Gaol	Bengal .	Mats and matting	
,,	Superintendent, Hazaribagh Gaol	,, ...	,,	
3rd	Hurry Row . ..	Madras ..	Floor mats and matting	
,,	Davi Sahai	Amritsar, Punjab .	Pair of carpets	
,,	Mirzapur Gaol	North-Western Provinces	Woollen carpets	
,,	Din Mohamed	Punjab ..	Carpets	
,,	Agra Gaol	Agra, North-Western Provinces.	Floor mats and matting	
,,	Bareilly Gaol	Bareilly, North-Western Provinces.	,, ,,	
4th	Jhansi Gaol	North-Western Provinces	Woollen carpets	
,,	Salig Ram	Punjab ...	Carpets	
,,	Watson and Co.	Bombay ...	Carved and blackwood furniture	
5th	Goslett and Co.	Meerut ..	Twelve Bareilly chairs	
,,	Madras Government ...	Madras ...	Floor mats and matting	
,,	Hyderabad Gaol . .	Hyderabad, Madras ...	,, ,,	
H.M.	Yerroda Central Gaol ...	Bombay ...	Carpets	
,,	Basti Gaol	North-Western Provinces	,,	

* Certificate equal to bronze. † Certificate equal to silver.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Place.	Exhibit.	Award. — Medal.
		Jury Section 10.		
H.M.	Bengal Sub-Committee ...	Bengal ...	Pottery	‡
		Jury Section 11.		
1st	Nanda Jethi Sonar ...	Bengal	Goldsmith and silversmith's work ...	Silver.
,,	Saunders, J., and Co. ...	Benares, North-Western Provinces.	,, ,, ..	,,
,,	Nina Ahmed Apkar ...	Trichinopoly ...	,, ,, ...	,,
,,	Jaffer, Sulliman, and Co. ...	Bombay ...	,, ,, ...	,,
2nd	Brindaban Sonar ...	Bengal ...	,, ,,	
,,	Kapil Sonar ...	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Lala Sooblag Chand ...	Punjab ...	,, ,,	
,,	Kalka Dás ...	Lucknow ..	,, ,,	
,,	Sanwal Dás ...	,, ...	,, ,,	
H. M.	Mal Vasna ...	Punjab ...	Mooltan enamels	Sp. Cert.
,,	Watson and Co. ..	Bombay ...	Goldsmith and silversmith's work ..	,,
,,	Giridhar Lall ...	Calcutta ...	,, ,, ...	,,
,,	The Sub-Committee ...	Bengal ...	,, ,, ...	,,
		Jury Section 12.		
H.M.	The Greaves Cotton Co. ...	Broach, Bombay ...	Building stones	
		Jury Sections 13 *and* 22.		
1st	Botanic Gardens ...	Calcutta ...	Cinchona barks	*
,,	Government of Madras ...	Madras ...	Cinchona bark, jalap, &c.	*
,,	Locke, H. H. ..	Bengal ...	Indigo, &c.	Bronze.
,,	Khettermohun, Bysack, & Sons	,, ..	Castor oil	,,
2nd	Rae Kanny Lall Dey Bahadoor	,, ...	Collection of Indian drugs	
,,	Rae Kanny Lall Dey Bahadoor	,, ...	Medicinal oils	
,,	Croydale and Co. ...	Madras ...	Indigo ..	
H. M.	Bombay Ex-Committee ...	Bombay ...	Myrabolans	
,,	Government of Madras ...	Madras ...	Dyeing substances	
,,	N. W. P. Government ...	North Western Provinces	Myrabolans	
,,	Department of Agriculture ...	,, ,, ...	Dyeing and other vegetable substances	
		Jury Section 14.		
1st	Bengal Sub-Committee ...	Moorshedabad ...	Ivory carvings	†
,,	Saunders, James, & Co. ...	Benares ...	Brass ware	Bronze.
,,	Kulub Din ...	Lahore ...	Metal ware	,,
,,	Postomjee Merwanjee ...	Bombay ...	Woodwork—carved and inlaid ...	,,
,,	Clinna, G. Veermanna ..	Vizagapatam, Madras ...	,, ,, ...	,,
,,	Elgin Mills Co.	Cawnpore ...	Camp furniture	Silver.
,,	Muir Mills Co.	,, ...	,,	,,
2nd	Shaif Din	Sialkote ...	Metal ware	
,,	Bengal Sub-Committee ...	Bengal ...	,,	
,,	Mir Imdad Ali, C.S.I. ...	Moradabad ...	,,	
,,	Lala Nathu Ram	Agra ..	Stonework—inlaid, &c.	
,,	Government, North-Western Provinces.	Mainpuri ...	Woodwork—carved and inlaid	
,,	Jamsetjee Shapoorjee ...	Bombay ...	,, ,,	
,,	Ata Ghulam Hussran ...	Hushiarpur ...	,, ,,	
,,	Punjab Government ...	Cashmere ...	Papier-maché work	
,,	Government of Madras ..	Madras ...	Fancy straw work	
,,	Friend-in-Need Society ..	,, ...	,,	
,,	Jadunath Pal	Bengal, Kishnaghur ...	Figure modelling	
,,	Davi, Sahai, and Chamba Mal..	Amritsar ..	Ivory carvings	
3rd	Kedarnath Khettri	Calcutta ...	Metal ware	
,,	Government, N. W. Provinces ..	Lucknow ...	,,	
,,	Government, N. W. Provinces...	Magina ...	Woodwork—carved and inlaid	
,,	Jaffer, Sulliman, and Co. ..	Bombay ...	,, ,,	
,,	Kanhaya Lal	Hushiarpur ...	,, ,,	
,,	Lala Seva Ram	Agra ...	Stone work—inlaid	
,,	Bombay Government ...	Bombay ...	Fancy straw work	
,,	Gopal Chundra Pal	Calcutta ...	Figure modelling	
,,	Government, N. W. Provinces...	Lucknow ..	,,	
4th	Leushner, A. M. .. .	Agra ...	Inlaid stonework	
,,	Government, N. W. Provinces ...	Banda ...	,,	
,,	Government, N. W. Provinces ...	Nagpur ...	,,	
,,	Punjab Government ...	Lahore ...	Lacquered ware	
,,	Bengal Government ...	Minghyo ...	Fancy straw work	
,,	Bombay Exhibition Comrs. ..	Poona ...	Figure modelling	
,,	Malilal Pal ...	Bengal ...	,,	
,,	Government, N. W. Provinces ...	Lucknow ...	Models of fruits and vegetables	
,,	Bombay Government ...	Bombay ...	Toys	
		Jury Section 15.		
1st	Government of Madras ..	Madras ...	Native costumes	
2nd	Browning, Colin, Esq., M.A., Director-General of Education, Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	,,	
3rd	New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co.	Bombay ...	Cotton yarns	
4th	Morarjee Goculdas	,, ..	Unbleached calico	
,,	New Great Eastern Co. ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Empress Mills	Central Provinces ...	,,	
,,	Government of India .	Berar ...	,,	
,,	New Colaba Spinning and Weaving Co.	Bombay ...	Cotton yarns	
,,	Midnapore Gaol	Midnapore ..	,, curtains	
5th	Elgin Mills	North-Western Provinces	Unbleached calico	

* Certificate equal to bronze. † Certificate equal to silver. ‡ Highly commended.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Place.	Exhibit.	Award. — Medal.
		Jury Section 16.		
1st	Badri Das	Bengal ...	Woollen shawls	Silver.
,,	Kumad Chandra Das ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
2nd	Badri Das	Calcutta ...	Worsted and woollen fabrics	
,,	Hazari Mal and Ramchand ...	Bengal ...	Woollen shawls	
3rd	Hazari Mal and Ramchand ...	Calcutta ...	Worsted and woollen fabrics	
,,	Salig Ram	Punjab, Amritsar ...	,, ,,	
4th	Davi Sahi Ochumba Mal ...	,, ,, ...	Woollen shawls	
		Jury Section 17.		
1st	Bahar Shan and Sadarm Sha ...	Bengal ...	Lace, net, embroidery and trimmings ..	Bronze
,,	Gopi Nath	Lucknow ...	,, ,, ...	,,
,,	Gopal Chandra Pal	Bengal ..	,, ,, ...	,,
,,	Kipling, J. L., Curator of Lahore Museum, Government of the Punjab	Delhi ...	,, ,, ...	*
,,	Hazari Mal and Ramchand ...	Bengal ...	Embroidery on dressing-gowns, shawls, &c.	,,
,,	Manick Chand	Delhi ...	Gold embroidery ...	,,
,,	Mooti Ram	,, ...	,, ...	,,
2nd	Badri Das	Calcutta ...	Embroidery and trimming	
,,	Kumad Chandra Das ...	Bengal ...	Lace, net, embroidery and trimmings	
,,	Bidie, Surgeon-Major, Madras Government, for manufactures.	Madras ...	,, embroidery	
,,	Locke, H. H., Esq., for Bengal Sub-Committe	Bengal ...	Chikan ,,	
3rd	Gopal Chandra Pal	Calcutta ...	Lace, net, and embroidery	
,,	Kishori Lal (Kishori) ...	Lucknow ...	,, ,,	
,,	Patton, William	Hyderabad ...	,, ,,	
,,	Sheik Golab	Calcutta ...	Embroidery on dressing-gowns, shawls, &c.	
,,	Wali Mahomed	Lahore ...	Gold embroidery	
5th	Kipling, J. L., Curator of Museum, Lahore, for Punjab Government.	Punjab ...	Silk ,,	
		Jury Section 19.		
1st	Government of India, *per* J. S. Gamble, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Bengal	Calcutta ...	Specimen of Indian woods	†
2nd	Baden-Powell, B. H. ...	Punjab ...	,, Punjab woods	
4th	The Greaves Cotton Co. ...	Bombay, Broach ...	Samples of woods	
		Jury Section 20.		
1st	Bidie, Surgeon-Major G., M.B., for Madras Government.	Madras ..	Flax, hemp, &c.	†
,,	Bagram and Co., Malparah Steam Oil Works.	Calcutta ...	Oils	Silver.
,,	Government, North Western Provinces.	Lucknow ...	,, ...	†
,,	Bidie, Surgeon-Major G., M.B., for Madras Government.	Madras ...	,, ...	†
,,	Breul and Co.	Bengal ...	Cotton	Silver.
2nd	Bidie, Surgeon-Major G., M.B., for Madras Government.	Madras ...	Leaf tobaccos	
,,	Begg, Dunlop, and Co. ..	Calcutta ...	,,	
,,	Central Committee of India .	,, ...	Cigars	
,,	Bidie, Surgeon-Major G., M.B., for Madras Government.	Madras ...	,,	
,,	Baxter, C. H.	,, ...	,,	
,,	Wilson, Mackenzie, and Co. ..	Calcutta ...	,,	
,,	Ahmuty, Messrs., and Co. ...	,, ...	Flax, hemp, &c.	
,,	Browning, C.	Nagpur ...	,, ,,	
,,	Bengal Sub-Committee ...	Bengal ...	,, ,,	
,,	Hazaribagh Gaol	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Chittagong Gaol	,, ...	,, ,,	
3rd	Roberts and Co.	Madras, Coconada ...	Leaf tobaccos	
,,	Begg, Sutherland, and Co. ...	Calcutta ...	,,	
,,	Begg, Sutherland, and Co. ...	Tirhoot, Poosah ...	Cigars	
,,	Roberts and Co.	Madras ...	,,	
,,	Neelamagum, Pillay, and Co. ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Eaton, C. W., and Co. ...	,, ...	,,	
4th	Bombay Exhibition Committee	Bombay ...	Cotton	
5th	The Greaves Cotton Co. ...	,, Broach ...	,,	
		Jury Section 28.		
3rd	Browning, Colin, Esq., M.A. Curator.	Nagpur Museum ...	Minerals	
		Jury Section 30.		
3rd	Ahmuty and Co.	Bengal ...	Coir rope	
,,	Clive Jute Mills	,, ...	Gunny bags, sacks and woolpacks	
,,	Barnagore Jute Co. ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,,	
,,	Alipore Gaol	,, ...	,, ,, ,,	
4th	Howrah Mills Co.	,, ...	,, ,, ,,	
,,	Kamarhatty Co.	,, ...	,, ,, ,,	
,,	Ganges Manufacturing Co. ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,,	
		Jury Section 31.		
1st	Balasum Tea Co. (Limited) ...	Darjeeling ...	Orange and flowery pekoes	Silver.
,,	Singbulli and Murmah Tea Co. (Limited).	,, ...	,, ,, ...	,,
,,	Singbulli and Murmah Tea Co. (Limited).	,, ...	,, ,, ...	,,
			,, ,, ...	,,

* Certificate equal to bronze.

† Certificate equal to silver.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Place.	Exhibit.	Award. — Medal.
		Jury Section 31—continued.		
1st	Amgoorie Tea Estate ...	Assam ...	Orange and flowery pekoes	Silver.
,,	Luckwah Estate	,, ..	,, ,, ...	,,
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ...	,, ...	,, ,, ...	,,
,,	Munjah Tea Estate... ...	Darjeeling ..	,, ,, ...	,,
,,	Brooklands Estate	Neilgherry Hills ...	,, ,, ...	,,
,,	Amgoorie Tea Estate ...	Assam ...	,, ,, (green tea) ...	,,
,,	Glendale Estate	Neilgherry Hills ...	,, ,, ...	,,
,,	Luckwah Estate	Assam ...	,, ,, ...	,,
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ...	,, ...	,, ,, ...	,,
,,	Lushkerpore Tea Estate ...	South Sylhet ...	Pekoes	,,
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ..	Assam ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ...	Darjeeling ..	,, ...	,,
,,	Bamgaon Tea Estate ...	Assam ..	,, ...	,,
,,	Singbulli and Murmah Tea Co.	Darjeeling ...	Pekoes souchong	,,
,,	Jorehaut Tea Co.	Assam ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Geille Tea Co.	Darjeeling	,, ...	,,
,,	Panitollah Tea Estate ...	Assam ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Singbulli and Murmah Tea Co.	(Murmah division) Darjeeling.	,, ...	,,
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ...	Darjeeling	,, ...	,,
,,	Lulleocherra Tea Estate ...	Sylhet ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Singbulli and Murmah Tea Co.	(Singbulli division) Darjeeling.	Broken pekoes	,,
,,	Singbulli and Murmah Tea Co.	,, ,,	,, ...	,,
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ...	Darjeeling	,, ...	,,
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ...	Assam ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Brooklands Tea Estate ...	Neilgherry Hills ..	Hyson and young hyson	,,
,,	Kousanie Tea Co.	Kumaon	Mixed teas	,,
,,	Bhuttoo Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Singbulli and Murmah Tea Co.	Darjeeling	Teas	,,
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ...	Assam, Cachar, and Darjeeling.	,, ...	,,
,,	Shaw, Finlayson and Co., Panitollah Tea Estate, Lushkerpore Estate.	Assam and South Sylhet	,, ...	,,
,,	Wilson, Mackenzie, and Co. ..	Calcutta	Jams and jellies	,,
,,	Vencatachelum, P.	Madras	,, ...	,,
,,	Nujeeb Khan	Calcutta	Chutneys	Bronze.
,,	Great Eastern Hotel and General Purveying Co.	,, ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Curseetjee and Sons ...	Ahmednugger	,, ...	,,
,,	Wilson, Mackenzie, and Co. ..	Calcutta	,, ...	,,
,,	Vencatachellum, P. ..	Madras	Currie powders	,,
,,	Vencatachellum, P. ...	,, ...	Pickles	,,
,,	Wilson, Mackenzie, and Co.	Calcutta	,, ...	,,
,,	Great Eastern Hotel and General Purveying Co.	,, ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Vencatachellum, P. ...	Madras	Sauces	,,
,,	Nujeeb Khan ..	Calcutta	,, ...	,,
,,	Great Eastern Hotel and General Purveying Co.	,, ...	Currie paste	,,
,,	Ellembellary Estate .	Madras	Coffee	Silver.
,,	Hillgrove Estate	,, ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Nedimbally Estate ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Glenvans Estate	,, ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Stanes, W. H.	,, ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Cortamundra Estate ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Tilley Estate	,, ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Seaforth Estate	,, ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Inglewood Estate	,, ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Balmadies Estate	,, ...	,, ...	,,
,,	Browning, C., Esq., M.A. ...	Nagpur, C. P. ...	Patna rice	*
,,	Commissioners for India ...	Calcutta	Paddy ,, ...	†
2nd	Mountjoy Tea Estate ...	Arracan	Orange and flowery pekoes	
,,	Luckwah Tea Estate ..	Assam ...	,, ,,	
,,	Glendale Estate . ..	Nilgherry Hills ..	,, ,,	
,,	Kamptiegwallie Tea Estate ...	Assam	,, ,,	
,,	Pathecherra Tea Estate ...	Cachar ...	,, ,,	
,,	Brooklands Estate	Neilgherry Hills ..	,, ,,	
,,	Luckwah Tea Estate ..	Assam	,, ,,	
,,	Koomber Tea Estate ...	Cachar ..	,, ,,	
,,	Singbulli and Murmah Tea Co.	(Singbulli division) Darjeeling.	,, ,,	
,,	Amgoorie Tea Estate ..	Assam	,, ,,	
,,	Lines Tea Estate	Kumaon	,, ,, (green tea)	
,,	Pathecherra Tea Estate ...	Cachar	,, ,,	
,,	Amgoorie Tea Estate ...	Assam ...	,, ,, (green tea)	
,,	Scottish Assam Co. ...	,, ...	Pekoes	
,,	Jorehaut Tea Co.	,, ...	,,	
,,	Larsingah Tea Estate ...	Cachar	,,	
,,	Doolahat Tea Estate ...	Assam	,,	
,,	Singbulli and Murmah Tea Co.	Darjeeling	,,	
,,	Mahmarah Tea Estate ...	Assam	,,	
,,	Bullabarrie Tea Estate ...	Dooars	,,	
,,	Mowdie Hill Tea Estate ...	Hazaribagh ...	,,	
,,	Roopacherra Tea Estate ...	Cachar	,,	
,,	Luckwah Tea Estate ...	Assam	,,	
,,	Bamgaon Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Jorehaut Tea Co.	,, ...	,,	
,,	Bhuttoo Tea Estate ...	Kangra Valley ...	Pekoe souchong	
,,	Jorehaut Tea Co.	Assam	,,	
,,	Punkabaree Tea Estate ...	Darjeeling ...	,,	
,,	Palumpore Tea Estate ...	Kangra Valley ...	,,	

* Certificate equal to silver.

† Certificate equal to bronze.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Place.	Exhibit.	Award. — Medal.
		Jury Section 31—continued.		
2nd	Jorehaut Tea Co.	Assam	Pekoe souchong	
,,	Lydiacherra Tea Estate ...	Cachar	,,	
,,	Luckwah Tea Estate ...	Assam	,,	
,,	Koomber Tea Estate ...	Cachar	,,	
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Balasum Tea Co.	Darjeeling	,,	
,,	Tarzum Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Bullaharee Tea Estate ...	Dooars	,,	
,,	Bamgaon Tea Estate ...	Assam	,, (green tea)	
,,	Kousanie Tea Co.	Kumaon	Souchong	
,,	Kangra Valley Tea Co. ...	Kangra Valley ...	,,	
,,	Holta Tea Co.	,, ...	,,	
,,	Bhuttoo Tea Plantation ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ...	Darjeeling	,,	
,,	Balassun Tea Co.	,, ...	Broken pekoes	
,,	Lulleecherra Tea Estate ...	Sylhet	,,	
,,	Mahmarah Tea Estate ...	Assam	,,	
,,	Panitollah Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Holta Tea Co.	Kangra Valley ...	,,	
,,	Turzum Tea Estate ...	Darjeeling	,,	
,,	Mahmarah Tea Estate ...	... ...	,,	
,,	Kamptiegwallie Tea Estate ...	Assam	,,	
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ...	Darjeeling	Broken tea and fannings	
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ...	Assam	,, ,,	
,,	Doolahat Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Byjnauth Tea Plantation ...	Kangra Valley ...	Uncoloured green tea	
,,	Byjnauth Tea Plantation ...	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Kousanie Tea Co.	Kumaon	Hyson and young hyson	
,,	Nassau Tea Co.	Kangra Valley ...	,, ,,	
,,	Palumpore Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Lines Tea Co.	Kumaon	,, ,,	
,,	Lines Tea Co.	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Lines Tea Co.	,, ...	Imperial and gunpowder	
,,	Craws Tea Estate	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Lines Tea Co.	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Begg, Dunlop and Co. ...	Assam	Tea	
,,	Begg, Dunlop and Co. ...	Cachar	,,	
,,	Begg, Dunlop and Co. ...	Darjeeling	,,	
,,	Begg, Dunlop and Co. ...	Dooars	,,	
,,	Williamson, Magor and Co. ...	Munjah, Darjeeling, Terai	,,	
,,	Williamson, Magor and Co. ...	Cachar	,,	
,,	Williamson, Magor and Co. ...	Kangra Valley ...	,,	
,,	Williamson, Magor and Co. ...	Darjeeling	,,	
,,	Williamson, Magor and Co. ...	Assam	,,	
,,	Grindlay and Co., Pathecherra	Cachar	,,	
,,	Grindlay and Co., Holta Tea Co., and Kangra Valley Co.	Kangra Valley ...	,,	
,,	Mackillican, Jas., and Co., Lulleecherra.	Sylhet	,,	
,,	Lloyd and Co.	Darjeeling	,,	
,,	Newson, W., and Co. ...	Calcutta	Jams and jellies	
,,	Newson, W., and Co. ...	,, ...	Chutnies	
,,	Framjee Nowtojee	Bombay	Currie powder	
,,	Nujeeb Khan	Calcutta	Pickles	
,,	Newson, W., and Co. ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Great Eastern Hotel and General Purveying Co.	,, ...	Sauces	
,,	Newson, W., and Co. ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Veneatachellum, P. ...	Madras	Currie paste	
,,	Rosa Factory	North West Provinces ...	Refined sugar (finest white coarse crystals)	
,,	Rosa Factory	,, ...	,, (finest white)	
,,	Department of Agriculture ...	,, ...	Patna rice	
,,	Waverley Estate	Madras	Coffee	
,,	Chowdikadu Estate ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Hallaceeay Estate	,, ...	,,	
,,	Eliza Estate	,, ...	,,	
3rd	Palumpore Tea Estate ...	Kangra Valley ...	Orange and flowery pekoes	
,,	Kodanaad Estate	Neilgherry	,, ,,	
,,	Kodanaad Estate	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Kodanaad Estate	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ...	Assam	,, ,,	
,,	Glendale Estate	Neilgherry Hills ...	,, ,,	
,,	Koomber Tea Estate ...	Cachar	,, ,,	
,,	Glendale Estate	Neilgherry Hills ...	,, ,,	
,,	Lulleecherra Tea Estate ...	Cachar	,, ,,	
,,	Balasun Tea Co.	Darjeeling	,, ,,	
,,	Holta Tea Co.	Kangra Valley ...	,, ,,	
,,	Kangra Valley Tea Co. ...	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ...	Cachar	,, ,,	
,,	Kodanaad Estate	Neilgherry Hills ...	,, ,,	
,,	Marionbarrie Tea Estate ...	Darjeeling	,, ,,	
,,	Lulleechorra Tea Estate ...	Sylhet	,, ,,	
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ...	Assam	,, ,,	
,,	Amgoorie Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Phœnix Tea Co., Bundookmara	Cachar	Pekoes	
,,	Lulleecherra Tea Estate ...	Sylhet	,, (indigenous tea)	
,,	Mahmarah Tea Estate ...	Assam	,,	
,,	Dilkoosh Tea Estate ...	Cachar	,,	
,,	Koddem Tea Estate ...	... ...	,,	
,,	Seembong Tea Estate ...	Darjeeling	,,	
,,	Lulleecherra Tea Estate ...	Sylhet	,,	
,,	Panitollah Tea Estate ...	Assam	,,	
,,	Luckwah Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Bamgaon Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Mahmarah Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Kodanaad Estate	Neilgherry Hills ...	,,	
,,	Palumpore Tea Estate ...	Kangra Valley ...	,,	
,,	Jorehaut Tea Co.	Assam	,,	

Order of Merit.	Name.	Place.	Exhibit.	Award. — Medal.
		Jury Section 31—concluded.		
3rd	Marionbarrie Tea Estate ...	Darjeeling	Pekoe (indigenous tea)	
,,	Lines Tea Estate	Kumaon	,,	
,,	Kousanie Tea Co.	,, ...	,,	
,,	Cinatolliah Tea Estate ...	Assam	,,	
,,	Bullabaree Tea Estate ...	Dooars	,,	
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ..	Assam	,,	
,,	Chardwar Tea Estate ..	,, ...	,,	
,,	Jorehaut Tea Co.	,, ...	,,	
,,	Kamptiegwallie	,, ...	,,	
,,	Parry and Co.	Madras	,,	
,,	Kangra Valley Tea Co. ...	Kangra Valley ...	Pekoe souchong	
,,	Nassau Tea Co. ..	,, ...	,,	
,,	Rungagora Tea Estate ..	Assam	,,	
,,	Roopacherra Tea Estate ...	Cachar	,,	
,,	C. H. Dodgson's Estate	Kangra Valley ...	,,	
,,	Byjnauth Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Cinnatolliah Tea Estate ...	Assam	,,	
,,	Kodanaad Estate	Neilgherry Hills ...	,,	
,,	Scottish Assam Co. .	Assam	,,	
,,	Luckwah Tea Estate ..	,, ...	,,	
,,	Lushkerpore Tea Estate ..	South Sylhet ...	,,	
,,	Lulleecherra Tea Estate ...	Sylhet	,,	
,,	Chandpore Tea Estate ..	Chittagong	,,	
,,	Ramgurh Tea Estate ..	Hazaribagh ...	,,	
,,	Seembong Tea Estate ...	Darjeeling	,,	
,,	Kousanie Tea Estate ...	Kumaon	,,	
,,	Larsingarh Tea Estate ...	Cachar	,,	
,,	Longview Tea Estate ...	Darjeeling	,,	
,,	Teesta Valley Tea Co. ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Kodanaad Estate ...	Neilgherry Hills ...	,,	
,,	Marionbarrie Tea Estate	,, ...	,,	
,,	Panitollah Tea Estate ...	Assam ...	Souchong	
,,	Avenue Tea Estate ...	Neilgherry Hills ...	,,	
,,	Lines Tea Co. ..	Kumaon ..	,,	
,,	Liddordale Tea Estate ...	Neilgherry Hills ...	,,	
,,	Liddordale Tea Estate ..	,, ...	,,	
,,	Luckwah Tea Estate ..	Assam	,,	
,,	Jorehaut Tea Co. ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Jorehaut Tea Co. ..	,, ...	,,	
,,	Amgoorie Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Longview Tea Estate ...	Darjeeling	Broken Pekoes	
,,	Teesta Valley Tea Co. ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Amluckie Tea Estate ...	Assam	,,	
,,	Lydiacherra Tea Estate ...	Cachar	,,	
,,	Marionbarrie Tea Estate ...	Darjeeling	,,	
,,	Avenue Tea Estate ...	Neilgherry Hills ...	,,	
,,	Bamgaon Tea Estate ...	Assam	,,	
,,	Soom Tea Co. ..	Darjeeling	,,	
,,	Punkabaree Tea Co. ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Chandpore Tea Estate ...	Chittagong	,,	
,,	Lulleecherra Tea Estate ..	Sylhet	,,	
,,	Ellenbarrie Tea Estate .	Western Dooars ...	,,	
,,	Seembong Tea Estate .	Darjeeling	,,	
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ..	Assam	Broken tea and fannings	
,,	Turzum Tea Estate ..	Darjeeling	,, ,,	
,,	Mahmarah Tea Estate ..	Assam	,, ,,	
,,	Scottish Assam Co. ...	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Land Mortgage Bank ...	Cachar	,, ,,	
,,	Seembong Tea Estate ...	Darjeeling	,, ,,	
,,	Luckwah Tea Estate ...	Assam	,, ,,	
,,	Kamptiegwallie Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Glendale Tea Estate ...	Neilgherry	Congou	
,,	Kousanie Tea Co. ...	Kumaon	Hyson and young hyson	
,,	Lines Tea Co. ...	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Craws Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Craws Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Kousanie Tea Estate ...	Kumaon	Imperial and gunpowder	
,,	Bhutto Tea Estate ..	Kangra Valley ...	,, ,,	
,,	Kousanie Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Craws Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Craws Tea Estate ...	,, ...	,, ,,	
,,	Kousanie Tea Estate ...	Madras	Mixed teas	
,,	Sussex Estate ..	,, ...	Coffee	
,,	Goatfel Estate ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Rosa Factory .	North-Western Provinces	Refined sugars (loaf)	
,,	Great Eastern Hotel and General Purveying Co.	Calcutta	Curry powder	
,,	Newson, W., and Co. ...	,, ...	,,	
,,	Framjee Nowrojee ...	Bombay	Chutnies	
,,	Vencatachellum, P. ...	Madras	,,	
,,	Hurry Row, R. ...	Tanjore Madras ...	Paddy rice	
,,	Digue, W. F. ...	South Arcot	,,	
,,	Department of Agriculture ...	North-West Provinces ...	,,	
,,	Bengal Sub-Committee ..	Bengal	,,	
,,	Central Provinces Committee ...	Central Provinces ...	,,	
		Jury Section 35.		
2nd	Naini Tal Brewery ...	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Pale ale, bottled	
,,	Naini Tal Brewery, North Western Provinces ...	Oudh	Brown ales, bottled	
,,	Naini Tal Brewery	North-Western Provinces	Bottled porter	
,,	Murree Brewery Company ..	.....	,,	

MEDALS FOR SERVICE.

GOLD MEDALS.

His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, Governor-General of India.
Sir S. C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
E. C. Buck, Esq., H.M.B.C.S., Director, Department, Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces, India, President of the Commission.
Jas. Inglis, Esq., Acting Executive Commissioner.

SILVER MEDALS.

J. E. O'Conor, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Member and Secretary.
D. A. Sibthorp, Esq.
C. W. Hughes, Esq.

BRONZE MEDALS.

T. S. Anderson, Esq., Bengal.
J. S. Gamble, Esq., M. A., Conservator of Forests, Bengal.
G. Bidie, Esq., B. A., Madras.
H. H. Locke, Esq., Economic Museum, Calcutta.
J. Kipling, Esq., Lahore, Punjab.
Colin Browning, Esq., Director-General of Education, Central Provinces.
J. Gordon, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.
Geo. H. Barrow, Esq., Superintendent.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above extract be republished in the *Supplement to the Government Gazette* and that copies be sent to the Press Commissioner for communication to the newspapers.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to Local* Governments and Administrations for information, with the request that exhibitors may be furnished with the extracts which concern them.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	British Burma.
Bengal.	Coorg.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

No. 3250-176, dated Nagpur, 1st September 1881.

From—LINDSAY NEILL, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

WITH reference to correspondence ending with your reminder No. 116, dated 23rd ultimo, asking for a report showing how far the object for which advances made with the view of providing Baiga families with the means of settling down to regular cultivation has been successful, I am directed to report as follows.

2. In letter No. 4582-213, dated 31st October 1878, to the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, the Chief Commissioner, with reference to a small grant of Rs. 200 already made, solicited sanction to a grant from Provincial Revenues of a sum of a Rs. 2,000, to be placed in equal proportions at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of Balaghat and Mandla, for the purpose of enabling them to induce the Baigas of those districts to settle down to regular cultivation by furnishing them with the means of husbandry. Sanction was accorded in Department Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce letter No. 298, dated 2nd December 1878.

3. The Baigas in both these districts were given to *dhya* cultivation—the cultivation by the axe, *i.e.*, trees are felled and burnt on the spot during the dry-weather, and with the first burst of the monsoon the lesser millets are sown in the ashes over the clearing.

4. At the close of 1878 the position of matters was this. In regard to the Balaghat District the Chief Commissioner had expressed himself in the following terms in a letter to the Commissioner, Nagpur Division :—

> "With regard to the subject of the prevention of dhya cutting, I am to say that while convinced of the necessity of taking more energetic steps than has hitherto been done for the prevention of this practice, the Chief Commissioner is not prepared to sanction so harsh a measure as the destruction of crops which may have been raised in this way. He sees no reason for thinking that the end in view cannot be attained in other ways. It seems plain from the Deputy Commissioner's letter that no systematic attempt has yet been made to prevent dhya cutting. Indeed it seems to have hitherto been practically authorised by a tax of one rupee being imposed on each axe. The Deputy Commissioner writes 'the Baigas have noticed that the prohibition was nominal and have therefore not obeyed the law. There seems to be nothing in past experience therefore to show that a rigorous system of prevention accompanied by offers of land and grant of

bullocks and seed as proposed by you may not be sufficient to put down the practice. Such a system of prevention might consist in causing the forest patrols to visit at the season when dhya cuttings are usually made all the spots where it is most likely to be practised, and by confiscating the axes of the persons so engaged, or if necessary by arresting them and carrying them before the authorities, who might inflict such legal penalty as might seem fit. There appears to the Chief Commissioner to be no reason why the law should not be put in force against dhya cutters as well as against other transgressors. As nothing of the sort appears hitherto to have been tried, there seems to be no sufficient reason for assuming that nothing short of the destruction of the crops so grown will put a stop to the practice. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, writes in a recent letter that the Baigas inhabiting a portion of that district have recently given up dhya cutting 'owing to the pressure that has been brought to bear on them.' The Chief Commissioner has never heard that that pressure included the destruction of crops, and he therefore feels confident that other measures of repression will be found equally successful in Balaghat."

Up to that time some 19 families had been encouraged to settle down to regular cultivation by a grant of some Rs. 400 for the purchase of bullocks, seed-grain and implements of husbandry, and their example had been followed by some 20 other families.

With the Rs. 1,000 for which sanction was asked it was intended to supply other families with such means of husbandry. Attempts were to be made to induce Baigas to settle on the lands of villages already leased to farmers rather than to attempt to form pure Baiga settlements, but where necessary Government land was to be given rent-free for a term of years.

5. The position of matters in the Mandla district was similar to that described in Balaghat, and Rs. 1,000 were placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner wherewith to reclaim the Baigas from their destructive and wasteful method of livelihood, and wean them to regular cultivation.

6. In March 1879 the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division reported that some 33 families of Baigas had already taken up their abode in some of the villages held on 10 years' leases and on squatter plots, and were engaged in putting up huts for themselves, for which they had been supplied with grass, bamboos, &c., free of cost. He continued—

"The lessees of these villages have raised no objection to Baigas locating themselves on their estates, but on the contrary seem disposed to encourage their reclamation, inasmuch as they have expressed their willingness to aid them in every way by instruction as to the use of agricultural implements, and by allowing them to cultivate as much land as they can free of rent for three years.

"Until the next harvest these new settlers will not need much assistance for their support, as in most cases they will earn their livelihood as heretofore, but should any advance be needed by them for their maintenance, they will be supplied with food grain by the lessees, which will be recovered from the crops they may raise.

"As it often happens that at seed-time a difficulty exists in obtaining seed-grain caused by the refusal of malguzars and grain dealers to supply cultivators, it is proposed to lay in a stock of such grain at once, and as the sowing season approaches make the same over to the lessees, who will distribute it to the Baigas according to the quantity of land that has been broken up, and the value of the seed will be recovered by instalments extending over three years.

"The Baigas will also be allowed to select their plough cattle with the aid of the lessees, but the settling of price and payment of the same will rest with the tahsildar, the cattle being identified by a distinguishing mark as Government property, and in any case where a refund of its value by the Baigas has been decided on, a limit of five years has been fixed.

"As the villages in which the Baigas have settled themselves are all within a short distance of the Behir tahsil, the general supervision of the scheme is vested in the tahsildar, and I have instructed the tahsildar

to impress on this official that our main object is to get these people to take to agriculture, and that they are not to be unduly harassed or pressed for demands against them when they are unable, in spite of honest efforts previously made, to meet them.

"The Chief Commissioner was pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 1,000 being spent in providing the Baigas with the necessary means of cultivation, but from a statement which has been furnished me, I find that about Rs. 1,200 is wanted for this purpose, and as it will be a great point gained if our endeavours result in dhya cutting being abandoned by these people, I hope the Chief Commissioner will sanction an additional sum of Rs. 200."

7. Shortly afterwards the Commissioner further reported on the subject, and as it seemed that the experiment of settling Baigas down as regular cultivators had a fair hope of success, the Chief Commissioner on the 21st March 1879 asked the sanction of the Department Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce to a further grant of Rs. 2,500 from Provincial Revenues being spent on the experiment in Balaghat. This further grant was sanctioned on the 14th April 1879. The Commissioner of the Nagpur Division was therefore informed that the total sanctioned outlay on Baiga colonization in the Balaghat District was Rs. 3,500; that it was intended to recover the advances made by instalments extending over a series of years, but that if the amount sanctioned exceeded what could profitably be spent in advances to Baigas, expenditure should be restricted accordingly.

8. Turning now to the experiment in Mandla, I am to observe that the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division thought it best to allow one agricultural season to pass before permitting himself to form a definite opinion regarding the probable success of the scheme. In July 1880 he reported that in June 1879, a sum of some Rs. 800 had been advanced to 40 families of Baigas settled on the lands of three villages. The money had been spent on the purchase of plough-bullocks, seed-grain, agricultural implements and on payment of debts. The last item calls for some explanation. When arrangements were being made to settle these Baigas, the Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, found that they were all indebted in trifling amounts to traders, and that there would be a far greater chance of the settlement prospering if the Baigas were started free from all claims of private creditors. This was accordingly done.

In 1879 the Baigas settled being no vices got Gonds to teach them to plough, but in 1880 they had managed themselves to plough almost the whole of their lands, and intended to sow oil-seeds, besides rice and the lesser millets. The Deputy Commissioner found that they had paid regard to his instructions and had not contracted any debts. He also found them happy and contented. The Commissioner considered that the experiment as far as it had gone, had been successful, and recommended (*a*) that the Baiga settlers should pay rent at Re. 1 per plough for the first two years, and thereafter at Rs. 3 per plough till the expiration of the Mandla settlement (1888-89); (*b*) that the sums advanced should be recovered by ten equal annual instalments.

Both these recommendations were accepted and approved by the Chief Commissioner.

9. In September 1880 the Commissioner of Jubbulpore reported that the Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, had succeeded in inducing 33 other Baiga families to settle, and solicited sanction to the grant of a sum of Rs. 1,000 to provide them with the means of starting as agriculturists. A reference having been made to the Department of Home, Revenue and Agriculture, the grant was sanctioned in letter No. 481, dated 1st November 1880.

10. By an expenditure of Rs. 1,121 the first settlement was kept prosperous, and a second settlement of Baiga families was located at Silpuri. These Baigas had previously entirely supported themselves by 'bewar,' and their settlement was due to the personal exertions of the Deputy Commissioner, who during the cold season of 1880 had an interview with one of their headmen, and succeeded in inducing him to settle down with about 20 other families to regular cultivation. Thus in all 85 families of Baigas have been settled in the Mandla district by means of the grant of Rs. 2,000, the whole of which will, it is hoped, be gradually recovered. Of these 85 families, 65 are settled on the lands of Chaugaon and other neighbouring villages close to Ramnagar, while the remaining 20 have been settled at Silpuri near Bichia.

The Deputy Commissioner of Mandla visited the Baiga settlement at Chaugaon on the 4th June last, and that at Silpuri on the 29th, and the following extract shows clearly the state in which he found the settlements:—

"As regards the first, I have only to say that the settlement is in every way in a prosperous condition, and that it is quite indistinguishable from an ordinary village of this district. Indeed if the size of the houses, the area of cultivation, and the number of cattle be taken into consideration, Chaugaon must be considered above the average of the villages in this district. I satisfied myself that all the Baigas established at this place have been adequately provided with all the necessary means of agriculture and that all their requirements have been fully met. To this letter is appended a list of advances which have been made since May last for the purchase of bullocks, seed, and to relieve them from the incubus of debt which at the outset threatened to mar their efforts to become a prosperous agricultural community. The settlement at Silpuri is quite a recent one, the Baigas having collected there in the months of April and May last. They came from Kisli and Lalijhiria under the leadership of one Bap Singh, and number altogether 20 houses. Before the arrival of the Baigas there were three Gond families who carried on cultivation at Silpuri, and one of these is a man of some substance, the former malguzar of the small adjoining village of Khatola. He is at present the head of the village community.

"The presence of these Gonds will doubtless be a source of great advantage to the Baigas, as they are well versed in husbandry, and will be of great aid in assisting and directing the Baigas in their earliest efforts. The Baigas have built themselves huts after their own fashion, and they have evidently determined to make themselves comfortable. At the time of my visit they were busily engaged in preparing their fields for kodu.

"There are 27 families ready to undertake cultivation, the others for one reason or another express themselves unable or unwilling to cultivate this year on their own account. * * * * * *

"In my opinion the new settlement has been started under favourable circumstances and is likely to be successful.

"It will no doubt be necessary to exercise much tact in dealing with the first generation of settlers, as these people are impulsive, extraordinarily liable to panic and to be influenced by the wildest and most absurd rumours.

"The convincing proof of the advantages of a settled life of agriculture over the fire and axe cultivation which the comfort of settlements like those at Chaugaon and Silpuri afford, must have an effect on the wilder portion of the tribe, and I have no doubt that they will attract others. In fact I am credibly informed that there are many others willing and ready to take to settled cultivation. The season is, however, too far advanced to permit further arrangements this year.

"Should it be found practicable to induce the bulk of this tribe to settle down to cultivation, the result must be most beneficial to our forests and to the people themselves Unfortunately I understand that most of the Baigas fled into the Kawardha State as soon as it was made clear to them that they would not any longer be allowed to carry on their fire and axe cultivation.

"In the Chhattisgarh Zamindaris they are permitted perfect freedom in carrying on their destructive system of cultivation, and a considerable revenue is raised from them by the imposition of a small poll tax at so much per axe. There was therefore every inducement for them to betake themselves to forests where they are unmolested, and the census returns will in all probability show a very considerable emigration of Baigas from this district to the Chhattisgarh Zamindaris."

11. Reverting to the experiment in the Balaghat district, I am to say that the present Deputy Commissioner of that district, Major A. Bloomfield, who was there some 10 years ago and has now returned to it, has taken up the subject with much thoroughness. A copy of his report dated 10th May last on the possible reclamation of the Baigas is appended.

It would appear that there are now some 600 Baiga families in the Balaghat district. These belong to three distinct tribes, which have little or no intercourse with each other, and are called Binjwars, Narotias and Barotias. The Narotias are the most numerous, being nearly one-half of the whole, and are found in the centre of the district round about Tipagarh and Khondapar above the Odha ghât. The Binjwars are found about Mau in the north-west of the district, and the Barotias about Bhimlat in north-east. These last are somewhat less numerous than the Binjwars and are the wildest of all the Baigas, none of them having as yet taken to the plough, while the Binjwars are beyond others ready to imitate, and conform to the ways of the Hindu population which has spread up to them. As matters at present stand, 75 Baiga families have been provided by Government with land and bullocks and furnished with seed-grain at a cost of about Rs. 3,000. About 40 families have bullocks of their own and require no assistance, and there remain some 485 families for whom as yet nothing has been done.

12 The Commissioner of Division has reviewed the proposals of his Deputy Commissioner, giving his own opinion thereon and recording the results of a tour in the Balaghat district in March last, when he saw many of the Baigas. The following extract is taken from his letter* :—

* Dated 6th June 1881.

"Major Bloomfield urges that year by year more and more of these should be aided to settle down as agriculturists, and champions their claim on Government for assistance now that they are strictly prevented from carrying on the system of cultivation by axe and fire which had been their habit for untold generations. Their claim has not been denied, witness the advances which, with the Chief Commissioner's sanction, have been made, and should success attend the measures which have been taken, I doubt not that the Chief Commissioner would make an annual grant in order that the whole tribe might be gradually turned into agriculturists.

"It will be seen that Major Bloomfield is most sanguine of success, and I think that if the Deputy Commissioner gives his personal attention to the matter there is every reason to hope that success will be achieved. When I was in Balaghat last March I must have seen almost all the adult made Baigas in the district. They met me at Kharawahi and at Behir in large bodies, and I saw a good deal of others elsewhere. They were most anxious that the prohibition against 'bewar' cutting should be withdrawn, and prayed and besought me not to deprive them of their only means of livelihood, or at least to let them have one year more, and they pleaded their inability to take to regular cultivation. To forbid all 'bewar' cutting and leave the Baigas to themselves, must necessarily lead to one of two things—either the Baigas will cut 'bewar' at all risks, and the damage they can do in a single year must be seen to be believed; or they will emigrate *en masse* to enjoy in Kawardha and elsewhere the liberty they no longer possess with us. It is impossible to contemplate with satisfaction either alternative, and in my opinion it is distinctly incumbent on the Government to do what it can to train these wild subjects to another mode of life. What Major Bloomfield has to say on the *rights* of these men in the soil or to the large areas over which they have wandered, cutting 'bewar' now in one part and then in another, may be put aside as extravagant and based on an erroneous theory of property; but he is I hold quite correct in asserting that these people have a claim on the public and on the Government for assistance. In the general interest their ways of life are being interfered with, and unaided they are not able to adapt themselves to the new state of things.

"4. I think that the proposal that every year something should be spent on settling these uncivilised men is fully justified, and I quite approve of the selection Major Bloomfield has made of the places where Baigas should be located. I concur also with him in thinking that the Baigas will only be induced to settle in small tolas, and that it would be difficult to persuade them to settle down at any

great distance from the hills, which they look on as their home. Under Major Bromfield's supervision too I think there is the very best chance of the settlement of these men being successfully accomplished. He has a great liking and sympathy for them; he has known many of them for years and is acquainted with their personal histories, and it is impossible to see him among them without being struck with the confidence which they seem to have in him. All the same, I do not imagine that the task of training these children of the forest into tillers of the soil will be altogether an easy one or one rapidly accomplished, or that progress will be uninterrupted without arrest or relapse. That would indeed be too much to expect, seeing that the Deputy Commissioner will have to deal with childish natures, with men who, like all savages, have a dislike to steady labour and settled occupations, but I do not doubt that perseverance will overcome all difficulties at last, if the Chief Commissioner will only provide the means of carrying through the scheme. The most difficult thing to make is a beginning, and a fair beginning has, I think, been made.

"No doubt what has been proposed would cost money, but it may not be necessary to turn all the Baigas into cultivators with plough cattle of their own, though with the first that seems necessary. It is not unlikely that the Baigas as a body when a fair proportion of them settle down to agriculture, will turn their hands to various kinds of steady labour, and the Deputy Commissioner is even now doing his best to enlist them as laborers in our forests.

"5. It remains for me only to add a few words regarding Major Bloomfield's proposals as made in paragraphs 28—31 of his report. He is anxious to see a Christian Mission established among the Baigas, believing that the presence of a European Missionary among them would do more for their advancement than any thing else. It seems very probable that a European settling amongst these Baigas and working for their good would effect a very great deal in a comparatively short time: such a Mission as that of Mr. Löhr in Raipur would in a few years effect much, but Government could hardly move in such a matter. Nor does Major Bloomfield, as I understand him, suggest that Government should move in the matter. He is anxious individually to promote such a Mission, and he asks only to be allowed to have a pamphlet concerning the Baigas printed at the Chief Commissioner's Press, in order that he may through it make the circumstances of the Baigas known. I do not think that there would be any objection to granting that concession; whether any further countenance or assistance could be given to a Mission is another question, which it seems unnecessary to consider at present."

13. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the views of the Commissioner, *viz.*, that year by year something should be done in the way of settling down the Baigas to fixed occupations, and that the personal interest in these wild tribes taken by Major Bloomfield is a guarantee that the subject will receive full attention, and that the money which may annually be devoted to the object will be utilised to its fullest extent.

Last month the Chief Commissioner sanctioned an additional outlay of Rs. 500 in the Balaghat District which was urgently needed to provide Baigas with bullocks, implements and seed-grain. At the present moment there are in the Balaghat District some 123 Baiga families who have been aided to settle down as cultivators.

14. The Chief Commissioner submits his opinion that both in Mandla and Balaghat a fair measure of success his been achieved. The Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division is enquiring whether any further settlements of Baigas can be made in the Mandla District, and the Chief Commissioner may probably hereafter address the Government of India if further outlay is required there. At present he would ask sanction to a yearly allotment from Provincial Revenues of Rs. 2,500 for the next 4 years being made for the reclamation of Baigas in the Balaghat District, so that Major Bloomfield, the Deputy Commissioner, may set to work in a systematic and methodical way in effecting such reclama-

tion. Much, if not all, of the money will be ultimately recovered, but even were none recovered it will still be profitable expenditure if it ensures the Baigas becoming settled cultivators. The damage which one of their dhya clearings does to a forest is immense, and however well the forests might be watched surreptitious dhya clearing would occur, unless the district officer were able to offer them other means of livelihood. An annual report on the progress of the reclamation experiment would of course be submitted.

From MAJOR A. BLOOMFIELD, Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, to the Commissioner, Nagpur Division,—(No. 1288, dated 10th May 1881).

I HAVE the honour to submit as follows, regarding the Baigas of this district, with a view to further action being taken towards putting them in a satisfactory manner on a fair way to earning an honest livelihood.

2. The recent census has enabled me to ascertain the exact number of the comparatively few who still remain in this district. The following table contains in a simple form the result of the enumeration :—

Caste.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Binjwars	180	156	157	178	671
Nahars or Nahrotias	284	291	298	266	1,139
Bharotias	147	172	164	113	596
Total ...	611	619	619	557	2,406

NOTE.—There are a few mistakes in the translation in the name of tribe.

There are thus, roughly speaking, about 600 families and 2,500 individuals.

Divisions.

3. They are divided into three Ghots or tribes, *viz.* :—

(1) Binjwars,
(2) Nahrotias or Nahars, and
(3) Bharotias.

These are distinct tribes in every way; they neither intermarry nor intermix in any way, and are seldom, if ever, found living together in one village. The Binjwars appear to be slightly Hinduized, and observe sundry petty rules of caste, as if, apparently, they desire to distinguish themselves from the other two tribes, between whom and themselves there is, in physique, language, &c., but little difference. They will not eat the flesh of the ox, bison, nilgai, and many other things which are readily devoured and much appreciated by the other tribes.

e.g., rats, ant-eaters, squirrels.

4. The three tribes are not only found in separate villages, but in different parts of the district. The appended list of villages in which the Baigas were living at the time of census shows that they inhabit—

Location.

NOTE.—In the villages marked thus* they were not regular residents, but merely temporary sojourners for the time, making Tikur, &c.

(1) The Binjwars in the Paraswara and Man taluks, or, in other words, the hills and ghats overlooking the upper reaches of the Wainganga river.

(2) The Nahrotias, the central hills of the Sanka taluq, the Dhansuwa pargana, the Saletekri and Bhanpur zamindaris, and farther north towards the Mandla border. Before pressure was first brought to bear on them to stop their Bhewar, they were to be found nearly all collected in the central ranges of hills called—

Waijhari ... Dhansuwa pargana.
Khandaparh . } Sanka taluk,
Tipagarh ... }
Dukri . }

the hills of the Hatta pargana, and the hills of the Bhanpur and Saletekri zamindaris. When the Bhewar was stopped in the Khalsa, they mostly went further east into the zamindaris, and since the dhya in the zamindaris has been stopped, they have been coming slowly back into the plain villages, near and around the old haunts and hills of themselves and their forefathers. Within the last month or two, several families have emerged from the Bhanpur zamindari to settle in our most promising Baiga settlements of Karwahi* and Bhuddhutola.

* These are in fact one mauza.

(3) The Bharotias in the northern parts of the Bhanpur and Saletekri zamindaris, the hilly villages of Bhimlat, the Bhaisonghat range, and the hills of Raigarh Bichia. In these places and along the banks of the Bhanjar river, within the borders of the Mandla district. Since the stoppage of the Bhewar, most of them have gone over the border into Kanarda, where most of them would finally settle, were it not for the Begar that is exacted from them in lieu of land rent or axe rate.

Mode of living.

5. In the days of Bhewar cutting the Baigas lived comfortably on the produce of their clearings, aided to some extent by the numerous roots, fruits, &c., of the jungles in which they lived. How they have managed to live since the Bhewar was stopped is really difficult to understand. The fairly good condition in which they now are shows that they certainly have not starved. They certainly have been very hard pressed; some have borrowed grain from their neighbours and got considerably into debt, a state quite new to Baigas, and most have managed to keep body and soul together by selling minor forest produce in the bazaars, and subsisting chiefly on jungle roots, fruits and herbs, and fish from the hill streams. A few have managed to earn a little grain by assisting in trifling matters the cultivators of the neighbouring villages; and some malguzars have tried to give them work, but have found it difficult to discover anything they can put their hands to.

6. Before entering into the subject of the settlement of the Baigas, I ought perhaps to note a very marked difference in the character of the three tribes of Baigas—a difference which should be borne in mind in arranging for their settlement.

The Binjwars are the most civilised of the three tribes; several families living in the marginally noted villages of the Man valley have long been regularly settled as plough cultivators. Some of those in the villages marked† were so when I first came into the district in 1868.‡ They evidently take more readily to the plough, and have no great objection to live in the same villages as other cultivating castes.

† (1) Pondi.
(2) Gudma.
(3) Soukar.
No. 1 is the oldest settlement of the kind.

‡ *Vide* my letter of 1872 quoted further on.

The Nahrotias come next to the Binjwars. Up to 1870 the only one of them who had at all taken to the plough was Ganu, the head of the Baiga village of Goara. About that time the pressure against Bhewar cutting had begun to tell. Mutira Pujari (also a Nahrotia) of Jaldidhar took to the plough in addition to a little Bhewar cutting, which at the time he frankly told he must cut, even if I cut his throat for it. Next, in 1871,§ the Randarparhi Baigas, headed by the late Ranjar Pujari, willingly volunteered to assist me in the tracking of the celebrated elephant, and on its being killed by Mr. Naylor and me, received the Government reward of Rs. 200. With this and some encouragement, and the good land of Karwahi, they were induced to come down from the rocks of Khandarparhi and take to settled plough cultivation, forming the nucleus of the most promising of our Baiga settlements. Since then the Nahrotias have been gradually taking to the plough.

§ *Vide* my letter No. 593, dated 26th March 1872.

The Bharotias are the wildest of all. I believe that not one of them has yet taken to the plough, and all who have come to me steadily maintain that they can never bring themselves to it.

7. My predecessor in his report No. 1596, dated 14th June 1880, showed what had been done for the Baigas up to that date. It amounted to this: 44 families were provided with bullocks at a cost of Rs. 1,251-8-0, and about Rs. 500 were expended on grain, implements, and so forth. Thus it seems that about Rs. 1,830 have been expended, and 44 families have been provided with bullocks at an average cost of about Rs. 40 per family. It must not, however, be supposed that these families are permanently set up, for bullocks will die, crops fail, and wild men be improvident as well as unsuccessful in a calling entirely new to them.

Name of village.	Number of families provided with bullocks at one pair per family.	
Goara	8	Nahrotias.
Karwahi	24	Nahrotias.
Jaldidhar	6	Nahrotias.
Maldhar	4	Binjwars.
Baiganagar	2	Nahrotias.
Total ...	44	

NOTE.—I do not believe this is quite correct; enquiries are being made.

8. During the current year, Rs. 737 have been expended in the purchase of 71 bullocks, which have been distributed as shown in the appended list B. About 12 pick-axes and 13 phaoras, old and much used, belonging to District Funds, have been given, and about Rs. 200 to Rs. 350 will be expended in the purchase of seed grain to be distributed chiefly to those who have been recently supplied with bullocks. In this way the expenditure this year will amount to about Rs. 900, and 31* families of Baigas will be so far provided. Thus on the whole there will have been a total expenditure of Rs. 2,730, providing for about 75 Baiga families at an average cost of about Rs. 40.†

* Exclusive of the 12 people supplied with 1 bullock each to replace deaths among those formerly given.

† This is leaving a margin for grain, &c.

9. The figures I have given above in paragraph 2 show that altogether there are about 600 Baiga families. Of these, about 75 have been provided with bullocks at Government expense, about 40 families have cattle of their own, and about 485 families remain to be supplied. This, at Rs. 40 per family, represents a cost of about Rs. 19,400.

Including those in the Man valley.

Binjwars; Nahrotias; Bharotias.

10. It may perhaps be urged that the fruits of the present system, which has now been under trial for nearly 10 years, are so small that it does not promise much success. This I venture to submit is not the fault of the system, but of the way in which it has been managed. I have not the slightest doubt that if the system be properly and steadily followed up, it will prove a complete success, and not many years will elapse before all the Baigas, even the Bharotias, will have become settled cultivators, quite happy and contented with their lot. Even now there are not wanting signs to show that the Bharotias are watching the progress made by the Nahrotias.

11. The only question is the expense that will have to be incurred to bring about this end, and this seems a proper place in which to insert a few words in favour of the Baigas, to show that they are in all respects worthy and deserving of all that may be expended on them.

12. The damage done by the Baigas has certainly been very great, for aided by the dhya cutting Gonds they have, with a very few exceptions, at periods more or less remote closely shaven almost every hill in the district. In very rare places indeed is there a hill to be seen that has not a closely cropped appearance, with here and there a tuft of trees, or a single tree, showing what the jungle once was. New arrivals in the district, and those who are not well acquainted with the Baigas, naturally feel indignant on seeing these devastations, and vow vengeance and reprisals in the way of burning crops, summary ejections, and so forth. But they entirely forget, if indeed they are not ignorant, of the rights which these Baigas might in all justice claim. For generations untold, probably from the time when the ancient Britons were yet clothed in their original garments of skins, the ancestors of these Baigas have lived, died, and been buried on the slopes of these hills and in the fastnesses of these jungles. They have supported themselves, their families, and their aged

parents without the aid or interference of the State, or poor laws, or any thing else, thereby setting a good example to the more civilized poor of the British Isles, and other countries. They have managed their own affairs without the aid of judge, jury, police or any Government officials; until the last few years they have escaped the grasp of inexperienced Extra-Assistants, and over-officious Police subordinates.

13. Surely then these Baigas might fairly claim absolute occupancy rights of the land they have held so long, or even be considered sub-proprietors of their holdings. They have not, however, in their wild ignorance put forward any claim whatever. They have quietly bowed to whatever authority has been set up over them, and have never refused to carry out any orders that have been issued to them, although they have frequently failed to act up to them. The stopping of the Bhewar cutting was the very taking of the bread from their mouths, yet although trusting to the negligence of native subordinates, they have in places continued to cut Bhewar, they have hardly so much as grumbled; they have given no trouble at all, but have quietly and cheerfully submitted to their fate and with no State aid worth mentioning, earned a hard though honest livelihood in their own quite way. Had the Sonthals or Bhils, or the tribes on the Assam borders, been treated in this way, there would have been a very different story to tell; bloodshed and jungle fighting would have been the order of the day.

14. This being the case, I cannot doubt that you will agree with me that the Baigas are entitled to all credit and consideration at our hands. I do not advocate that they be allowed to return to their former wasteful mode of living, but (1) that by steady and continuous effort, they be induced to take to regular cultivation, and (2) that they be assisted in every possible way to add to their earnings by any other means that may be made available.

15. I do not think it would be necessary to incur a very large expendisure in any one year, but I do not feel quite confident that a steady continuous pressure coupled with unchanging kindness and an annual expenditure of about Rs. 2,000 in the direction already commenced will have the desired effect. The Baigas should in every way be encouraged to bring all their troubles direct to the head of the district, and they will soon learn to be so confident in him, that they will ever be more ready to follow his advice.

16. It can hardly be expected that for some years to come the Baigas will be able to support themselves on the produce of their ploughs alone, and I would therefore assist them in adding to their earnings—

(1) by working in the 2nd class reserved jungles, cutting timber and bamboos for floating down the rivers to the Madgi Station of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh line;

(2) by cutting and removing creepers which are now doing much damage;

(3) by bringing minor forest produce to the local markets;

(4) by reserving to them the right to fish in the small streams above the ghats, of which the fisheries now yield no revenue to Government.

Working in forests.

16 (*a*). There seems to be some difficulty in inducing the Baigas to take to working in our forests. They are not perhaps generally steady workers, but in this case it is not perhaps the work they so much object to, as the forest subordinates under whom they have to work. Under European supervision, as has been proved during the sleeper operations* in the Banjar reserve, Baigas will work very well, but they have no confidence in forest subordinates. I am trying to get over the difficulty by giving them contract work, but cannot yet report any result.

* In 1870-71.

Creeper cutting

17. The creeper cutting work I propose to do, by contract, allotting to each collection of Baigas a tract of forest in which to clear creepers from all good trees. It will be worse than useless to clear away all creepers, which now furnish to the surrounding agricultural communities a continual supply of valuable fibre.

Gathering minor forest produce.

18. I have endeavoured to encourage the Baigas not yet settled to the plough, to support themselves as much as possible by the collection of minor forest produce. Tikur, Bychandi, Chironji, and light bamboo work are the most important items in the Baiga's trade. I have prohibited the forest subordinates from levying any duty from the Baigas resorting to the markets with produce of this kind, for not only could they ill afford to pay the duty, but the trouble given to them in its collection prevented them to a considerable extent from resorting to the markets at all. The forest duty thus lost to Government, amounting generally to about 3 to 6 pies per head-load, is in the year something very trifling.

Fishing.

19. The Baigas of several villages have recently complained to me that the Dhimars of the surrounding villages have endeavoured to frighten them from fishing in the streams passing through the jungles in the neighbourhood. As these Dhimars have no rights whatever in the fisheries, which are trifling, and bring in no revenue to Government, I have given the Baigas written permission to fish, and prohibited the Dhimars from interfering with them.

(1) Karwahi.
(2) Goara.
(3) Jaldidhar.

20. It now remains to notice briefly the places I would select for the location of the Baigas, with a view to provide them with land suited for the plough. It may here be observed that my predecessor, Colonel Plowden, in his report on this subject strongly condemned the places* where the Baiga settlements have already been commenced, and recommended in lieu the lands of Chakarwa away in Bhimlat in the Upper Banjar valley. But he was not well acquainted with the Baigas and their habits, and was ignorant of the circumstances which led to the selection of these places. The great desideratum is to get the Baigas to leave the hills and settle down somewhere in the culturable valleys. Before they have tried their hands at the plough they are naturally and rightly doubtful as to their ability to support themselves by plough cultivation. They consequently cling tenaciously to the jungles and hills they have known from their childhood, and which they look to as their great reserve of all the necessaries of life. As this reserve it may be noted has been proved to be a never failing one; for during the famine year of 1868-69 when the cultivators of the plains where so starving and wretched as to require State aid, the Baigas, notwithstanding the failure of their Bhewar crops, were in as good condition and as contented as ever. They will not therefore emigrate to any spot, however distant from their jungles, where the soil may happen to be good, but prefer inferior land nearer at hand. Hence it came about that in the beginning of 1872, in consultation with Runjur Pujari of Khandapar, I selected Karwah, and Barwahi, these barren wastes, for their settlement. Karwahi, notwithstanding that a road has since been turned through it, is admitted by all to be by far the most promising of all the Baiga locations,† and now with its "tola" called Budhatola boasts of no less than 329 inhabitants, including those who at the census were temporarily absent at Kanhatola, but exclusive of the 10 households recently arrived.‡ Barwahi has by some mistake been given on a ten years' lease to a neighbouring malguzar§ instead of being reserved. Jaldidhar was selected by Mutira Pujari himself, and although not a very suitable place, has, as I expected when I agreed to it, answered its purpose in inducing several Baiga families to settle. Several who first settled in Jaldidhar have moved to Bhainswahi just outside the hills, and the Pujari himself is ready to follow so soon as land is found for him.

† To use an Americanism.

Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	
87	85	82	75	329

‡ These have agreed to settle in Sareka.

§ Of Pinkapar near Rupizar.

Goara was selected by Ganu Baiga himself, and is quite suitable, notwithstanding that the main road to Behir has since been turned through it. Baiganagar, under the Dukri hill, appears suitable; and Maldhar, away on the Western Ghats, will do for the Binjwars.

21. Having said so much about the sites already selected, I will mention a few places I would recommend to be reserved for the Baigas.

The villages of Sareka and Jutta, situated within a mile of Karwahi, were leased for 10 years to the Patel of Bhanderi, but as he has failed to come up to the terms of his agreement, the leases will not be renewed. In both these, there are large areas of good soil, well suited for the Baigas. Barwahi, which joins Karwahi to Jutta and Sareka, and is close to the jungles, should also if possible be reserved. I have arranged to locate a few families of Baigas at Kumdul, a small piece of good land lying to the south-west of the Tipagarh hill, and some of the Jaldidhar people have already come down to Bhainswahi on the opposite side. If these places shall prove insufficient for the Nahrotias, then the two Government villages of Gogatola, and Parsatola also close to Karwahi, can be made available for the purpose.

22. The Binjwar Baigas can be provided for in any of the Government villages of the Man and Paraswara Taluks, or possibly they may be induced to follow the example of some of their caste fellows, and settle with other castes in permanently settled villages.

23. I observe that it has been urged that Baigas should be induced to locate themselves with ordinary cultivators in permanently-settled villages, but I think I may safely say that great experience shows that for the present at any rate this is not practicable except with the Binjwars, nor do I think it desirable. Alone the Baigas will learn to use the plough, and mixed with others they will learn no more, except that which would be better left unlearnt.

24. The Bharotias will be found the most difficult to deal with. The stopping of their Bhewar has no doubt pressed them sorely, but I hope that now they see the only road left to them is to follow the example of the Nahrotias, they will gradually come down. They can easily be provided for in any of the waste villages of Bhimlat or Raigarh.

25. The late Tahsildar of Behir, Ramcharan Lal, rightly reported that there is great difficulty in collecting Baigas together in large communities. The Baigas when they disagree settle matters by separating. There is no particular advantage in making large collections of Baiga houses, and there will be no difficulty in settling them in small tolas scattered about the village lands. This has been done at Karwahi where there are 3 or 4 tolas, and is a common practice all over the district.

26. I will conclude by giving a brief sketch of an alternative, or it may be styled an auxiliary, scheme for settling the Baigas. I have long had it in contemplation, but have not been able to set it on foot.

27. The measures I have above proposed to be adopted by Government will doubtless go far towards establishing the Baigas as regular cultivators, but there are two points regarding which doubts arise, in my mind, namely:—

(*a*) Will the Government agree to incur this expenditure, which for the present at any rate is in amount beyond accurate estimate.

(*b*) Will the permanent improvement of the Baigas be thereby ensured.

My auxiliary scheme will, I venture to think, go a great way towards stopping any possible gaps that may be left by the Government measure.

28. My proposal is to endeavour to induce the many charitable people and institutions in the British Isles, to send out a Mission to the Baigas; for I believe that if a really good man, such as many of the Missionaries are, could be permanently located amongst them, their permanent improvement would be ensured, and not only this, but that much good would result to the country for many miles round.

29. When last on furlough, I wrote a paper on the Baigas, and sent it round to several Missionary Societies. Most seemed to have their hands very full, working up to the extent of their incomes, and pleaded want of funds, but the Free Church Mission of Scotland said they would undertake the work, if I could guarantee them about £150 a year.

30. Now I believe that the difficulty about funds can be easily overcome, for apart from any contributions that might be made from Imperial, Provincial

and District funds, the money that could be raised from private individuals at home and in this country would suffice to meet all demands. Possibly also the Aborigines Protection Society would give some help. But before the public can be expected to take any interest in the matter, it will be necessary to lay the case before them in a popular manner. This I propose to effect by writing a short paper about the Baigas, and circulating it in great numbers amongst all who will probably answer to the call. The only difficulty I have is in the printing, but if the Chief Commissioner, after approving of the draft pamphlet, would sanction this being done at his office press, I would during the ensuing rains re-write in an abbreviated and amended form the paper I drafted in England.

31. I have now only to express my regret that the statistics accompanying this report are not nearly so full as I should have wished, but not finding the materials ready, I preferred not to delay the report for them. I have taken measures to have fuller information ready for the next annual report.

No. 164, dated Simla, 28th September 1881.

From—E. C. BUCK, Esq., Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 3250-176, dated 1st September 1881, submitting a report on the progress which has been made in inducing Baiga families of the Mandla and Balaghat Districts to settle down to regular cultivation by furnishing them with the means of husbandry.

2. In reply, I am directed to express the satisfaction of the Government of India with the results so far attained and with the active efforts which Major Bloomfield, Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat, has successfully made to reclaim these hill people.

3. I am further to inform you that, subject to an annual report of progress, the Governor General in Council sanctions the yearly allotment of Rs. 2,500 from Provincial Revenues for the next four years, as requested in the 14th paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 43.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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The Powers-of-Attorney Bill, 1881.

SUPPLEMENT No. 43.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 21st October 1881.

No. 74.—The services of Major A. C. Toker, Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th instant.

SANITARY.

The 18th October 1881.

No. 241.—The services of Surgeon J. O'Neill, M.D., Officiating Medical Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Surgeon G. W. P. Dennys.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th October 1881.

No. 1388.—The services of Lieutenant C. E. W. Macdonald, of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 16th instant, for employment as Cantonment Magistrate, Dum-Dum.

The 21st October 1881.

No. 1393.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the said Act is in force in the Kolhan, in the district of Singbhoom, in the Chota Nagpore Division.

No. 1394.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are in force in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga and Manbhoom, and in pergunnah Dhulbhoom and the Kolhan, in the district of Singbhoom, to the extent to which they are at present in force in any part of Bengal not included in any scheduled district.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the operation of any enactment in force in the said portions of the Chota Nagpore Division, and not included in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Bengal Regulations and Acts of the Supreme Council.

Year and number of Enactment.				Subject.
1793,	Regulation	XXXVIII	...	Prohibition of loans by covenanted servants.
1800	"	X	...	To prevent division of landed estates.
1806	"	XI	...	Passage of troops.
1810	"	XX	...	Camp-followers, bazar, cantonments.
1822	"	XI (section 38)	...	Non-liability of Government for errors of courts.
1823	"	VII	...	Prohibitions of loans to covenanted Civil Servants.
1825	"	VI	...	Passage of troops.
"	"	XX	...	Court Martial and Military Courts of Requests.
1829	"	XVII	...	Sati.
1834	Act	II	...	Secretaries to Government.
1836	"	X	...	Indigo contracts, Lower Provinces and North-Western Provinces.
"	"	XXI	...	Creating zillahs.
"	"	XXVI	...	Governor General's camp police.
1838	"	XXV	...	Wills made between 1st February 1839 and 1st January 1866.
1839	"	XXIX	...	Dower.
"	"	XXX	...	Inheritance.
1840	"	VI	...	Bills of exchange.
1841	"	XXIV	...	Illusory appointments: Infants' property.
"	"	XXVII	...	Unclaimed dividends in Insolvents' estates.
1842	"	IX	...	Extending 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 21 (lease and release).
1843	"	V	...	Slavery.
1847	"	IX	...	Assessment of new lands, Lower Provinces.
"	"	XX	...	Copyright.
1848	"	XX	...	Enforcement of attendance of landholders.

Year and number of Enactment.				Subject.
1850	Act	XII	...	Public accountants.
"	"	XVIII	...	Protection of judicial officers.
"	"	XIX	...	Binding of apprentices.
"	"	XXI	...	Non-forfeiture of rights by loss of caste.
"	"	XXV	...	Forfeiture of deposits on land sales.
"	"	XXXIV	...	State prisoners.
"	"	XXXVII	...	Inquiries into the behaviour of public servants.
"	"	XLIV	...	Board of Revenue.
1851	"	VIII	...	Tolls on roads and bridges.
1852	"	VIII	...	Sheriff's fees.
"	"	XXX	...	Naturalization of aliens.
"	"	XXXIII	...	Enforcement of judgments.
1853	"	II	...	Public charges on landholders.
"	"	VI	...	Summary suits for arrears of rents, &c.
1854	"	XXXI	...	Real actions: Conveyance of land.
1855	"	XI	...	Mesne profits: Improvements.
"	"	XII	...	Suits for wrongs: Executors and Administrators.
"	"	XIII	...	Compensation for loss occasioned by death.
"	"	XXIII	...	Administration of mortgage estates.
"	"	XXIV	...	Penal servitude.
1856	"	IX	...	Bills of lading.
"	"	XI	...	Desertion by European soldiers.
"	"	XV	...	Marriage of Hindu widows.
1857	"	XI	...	State offences.
"	"	XIII	...	Opium.
"	"	XXV	...	Forfeitures.
1858	"	III	...	State prisoners.
"	"	XXXI	...	Alluvial land.
"	"	XXXV	...	Lunacy: Mofussil courts.
"	"	XXXVI	...	Lunatic Asylums.
"	"	XL	...	Minors.
1859	"	III	...	Cantonment Joint Magistrates.
"	"	XIII	...	Fraudulent breaches of contract by workmen.
"	"	XV	...	Patents.
1860	"	IX	...	Disputes between workmen and employers.
"	"	XXI	...	Registration of societies.
"	"	XXXIV	...	Indemnity for acts during mutiny.
"	"	XLV	...	Penal Code.
1861	"	V	...	Police.
"	"	XVI	...	Stage carriages.
1862	"	III	...	Government seal.
1863	"	XVI	...	Excise on spirits used exclusively in manufactures.
"	"	XX	...	Religious endowments.
"	"	XXIII	...	Claims to waste lands.
"	"	XXXI	...	Official Gazette.
1864	"	III	...	Foreigners.
"	"	VI	...	Whipping.
"	"	XV	...	Tolls on public roads and bridges.
1865	"	III	...	Common carriers.
"	"	X	...	Intestate and testamentary succession.
"	"	XI	...	Small Cause Courts, Mofussil.
"	"	XV	...	Parsi marriages and divorces.
"	"	XXI	...	Intestate succession, Parsis.
1866	"	V	...	Bills of exchange, Commercial law.
"	"	X	...	Trading companies.
"	"	XIV	...	Post Office.
"	"	XXI	...	Dissolution of marriages of Native converts.
"	"	XXVII	...	Conveyance of property vested in mortgagees and trustees.
"	"	XXVIII	...	Powers of mortgagees and trustees.
1867	"	VII	...	Purchasing arms, &c., from soldiers.
"	"	XVI	...	Acting Judges.
"	"	XXII	...	Serais and puraos.
"	"	XXV	...	Printing presses.
1868	"	I	...	General clauses.
"	"	XIV	...	Contagious diseases.

Year and number of Enactment.				Subject.
1868	Act	XXVI	...	Municipal lock hospitals.
1869	"	II	...	Justice of the Peace.
"	"	IV	...	Divorce.
"	"	V	...	Native Articles of War.
"	"	XV	...	Evidence of prisoners.
"	"	XX	...	Volunteers.
1870	"	VIII	...	Murder of female infants.
"	"	X	...	Acquisition of land for public purposes.
"	"	XXI	...	Wills of Hindus, &c.
"	"	XXII	...	European British subjects.
1870	"	XXIII	...	Coinage and the Mint.
"	"	XXVII	...	Amending Penal Code.
1871	"	I	...	Cattle trespass.
"	"	III	...	Paper currency.
"	"	V	...	Prisoners.
"	"	VII	...	Emigration.
"	"	XIX	...	Sessions Judges, Bengal and North-Western Provinces.
"	"	XXIII	...	Pensions.
"	"	XXVI	...	Advances for agricultural improvements.
"	"	XXVII	...	Criminal tribes and eunuchs.
1872	"	I	...	Evidence.
"	"	III	...	Marriage.
"	"	IX	...	Contract law.
"	"	X	...	Criminal procedure.
"	"	XIII	...	Patents and designs protection.
"	"	XV	...	Marriage of Christians.
"	"	XVIII	...	Amending Evidence Act.
"	"	XIX	...	Definition of coin, Penal Code.
1873	"	V	...	Savings Bank.
"	"	X	...	Judicial oaths.
"	"	XIV	...	Lunatic soldiers' property.
1874	"	II	...	Administrator General.
"	"	III	...	Married woman's property.
"	"	IV	...	Foreign recruiting.
"	"	IX	...	European vagrancy.
"	"	XI	...	Amending Code of Criminal Procedure.
1875	"	V	...	Unattested sepoys.
"	"	VIII	...	Inland customs.
"	"	IX	...	Majority.
"	"	XIII	...	Probates and letters of administration.
"	"	XVIII	...	Law reports.
1876	"	I	...	Telegraphs.
"	"	V	...	Reformatory schools.
"	"	VII	...	Extending and amending Act XXVII of 1871.
"	"	IX	...	Native coinage.
"	"	XI	...	Presidency Banks.
"	"	XVI	...	Amending Stage Carriages Act.
"	"	XIX	...	Dramatic performances.
"	"	XXI	...	Amending Land Improvement Act.
1877	"	III	...	Registration.
"	"	XI	...	Military lunatics.
"	"	XV	...	Limitation.
"	"	XVIII	...	Salt.
"	"	XIX	...	Ministerial officers.
1878	"	VI	...	Treasure trove.
"	"	VII	...	Forests.
"	"	IX	...	Native Press.
"	"	XI	...	Arms.
"	"	XVI	...	Amending Act IX of 1878.
1879	"	III	...	Destruction of records.
"	"	IV	...	Railway.
"	"	V	...	Amending Presidency Banks Act.
"	"	XI	...	Local authorities' loan.
"	"	XII	...	Amending Civil Procedure Code, Registration Act, 1877, and Limitation Act, 1877.*

* So far only as this Act amends the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Year and number of Enactment.				Subject.
1879	Act	XVIII	...	Legal practitioners.
"	"	XX	...	Glanders and farcy.
"	"	XXI	..	Extradition.
1880	"	I	...	Religious societies.
"	"	III	...	Cantonments.
"	"	VIII	...	Correcting a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.
1881	"	III	...	Indian securities.
"	"	V	...	Probate and Administration.
"	"	VI	...	District Delegates Act.
"	"	IX	...	Amending Administrator General's Act.

Acts of the Bengal Council.

1862	Act	VIII	...	Zemindari dâks.
1864	"	II	...	Regulation of jails.
"	"	IV	..	Limits of zillahs.
"	"	V	...	Canal tolls.
"	"	VII	...	Salt Act.
1865	"	V	...	Amending Act II of 1864 (Jails).
1866	"	III	...	Witnesses before Legislative Council.
1867	"	II	...	Gambling.
"	"	V	...	General Clauses Act.
1868	"	III	...	Appeals under Regulation VII of 1822.
"	"	IV	...	Assessment of new lands.
1869	"	V	...	Sessions.
"	"	VII	...	Police.
1871	"	XI	...	Census.
1873	"	I	...	Amending Salt Act, 1864.
"	"	IV	...	Registration of births and deaths.
"	"	VI	...	Embankments.
"	"	VII	...	The Labour District Emigration Act.
1875	"	V	...	Survey and demarcation of land.
1876	"	I	...	Registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces.
"	"	III	...	Irrigation.
"	"	V	...	Mofussil Municipalities.
"	"	VI	..	Agricultural disturbances.
"	"	VII	...	Registration of revenue-paying estates.
"	"	VIII	...	Partition.
1878	"	V	...	Amending Bengal Act VII of 1876.
"	"	VI	...	Latrines in first class Municipalities.
"	"	VII	...	Excise revenue.
1879	"	VIII	...	Powers of Settlement Officers.
"	"	IX	...	Court of Wards.
1880	"	II	...	Licenses.
1881	"	III	...	Court of Wards.
"	"	IV	...	Bengal Excise Act Amendment Act, 1881.

No. 1395.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the enactments mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed are in force in the district of Hazaribagh, in the Chota Nagpore Division, to the extent to which they are now in force in any part of Bengal not included in any scheduled district.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the operation of any enactment in force in the said district, and not included in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Bengal Regulations and Acts of the Supreme Council.

Year and number of Enactment.				Subject.
1793,	Regulation	I	...	Perpetual settlement.
"	"	II	...	Collection of land revenue.

Year and number of Enactment.				Subject.
1793,	Regulation	VIII	...	Rules for decennial settlement.
"	"	XI	...	Native laws of inheritance to revenue-paying land.
"	"	XIX	...	Title of land exempt from revenue.
1794	"	III	...	Arrears of revenue.
1798	"	I	...	Conditional sales of land.
1799	"	V	...	Wills and intestacies of Natives.
1800	"	VIII	...	Pergunnah register of lands.
1804	"	X	...	Punishment by Court Martial of certain State offences.
1806	"	XVII (secs. 7 and 8)	...	Mortgages and conditional sales.
1810	"	XIX	...	Maintenance of bridges.
1812	"	V	...	Collection of land revenue.
1817	"	XX	...	Various rules for the guidance of police.
1818	"	III	...	State prisoners.
1819	"	II	...	Resumption of revenue-free lands.
"	"	VI	...	Ferries.
1821	"	IV	...	Powers of Collectors and Magistrates.
1822	"	VII	...	Settlements.
1825	"	IX	..	Defaulting malguzars.
"	"	XIII	...	Settlement of resumed lakhiraj land.
"	"	XIV	...	Authority to confirm lakhiraj tenures.
1827	"	III	...	Extortion by Native officers.
"	"	V	...	Management of estates under attachment.
1828	"	IV	...	Collectors.
1833	"	IX	...	Deputy Collectors.
1837	Act	IV	...	Power to acquire land.
1839	"	XXXII	...	Interest.
1841	"	XI	...	Military Courts of Requests.
"	"	XII	...	Sales of land for revenue arrears.
"	"	XIX	...	Curators in cases of succession.
1842	"	XII	...	Military bazars.
1853	"	XIX	...	Recusant witness.
1855	"	XXVIII	...	Interest.
1856	"	XII	...	Civil Court Amins.
1859	"	IX	...	Forfeiture (sections 16, 17, 18 and 20).
1860	"	XXVII	...	Collection of debts on succession.
1861	"	IX	...	Minors.
1870	"	VII	...	Court-fees.
"	"	XX	..	Amending Court-fees Act.
1871	"	VI	...	Civil Courts, Bengal.
1879	"	I	...	Stamps.
1881	"	VII	...	Amending Bengal Cess Act.
		Acts of the Bengal Council.		
1865	Act	VIII	...	Amending the law for the sale of under-tenures.
1866	"	I	...	Amending Regulation VI of 1819 (Ferries).
1880	"	IX	...	Cess Act.
1881	"	II	...	Amending Cess Act, 1880.

No. 1396.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are in force in the district of Lohardugga, in the Chota Nagpore Division, to the extent to which they are now in force in any part of Bengal not included in any scheduled district.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the operation of any enactment in force in the said district, and not included in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Bengal Regulations and Acts of the Supreme Council.

Year and number of Enactment.				Subject.
1793,	Regulation	II	...	Collection of land revenue.
"	"	XI	...	Native laws of inheritance to revenue-paying land.

Year and number of Enactment.				Subject.
1793,	Regulation	XIX	...	Title of land exempt from revenue.
1794	"	III	...	Arrears of revenue.
1798	"	I	...	Conditional sales of lands.
1799	"	V	...	Wills and intestacies of Natives.
1800	"	VIII	...	Pergunnah register of lands.
1804	"	X	...	Punishment by Court Martial of certain State offences.
1806	"	XVII (secs. 7 and 8)	...	Mortgages and conditional sales.
1810	"	XIX	...	Maintenance of bridges.
1817	"	XX	...	Various rules for the guidance of police.
1818	"	III	...	State prisoners.
1819	"	II	...	Resumption of revenue-free land.
"	"	VI	...	Ferries.
1821	"	IV	...	Powers of Collectors and Magistrates.
1822	"	VII	...	Settlements.
1827	"	III	...	Extortion by Native officers.
"	"	V	...	Management of estates under attachment.
1828	"	IV	...	Collectors.
1833	"	IX	...	Deputy Collectors.
1837	Act	IV	...	Power to acquire land.
1839	"	XXXII	...	Interest.
1841	"	XI	...	Military Courts of Requests.
"	"	XII	...	Sales of land for revenue arrears.
"	"	XIX	...	Curators in cases of succession.
1842	"	XII	...	Military bazars.
1853	"	XIX	...	Recusant witness.
1855	"	XXVIII	...	Interest.
1856	"	XII	...	Civil Court Amins.
1859	"	IX	...	Forfeiture (sections 16, 17, 18 and 20).
1860	"	XXVII	...	Collection of debts on succession.
1861	"	IX	...	Minors.
1870	"	VII	...	Court-fees.
"	"	XX	...	Amending Court-fees Act.
1871	"	VII	...	Civil Courts, Bengal.
1879	"	I	...	Stamps.
1881	"	VII	...	Amending Bengal Cess Act.

Acts of the Bengal Council.

1862	Act	VII	...	Giving Civil Courts jurisdiction in cases under section 30, Regulation II of 1819.
1865	"	VIII	...	Amending the law for the sale of under-tenures.
1866	"	I	...	Ferries.
1880	"	IX	...	Cess Act.
1881	"	II	...	Amending Cess Act, 1880.

No. 1397.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are in force in the district of Manbhoom, in the Chota Nagpore Division, to the extent to which they are now in force in any part of Bengal not included in any scheduled district.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the operation of any enactment in force in the said district, and not included in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Bengal Regulations and Acts of the Supreme Council.

Year and number of Enactment.				Subject.
1793,	Regulation	I	...	Perpetual settlement.
"	"	II	...	Collection of land revenue.
"	"	VIII	...	Rules for decennial settlement.
"	"	XI	...	Native laws of inheritance to revenue-paying land.

Year and number of Enactment.				Subject.
1793,	Regulation	XIX	...	Title of land exempt from revenue.
1794	„	III	...	Arrears of revenue.
1798	„	I	...	Conditional sales of lands.
1799	„	V	...	Wills and intestacies of Natives.
1800	„	VIII	...	Purgunnah register of lands.
1804	„	X	...	Punishment by Court Martial of certain State offences.
1806	„	XVII (secs. 7 and 8)	...	Mortgages and conditional sales.
1810	„	XIX	...	Maintenance of bridges.
1812	„	V	...	Collection of land revenue.
1817	„	XX	...	Various rules for the guidance of police.
1818	„	III	...	State prisoners.
1819	„	II	...	Resumption of revenue-free lands.
„	„	VI	...	Ferries.
„	„	VIII	...	Patni taluks.
1821	„	IV	...	Powers of Collectors and Magistrates.
1822	„	VII	...	Settlements.
1825	„	IX	...	Defaulting malguzars.
„	„	XIII	...	Settlement of resumed lakhiraj land.
„	„	XIV	...	Authority to confirm lakhiraj tenures.
1827	„	III	...	Extortion by Native officers.
„	„	V	...	Management of estates under attachment.
1828	„	IV	...	Collectors.
1833	„	IX	...	Deputy Collectors.
1837,	Act	IV	...	Power to acquire land.
1839	„	XXXII	...	Interest.
1841	„	XI	...	Military Courts of Requests.
„	„	XII	...	Sales of land for revenue arrears.
„	„	XIX	...	Curators in cases of succession.
1850	„	XXXIII	...	Sale of patni tenures, Bengal.
1853	„	XIX	...	Recusant witness.
1855	„	XXVIII	...	Interest.
1856	„	XII	...	Civil Court Amins.
1859	„	IX	...	Forfeiture (sections 16, 17, 18 and 20).
„	„	X	...	Rent Act.
1860	„	XXVII	...	Collection of debts on succession.
1861	„	IX	...	Minors.
1870	„	VII	...	Court-fees.
„	„	XX	...	Amending Court-fees Act.
1871	„	VI	...	Civil Courts, Bengal.
1879	„	I	...	Stamps.
1881	„	VII	...	Amending Bengal Cess Act.

Acts of the Bengal Council.

1862,	Act	VI	...	Amending Act X of 1859.
„	„	VII	...	Giving Civil Courts jurisdiction in cases under section 30, Regulation II of 1819.
1865	„	VIII	...	Amending the law for the sale of under-tenures.
1866	„	I	...	Ferries.
1867	„	IV	...	To explain and amend Act VI of 1862.
1870	„	VI	...	Village chowkidars.
1871	„	I	...	Amending the Village Chowkidari Act.
1880	„	IX	...	Cess Act.
1881	„	II	...	Amending Cess Act, 1880.

No. 1398.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are in force in pergunnah Dhulbhoom, in the district of Singbhoom, in the Chota Nagpore Division, to the extent to which they are now in force in any part of Bengal not included in any scheduled district.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the operation of any enactment in force in the said pergunnah, and not included in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Bengal Regulations and Acts of the Supreme Council.

Year and number of Enactment.				Subject.
1793,	Regulation	I	...	Perpetual settlement.
,,	,,	II	...	Collection of land revenue.
,,	,,	VIII	...	Rules for decennial settlement.
,,	,,	XI	...	Native laws of inheritance to revenue-paying land.
,,	,,	XIX	...	Title of land exempt from revenue.
1794	,,	III	..	Arrears of revenue.
1798	,,	I	...	Conditional sales of lands.
1799	,,	V	...	Wills and intestacies of Natives.
1800	,,	VIII	...	Pergunnah register of lands.
1804	,,	X	...	Punishment by Court Martial of certain State offences.
1806	,,	XVII (secs. 7 and 8)	...	Mortgages and conditional sales.
1810	,,	XIX	...	Maintenance of bridges.
1812	,,	V	...	Collection of land revenue.
1817	,,	XX	...	Various rules for the guidance of police.
1818	,,	III	...	State prisoners.
1819	,,	II	...	Resumption of revenue-free lands.
,,	,,	VI	...	Ferries.
,,	,,	VIII	...	Patni taluks.
1821	,,	IV	...	Powers of Collectors and Magistrates.
1822	,,	VII	...	Settlements.
1825	,,	IX	...	Defaulting malguzars.
,,	,,	XIII	...	Settlement of resumed lakhiraj land.
,,	,,	XIV	...	Authority to confirm lakhiraj tenures.
1827	,,	III	...	Extortion by Native officers.
,,	,,	V	...	Management of estates under attachment.
1828	,,	IV	...	Collectors.
1833	,,	IX	...	Deputy Collectors.
1837,	Act	IV	...	Power to acquire land.
1839	,,	XXXII	...	Interest.
1841	,,	XI	...	Military Courts of Requests.
,,	,,	XII	...	Sales of land for revenue arrears.
,,	,,	XIX	...	Curators in cases of succession.
1853	,,	XIX	...	Recusant witness.
1855	,,	XXVIII	...	Interest.
1856	,,	XII	...	Civil Court Amins.
1859	,,	IX	...	Forfeiture (sections 16, 17, 18 and 20).
1860	,,	XXVII	...	Collection of debts on succession.
1861	,,	IX	...	Minors.
1870	,,	VII	...	Court-fees.
,,	,,	XX	...	Amending Court-fees Act.
1871	,,	VI	...	Civil Courts, Bengal.
1879	,,	I	...	Stamps.
1881	,,	VII	...	Amending Bengal Cess Act.
		Acts of the Bengal Council.		
1862,	Act	VII	...	Giving Civil Courts jurisdiction in cases under section 30, Regulation II of 1819.
1865	,,	VIII	...	Amending the law for the sale of under-tenures.
1866	,,	I	...	Ferries.
1870	,,	VI	...	Village chowkidars.
1871	,,	I	...	Amending Village Chowkidari Act.
1880	,,	IX	...	Cess Act.

No. 1399.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that section 15 of Act XIV of 1859 (Limitation of suits) is in force in the Kolhan, in the district of Singbhoom, in the Chota Nagpore Division.

No. 1400.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act XI of 1859 (to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of revenue in the Lower Provinces under the Bengal Presidency) and Bengal Acts III of 1862 (An Act to amend Act XI of 1859) and VII of 1868 (to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and public demands recoverable as arrears of land revenue) to the following portions of the Chota Nagpore Division, namely, the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Manbhoom, and pergunnah Dhulbhoom and the Kolhan in the district of Singbhoom.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 21st October 1881.

No. 161.—The services of the Reverend M. Lamert, Senior Chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

FORESTS.

The 20th October 1881.

No. 976F.—With reference to Notification No. 927F., dated the 11th instant, Mr. D. Brandis, C.I.E., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, reported his departure on special duty on the 15th October 1881, on the afternoon of which date Dr. W. Schlich assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Inspector General of Forests.

Mr. G. Greig, Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, in charge of the Central Circle in the North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Conservators of Forests, with effect from the 16th October 1881, during the absence on deputation of Dr. Schlich, or until further orders.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 20th October 1881.

No. 172.—The three months' special leave of absence on urgent private affairs granted to Mr. R. Lydekker, Assistant, 3rd Grade, Geological Survey of India, in Notification No. 94, dated the 2nd ultimo, is cancelled.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 20th October 1881.

No. 209 I.J.—In continuation of so much of Foreign Department Notification No. 212, dated 24th October 1873, as relates to Act X of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act, 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that for the definition of "Court" in Section 3 of the said Act the following definition shall be substituted:—

"The expression 'Court' means the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, unless when the Resident at Hyderabad appoints (as he is hereby empowered to do) a judicial officer to perform, in any special case, the functions of a Judge under this Act, and then the expression 'Court' means the Court of such officer."

"2. For Section 59 of the said Act X of 1870 the following shall be substituted, namely,—

59. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement, and may from time to time cancel, alter, or add to the rules so made. All such rules, cancellations, alterations, and additions shall, when sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law."

GENERAL.

The 21st October 1881.

No. 1880 G.G.—Consequent on the death of Colonel J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., the following appointments are made in the Political Department, with effect from the 5th October 1881:—

Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Bannerman, Officiating Resident of the 2nd Class, and Resident in the Eastern States of Rajputana, is confirmed in that appointment.

Colonel Mowbray Thomson, Political Agent, 2nd Class (on furlough), is promoted to be Political Agent, 1st Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman.

Major C. A. Baylay, Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Additional Political Agent at Kotah, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class, but to continue in his present appointment.

Captain D. W. K. Barr, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, *vice* Major Baylay.

Major F. A. Wilson, Supernumerary Political Agent, 3rd Class, is brought on the permanent strength of that grade.

No. 1885 G.G.—Major A. L. Playfair, Cantonment Magistrate at Morar, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of taking charge, in addition to his other duties.

No. 1888 G.G.—The following officiating promotions are made in the Political Department, with effect from the date of the departure of Sir J. Kirk, K.C.M.G., on furlough:—

Captain C. B. Cooke, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Captain E. A. Fraser, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent, 2nd Class.

No. 1891 G.G.—The following posting is made, with effect from the date of assuming charge:—

Captain N. C. Martelli, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Assistant, for Banswara and Pertabgurh, to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana and Superintendent of Operations for the Control of the Moghyas, *vice* Major R. G. E. Dalrymple.

Major R. G. E. Dalrymple, Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, *vice* Major C. Grant.

Major J. R. McK. Homfray, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelkhand, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong, *vice* Major Dalrymple.

No. 1894 *G.G.*—Lieutenant J. B. Edwards, 2nd Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as a Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant N. F. F. Chamberlain.

No. 1897 *G.G.*—Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Martin, C.B., Major A. H. S. Neill, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Western Malwa, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1898 *G.G.*—Consequent on the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Buller on privilege leave, Captain H. A. Vincent, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant at Goona, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1900 *G.G.*—Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.S., Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class and Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Political Agent of the 3rd Class and Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major J. H. C. G. Lassalle, on privilege leave.

Pundit Bhag Ram, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Ajmere, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Political Assistant of the 3rd Class and Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Lawrence.

POLITICAL.

The 21st October 1881.

No. 308 *G.P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Victor Bienenfeld as Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th October 1881.

No. 3659.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service:—

Financial Resolution		No.	3574,	dated	3rd November 1880.
"	"	"	953,	"	10th June 1881.
"	Circular	"	220,	"	28th April 1881.
"	"	"	621,	"	14th May 1881.
"	Resolution	"	2562,	"	2nd September 1881.

Read also the undermentioned correspondence with the Government of Madras:—

Letter to the Government of Madras,			No. 2596,	dated	24th August 1881.
"	from	"	"	" 1735, "	16th September 1881.

RESOLUTION.—With the letter dated 16th September cited above, the Government of Madras has forwarded a return showing the quantity and price of each kind of cloth of European manufacture procured locally during the last two years for the Police Department in Madras. From this return a list has been prepared, and is appended to this Resolution, of the articles for the future regular supply of which, of Indian manufacture, the Governor General in Council directs that the course indicated in the Resolution No. 2562 of 2nd September shall be followed.

2. The Cawnpore Woollen Mills, the Egerton Mills, Punjab, and the Bangalore Woollen Mills will probably be able to supply most, if not all, of the cloths mentioned.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras, and to the other Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

List of articles referred to in Resolution No. 3659, dated 18th October 1881.

Names of articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.	
	Rate.	Number or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	Number or quantity.	Total cost.	Number or quantity.	Total cost.
Police Department, Madras.	Rs. A. P.	Yds. ft. in.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Yds. ft. in.	Rs. A. P	Yds. ft. in.	Rs. A. P.
Cloth, infantry, blue grey (54 inch wide).	3 2 0 per yard.	572 0 9	1,865 4 0	.. .	...	... ..	.....	..
Cloth, blue woollen (54 inch wide).	2 12 0 „	12,265 0 18	35,177 8 0	3 0 0 per yard.	11,562 0 0	36,410 8 8	23,827 0 18	71,588 0 8
Cloth, blue serge (54 inch wide)	2 2 0 „	438 0 27	969 5 6	2 6 0 „	444 0 9	1,106 11 4	883 0 0	2,076 0 10
Cloth, blue flannel (28½ inch wide).	1 8 0 „	187 0 18	292 4 0	1 8 0 „	188 0 0	295 12 0	375 0 18	588 0 0
Turkey red cambric, for turbans (28 yards long 24 inch wide).	3 8 0 per piece.	5,000 pieces.	17,734 6 0	3 1 0 per piece.	4,988 pieces.	15,275 12 0	9,988 0 0	33,010 2 0

No. 3660.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service in India:—

Financial Resolution No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.
„ „ „ 953, „ 10th June 1881.
„ Circular „ 220, „ 28th April 1881.
„ „ „ 621, „ 14th May 1881.
„ Resolution „ 2777, „ 1st September 1881.

Read also—

An endorsement from the Government of Bengal, No. 885, dated 19th September 1881, forwarding returns of European stores annually purchased in the local market by the Police and Jail Departments.

RESOLUTION.—As regards stores required for the Police Department, the orders of the Government of India have already been issued in the Resolution No. 2777, dated 1st September 1881, and in the series of Resolutions published in the *Gazette of India*. For the Jail Department a list of articles is appended to this Resolution. The Governor General in Council desires that for the future supply of the articles enumerated in this list the course indicated in the Resolution No. 2777 of the 1st September last should be followed in Bengal and in all other Provinces.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal and to the other local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

List of articles referred to in Resolution No. 3660, dated 18th October 1881.

Names of articles.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
FOR THE JAIL DEPARTMENT.	ANNUALLY.		
Cotton goods.			Rs. A. P.
Muslin cloth ...	Rs. 0-4-0 per yard	27 yards ...	6 12 6
Sheeting „ ...	„ 0-4-6 „ „	50 „ ...	17 1 0
Drill cloth {	„ 0-4-0 „ „	560 „ ...	140 0 0
	„ 0-3-6 „ „	400 „ ...	87 8 0
„ (fine) ...	...	14,500 „ ...	...
„ (common) ...	...	15,000 „ ...	...
„ (khaki) ...	...	6,000 „ ...	...
Sheeting ...	...	50,000 „ ...	...
Turkey (red) ...	...	80,500 „ ...	...
American cloth ...	Rs. 0-9-0 per yard	40 „ ...	22 8 0
Sheeting ...	„ 0-12-0 „ „	4 „ ...	3 0 0
Calico (black) ...	„ 0-6-6 „ „	16 „ ...	6 8 0
Male twist, thread ...	„ 4-6-0 „ 10 lbs.	80 lbs. ...	36 0 0
„ „ ...	„ 4-2-0 „ „	800 „ ...	334 0 0
„ (red) ...	„ 11-7-0 „ 14 lbs.	28 „ ...	23 14 0
Green thread ...	„ 4-3-0 „ roll	10 „ ...	8 6 0
Yellow „ ...	„ 3-15-0 „ „	5 „ ...	3 15 0
English „ ...	„ 1-6-0 „ packet	32 packets ...	61 10 6
Packing „ ...	„ 1-0-0 „ seer	2 seers ...	2 0 0
Oil.		Mds. Srs. Chs.	
Batching oil	Rs. 6-7-0 per maund	267 39 12	1,866 3 0
Lubricating oil	„ 10 to 11 „ „	36 16 14	390 0 7
Turpentine „	„ 2-8-0 „ gallon	0 19 12½	15 8 4
„ „	„ 1-12-0 „ „	3 gallons ...	5 4 0
„ „	„ 1-6-0 „ „	22 „ ...	30 4 0
Kerosine „	„ 3-0-0 „ „	10 „ ...	30 0 0
„ „	„ 5-0-0 „ case	1,125 cases ...	5,625 0 0
Brassware.			
Brass casters ...	Rs. 0-5-0 each	12 number ...	3 12 0
„ hinges ...	„ 0-3-0 „	143 „ ...	26 13 0
„ box locks ...	„ 1-4-0 „	22 „ ...	27 8 0
Hardware, &c.			
Hammers ...	Rs. 1-8-0 each	5 number ...	7 8 0
Shovels ...	...	1 „ ...	2 0 0
Vice ...	Rs. 0-5-6 per lb.	2 „ ...	28 7 0
Scissors ...	„ 0-12-0 „ pair	1 pair ...	0 12 0
Stores for Carpenters and Smith's Shop.			
Sandpaper ...	...	...	37 0 0
„ ...	Rs. 0-5-0 per dozen	66 dozen ...	21 10 0
French polish ...	...	...	149 8 0
„ „ ...	„ 6-0-0 per gallon	5½ gallons ...	33 0 0
Glue ...	...	50 lbs. ...	38 0 0
Carriage varnish ...	„ 10-4-0 per gallon	½ gallon ...	5 2 0
Spirits of wine ...	„ 1-4-0 „ bottle	4 bottles ...	5 0 0
Sal ammoniac ...	„ 0-10-0 „ lb.	2 lbs. ...	1 4 0
Sandpaper ...	„ 0-4-6 „ dozen	24 sheets ...	0 9 0
Saucer for colour ...	„ 0-4-0 each	2 number ...	0 8 0
Miscellaneous Articles.			
Portland cement ...	Rs. 12-0-0 per barrel	4½ barrels ...	54 0 0
Soap ...	„ 0-1-0 „ cake	7 cakes ...	0 7 0
Bar soap ...	„ 4-6-0 „ bar	13 bars ...	3 10 6
Sulphate of iron ...	„ 6-4-0 „ md.	7 seers ...	1 1 6
„ „ ...	„ 0-0-6 „ oz.	8 oz. ...	0 4 0
		Md. Srs. Chs.	
Block tin ...	„ 34-0-0 „ maund	14 3 6	478 8 10
„ „ ...	„ 65-0-0 „ cwt.	3 36 5	188 4 0
Vinegar ...	„ 0-10-0 „ bottle	6 bottles ...	3 12 0
Belting ...	„ 2-14-0 „ foot	32′ 7″ ...	93 10 2
Candles ...	„ 0-8-0 „ lb	12 lbs. ...	6 0 0
Grindstone ...	„ 22-0-0 each	1 number ...	22 0 0
Log line ...	„ 0-8-0 per seer	10 seers ...	5 0 0
Muriatic acid ...	„ 0-5-0 „ lb.	10 lbs. ...	3 2 0
Muriate of tin ...	...	1 lb. ...	0 12 0
Sulphuric acid ...	„ 0-1-6 per lb.	1,050 lbs. ...	98 7 0
Twine, English ...	„ 0-7-9 „ „	180 „ ...	87 3 0
Zinc sol. chloride ...	„ 0-6-0 „ „	5 „ ...	1 14 0

The 21st October 1881.

No. 3665.—The following Addenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information:—

C. P. C.

PAGE 163.

Section 72.

Add the following Rule to this Section:—

4. An officer, who is by general or special orders issued by competent authority prevented from availing himself of a part only of a periodical vacation, may during his next privilege leave draw his full salary for a period bearing the same proportion, if the vacation be annual to a month, or, if it be half-yearly, to half a month, as the time spent on duty during the vacation bears to the whole vacation.

The 20th October 1881.

No. 3681.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council remits in the whole of British India the fees payable under Article I, clause (*b*), paragraph 2, of Schedule II annexed to the said Act on applications for orders for the payment of civil deposits, in cases in which the deposits do not exceed Rs. 25 in amount.

The 21st October 1881.

No. 3701.—Mr. W. H. Dobbie, Assistant Comptroller General, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his office before noon on the 10th October 1881.

No. 3715.—Surgeon-Major H. W. Graham, Assay Master, Bombay Mint, having been appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J. H. White, R.E., received charge of that office before noon on the 11th October 1881.

No. 3746.—Notification of the Financial Department, No. 2144, dated the 21st July 1869, regarding the grant to a chaplain, who may receive, while out of Europe, his nomination to Her Majesty's Indian service, of travelling allowance for his journey to the station to which he may first be posted, is hereby cancelled.

No. 3765.

Read the following:—

FINANCIAL. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 292. *London, 22nd September 1881.*

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

I forward herewith a copy of the Report of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, dated the 29th of August 1881, on the pyx coins of the Calcutta and Bombay Mints issued in 1880, from which you will observe that the "Standard weight and fineness of the coins have been maintained with accuracy."

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HARTINGTON.

Dated 29th August 1881.

From—C. W. FREMANTLE, Esq., Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint,

To—The Secretary, Treasury, London.

The examination of the pyx coins of the Indian Mints transmitted to me by direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the 22nd July last being completed, I have the honour to forward herewith a Report on the weight and fineness of the coins, and to return the bullion remaining.

The coins were first weighed singly by the Mint Balance, and were then handed to one of the Assayers of the Mint, by whom each coin has been separately assayed and reported upon.

The standard weight and fineness of the coins have been maintained with accuracy.

In accordance with the directions of Their Lordships, I have caused parting assays to be made of the silver coins of each presidency in order to ascertain the average proportion of gold contained in them, and the result is shown in my Report.

No. 12538.

Calcutta Mint.

	oz.
Gold—	
Fine	0·043
Standard	0·328
Total ...	0·371
Silver—	
Fine	7·768
Standard	8·820
Total ...	16·588

Bombay Mint.

	oz.
Silver—	
Fine	6·940
Standard	7·319
Total ...	14·259

These assays have been made in the manner detailed in my Report of the 25th of October 1869.

Memorandum of the weight and fineness of coins issued from Indian Mints in the year 1880.

No. of pieces.	Mint.	Denomination of coin.	Average weight of a piece.	Average proportion of gold or silver in 1,000 parts.	Average proportion of gold in the silver coins, as ascertained by parting assay in 1,000 parts.
			Grains.		
1	Calcutta ...	Mohur ...	180·00	916·50	
40	" ...	Rupee ...	180·125	915·99	
8	" ...	Half-rupee ...	90·077	916·25	·25
19	" ...	Two-anna piece	22·526	915·93	
40	Bombay ...	Rupee ...	179·836	915·69	·12

ROYAL MINT; 29th August 1881.

(*Signed*) C. W. FREMANTLE,
Deputy Master and Comptroller.

ORDER.—Ordered, that these papers be communicated to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, for information.

Ordered also, that the papers be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. 3768.—Mr. C. E. Collings having been appointed to officiate as Chief Clerk in the Office of Comptroller, Assam, received charge of that office before noon on the 29th September 1881.

No. 3778.

C. P. C.

PAGE 40.

Section 90, Rule 1.

In the list in the Rule after "Vaccinators, including, in the Madras Presidency," *add* "and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh."

No. 3780.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the papers cited below regarding the supply of stores required for the public service in India :—

Financial Resolution No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.
" " " 953, " 10th June 1881.
" Circular " 220, " 28th April "
" " " 621, " 14th May "

Read also—

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1165, dated 18th May 1881.
" " " " " 2508, " 22nd September 1881, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.—It is reported that no stores were obtained from England for the public service in Assam during the last two years. A statement is however submitted, showing the European articles purchased in the local market by certain officers; but it is not clear whether some of the articles (*e.g.*, khaki cloth) mentioned in the Return are not of Indian origin. From this return a list has been prepared, and is appended to this Resolution, showing the articles which the Governor General in Council considers should be procured of Indian manufacture, if they can be obtained at a price not higher than that of imported goods.

2. His Excellency in Council accordingly requests that the Chief Commissioner of Assam will be good enough to cause enquiries to be made as to the cheapest and most convenient way of obtaining future regular supplies of such goods of Indian manufacture; as also of any other goods which in the course of the enquiry it may be found possible to substitute for imported articles. In order to ensure the existence of a large and constant demand for goods which the manufacturers would not otherwise undertake to make, the Government of India will be prepared to approve of contracts with Indian manufacturers for a term of, say, five years if necessary.

3. In the series of Resolutions on the subject of stores recently published in the *Gazette of India*, the existing sources of supply of Indian-made goods have been indicated so far as they are as yet known to the Government of India.

4. Lanterns and swords should be procured of Indian manufacture. Lanterns are made in Calcutta by such firms as Jessop & Co. and also by native workers, and they can perhaps be locally made by natives. Swords of better quality than the swords ordinarily made for trade purposes in England are manufactured by native armourers in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, and the local authorities of those provinces will be able to indicate to the Chief Commissioner whence he can obtain to the best advantage the supplies he wants.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, and to the other local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

List of Articles referred to above.

Name of articles.	1880-81.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.
Frontier Police.			
Khaki coats	Rs. 16-0-0 ...	56 ...	896 0 0
„ trousers	„ 10-0-0 ...	43 ...	430 0 0
„ drill jumpers	„ 2-0-0 ...	2,440 ...	4,880 0 0
„ knickerbockers	„ 2-0-0 ...	2,440 ...	4,880 0 0
„ „	„ 3-0-0 ...	13 ...	39 0 0
„ turbans	„ 3-4-0 ...	43 ...	139 12 0
„ „	„ 2-4-0 ...	2,440 ...	5,490 0 0
„ great coats	„ 10-0-0 ...	255 ...	2,550 0 0
Patees	„ 1-0-0 ...	2,440 ...	2,440 0 0
Havresacks	„ 0-8-0 ...	2,440 ...	1,220 0 0
Chevrons	„ 2-0-0 ...	212 ...	424 0 0
Ribbons	„ 1-0-0 per yard ...	1 yard ...	1 0 0
Khaki shoulder cords . ..	„ 0-4-0 „ pair ...	11 pairs ...	2 12 0
For Civil Police.			
White drill coats	Rs. 18-0-0 ...	77 ...	1,386 0 0
„ trousers	„ 10-0-0 ...	77 ...	770 0 0
„ „	„ 1-4-0 ...	1,452 ...	1,815 0 0
Blue jumpers	„ 10-0-0 ...	180 ...	1,800 0 0
„ serge jumpers	„ 4-0-0 ...	1,272 ...	5,088 0 0
Red saloo turbans	„ 1-12-0 ...	1,272 ...	2,226 0 0
Chevrons	„ 2-0-0 ...	180 ...	360 0 0
Havresacks	„ 0-8-0 ...	1,452 ...	726 0 0
Great coats	„ 10-0-0 ...	1,452 ...	14,520 0 0
Swordbelts	„ 11-0-0 ...	2 ...	22 0 0
Belt with breast plate and whistle chain.	„ 35-0-0 ...	1 ...	35 0 0
Caps	„ 3-0-0 ...	7 ...	21 0 0
Silver rings	„ 0-12-0 ...	83 ...	62 4 0
Caps for Police Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.	„ 5-0-0 ...	9 ...	45 0 0
	„ 6-0-0 ...	1 ...	6 0 0
	„ 7-0-0 ...	1 ...	7 0 0
Forage caps with bugle ...	„ 5-0-0 ...	1 ...	5 0 0
Kilmarnock caps with plated bugle ...	„ 3-0-0 each ...	6 ...	18 0 0
„ „ „ brass „	„ 2-2-6 „ ...	58 ...	125 1 0
Forage caps for head constables ...	„ 3-0-0 „ ...	1 ...	3 0 0
Hand-cuffs	„ 2-8-0 „ ...	41 ...	102 8 0
Swords with steel scabbards ...	„ 30-0-0 „ ...	4 ...	120 0 0
Hurricane and other lanterns ...	„ 3-8-0 „ ...	58 ...	203 0 0
Stationery.			
Nib-holders	Rs. 0-1-0 „ ...	2 ...	0 2 0
Blotting paper	„ 0-0-6 per sheet ...	48 sheets ...	1 8 0
Ink	„ 0-1 to 3 annas per bottle	117 bottles ...	10 13 0
Thread	„ 0-3-0 per bundle ...	1 bundle ...	0 3 0
Tape	„ 0-5-0 „ „ ...	4 bundles ...	1 4 0
INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.			
Stationery.			
Blotting paper	Rs. 15 to Rs. 22-8 a ream...	2 quires ...	1 14 0
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SYLHET.			
Stationery.			
Ink-pots	.....	4 No. ...	...
Ink English	.....	1 bottle ...	...
Waxcloth	.....	20 yards ...	...
Khasia and Jaintia Hills.			
American drill	Re. 1-0-0 per 6 yards ...	17 „ ...	2 13 0

No. 3781.

Read the following :—

No. 3776, dated 12th October 1881.

From—J. B. PEILE, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Financial Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

In acknowledging receipt of the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3353 of 30th September 1881, I am directed to say that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council cordially accepts the principles of the scheme of Provincial Finance therein set forth, and has taken steps to enable him to place before the Government of India at the earliest possible date such remarks on the details as it may appear to him necessary to consider before the new scheme comes into operation.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st October, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 564.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Fountaine Hogge, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 30th Native Infantry, now Wing Officer, 34th Native Infantry,—14th April, 1880.

Second-Lieutenant Hogge will rank as Lieutenant from the 14th April, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 565.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Howey, Bengal Infantry, to be Commandant.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 566.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. Macdonald, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 12th Native Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) A. G. Ross, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Sikh Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 567.—In G. G. O. No. 531 of 1881, granting furlough to Lieutenant-Colonel H. A Little for "the remaining period under rule XIV," read *the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2.*

PENSIONS.

No. 568.—Senior Apothecary R. Mayberry, Hyderabad Contingent, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 569.—NATIVE ARMY—

4th Goorkha Regiment.

Havildar Lall Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Toolaram Thappa, seconded.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 570.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India and with reference to paragraph 10, G. G. O. No. 489 of 1881, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following scale of pensions for officers joining the Indian Staff Corps on probation on or after the 1st July 1881 :—

Years' Indian service.	Yearly pension.
	£
20	250
24	365
28	500
32	700

No Colonel's allowances will be granted to any officer coming under the provisions of this General Order.

The furlough service for the above pensions will be governed by the furlough rules of 1875.

2. Officers will be allowed to commute a portion, not exceeding one-third, of their pensions, and the commutation may take place at any time and not merely on retirement.

3. In every case the capitalized sum will be payable in rupees in India, the sterling sum being converted at the official rate of exchange for the year in which the payment is made.

4. Officers joining the Indian Staff Corps on or after the 1st July 1881 will be subject to such further conditions of retirement in the rank of Colonel and General Officer as may be hereafter laid down.

5. An officer in receipt of a good service annuity will not retain it after retirement on pension.

6. Full power is reserved to the Secretary of State for India to temporarily suspend or limit retirement, whenever it may appear to him necessary to do so in the interests of the public service.

REWARDS.

No. 571.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

In recognition of their services during the late war in Afghanistan, and with reference to G. G. O. No. 534 of 1880, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India, with effect from the 21st October, 1881:—

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Uslam Khan, *Bahadur*, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Subadar Mowladad, *Bahadur*, 20th Bengal Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Didar Bux, *Bahadur*, 21st Bengal Native Infantry.

Subadar Allum Khan, *Bahadur*, 24th Bengal Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Shere Sing, *Bahadur*, 25th Bengal Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Sirdar Juggut Sing, *Bahadur*, 29th Bengal Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Jeetbeer Khawas, *Bahadur*, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry).

Ressaldar-Major Prem Sing, *Bahadur*, Cavalry of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force.

Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Ali Khan, *Bahadur*, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Subadar-Major Chunda Sing, *Bahadur*, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Subadar-Major Pir Shah, *Bahadur*, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Kazim Khan, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Uslam Khan, *Bahadur*, 5th Bengal Cavalry, promoted.

Ressaldar Mirza Abdulla Khan, 10th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers, *vice* Subadar Mowladad, *Bahadur*, 20th Bengal Native Infantry, promoted.

Ressaldar Anoop Sing, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, *vice* Subadar-Major Didar Bux, *Bahadur*, 21st Bengal Native Infantry, promoted.

Ressaldar Golab Sing, 12th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Subadar Allum Khan, *Bahadur*, 24th Bengal Native Infantry, promoted.

Ressaldar-Major Hussan Ally Khan, 13th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Subadar-Major Shere Sing, *Bahadur*, 25th Bengal Native Infantry, promoted.

Ressaldar T. J. Harling, 14th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Subadar-Major Sirdar Juggut Sing, *Bahadur*, 29th Bengal Native Infantry, promoted.

Ressaldar Juggut Sing, 18th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Subadar-Major Jeetbeer Khawas, *Bahadur*, 1st Goorkha Regiment, promoted.

Ressaldar-Major Abdool Kurreem Khan, 19th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Prem Sing, *Bahadur*, Cavalry of the Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, promoted.

Subadar-Major Utter Sing, Bengal Sappers and Miners, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Ali Khan, *Bahadur*, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, promoted.

Subadar-Major Zamin Shah, 19th Bengal Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Chunda Sing, *Bahadur*, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, promoted.

Subadar Mehtab Sing, 23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* Subadar-Major Pir Shah, *Bahadur*, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, promoted.

Subadar-Major Heerah Sing, 24th Bengal Native Infantry.

Subadar Dhurm Sing, 25th Bengal Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Gholam Hossein, 28th Bengal Native Infantry.

Subadar Dull Sing, 29th Bengal Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Nutha Sing, 30th Bengal Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Shere Sing, 31st Bengal Native Infantry.

Subadar Ameer Sing, 45th Bengal Native Infantry.

Subadar Mahabeer Bhist, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment.

Pensioned Subadar Chamoo Khuttree, late of the 3rd Goorkha Regiment.

Subadar Chamoo Raot, 4th Goorkha Regiment.

Subadar-Major Nuzzur Khan, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.

Ressaldar Mir Alam Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Ressaidar Shere Sing, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Ressaldar Mahomed Saleem Khan, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Ressaldar Amir Alli Shah, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Subadar Sher Sing, Infantry of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force.

Subadar-Major Gurbaj Sing, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Subadar Sher Mahomed, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Subadar Fyztullub, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Subadar Juma Khan, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Ressaldar-Major Gopal Sing, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

Subadar-Major Chunda, Mhairwara Battalion.

Subadar-Major Shaik Homed, 1st Madras Light Cavalry.

Subadar-Major Oomur Khan, 29th Bombay Native Infantry.

2. Of the above, the eleven Native officers appointed to the 1st Class and the last twenty-four of those appointed to the 2nd Class will be borne as supernumerary to the establishment, until absorbed by the lapse of one appointment in every three vacancies.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th October, 1881.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from the 11th to the 17th October, 1881:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Madras Staff Corps ...	Brevet Colonel J. R. S. Henderson	6th October, 1881.	Kurseong ...	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 11th to the 17th October, 1881.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Edwin Christy (a) ...	2nd-Lieutenant	8th Hussars ...	13th Dec., 1880	Intestate	569 10 10	...	17th December, 1881.
Charles Haviland Williams (b).	Lieutenant ...	1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.	8th June, 1881	Ditto	532 11 6	...	Ditto.
Indian Military Service.							
D'Arcy Wentworth Thuillier (c).	Lieutenant ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	13th June, 1881	Ditto	1,090 0 9	...	

(a) *Next-of-kin—Father.*—J. F. Christy, Esq., 32, Queen's Gate Gardens, South Kensington, London, S. W.
(b) *Next-of-kin—Father.*—Philip Williams, Clergyman, Rewe Rectory, Devonshire, England.
(c) *Next-of-kin—Father.*—Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 55, Parliament Street, London.
Major Isaac Peatt Westmorland, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, administering.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st October, 1881.

No. 40.—The services of Mr. J. Callahan, Assistant Engineer, 1st class, are dispensed with.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th October 1881.

No. 329.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through their practical training in England, are posted as follows:—

To Madras.

Mr. C. A. Smith.

To Bombay.

Mr. S. N. Squire.
Mr. H. J. Landon.

To Bengal.

Mr. G. Mills.
Mr. R. E. Carter.
Mr. G. C. Maconchy.

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. M. Nethersole.
Mr. E. A. Lee.
Mr. E. G. Salter.
Mr. G. W. Sweet.
Mr. H. J. Strickland.

To Punjab.

Mr. A. J. Scratchley.
Mr. H. J. Johnston.
Mr. A. Grant.

To State Railways.

Mr. R. C. Dyson.
Mr. E. J. Alexander.
Mr. J. Manson.
Mr. W. E. Curry.
Mr. A. V. Heath.
Mr. W. R. Shaw.
Mr. W. A. Johns.
Mr. H. S. Guinness.
Mr. R. D. Percival.

No. 330.—The following students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State Assistant Engineers in the grades specified, are

posted as follows for the purpose of undergoing a course of practical training for one year:—

To Madras.

Mr. C. H. D. Marjoribanks, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. H. Medlicott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. J. Whiteley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

To Bombay.

Mr. H. V. M. Phelips, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Bengal.

Mr. M. H. Jackson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. R. S. Strachey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To British Burma.

Mr. G. F. Handcock, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

To Assam.

Mr. R. D. Buck, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Central India.

Mr. R. H. Tickell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Rajputana.

Mr. C. S. Rennick, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 19th October 1881.

No. 336.—Mr. C. A. Bull and Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineers, 1st and 2nd Grade respectively, on the Establishment of the Director General of Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, Railway Branch.

The 20th October 1881.

No. 337.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the formation of a Special Circle of Public Works to be called the Simla Imperial Circle, and to place it under the direction of the Inspector General of Military Works.

No. 338.—With reference to the above Notification, the following officers from the Provinces specified are temporarily attached to the Simla Imperial Circle:—

From the Central Provinces.

Mr. H. Irwin, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

From the Punjab.

Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*

Mr. F. B. Hebbert, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Dharm Sing Soin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 339.—Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporarily attached to the Punjab, is retransferred to the Railway Branch, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 340.—The transfer of Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department to the Punjab, in Notification No. 304 of 16th September 1881, is to be considered a temporary arrangement only.

No. 341.—The services of Mr. G. J. H. M. Sherman, Storekeeper, Officiating in Class III of Revenue Scale (Bengal Railway Branch), are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 21st October 1881.

No. 342.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, are temporarily promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, with effect from the 31st August 1881:—

Mr. G. W. Winckler, Assam.
Mr. F. G. B. Fox, Burma.

No. 343.—The undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for employment in the Railway Branch:—

Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class III.

Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. E. J. Keelan, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. G. F. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. W. E. Newham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Babu Mal, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 344.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 333, dated 12th instant, promoting Mr. A. Grant to Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, for "*28th September 1881*" read "*20th September 1881.*"

TELEGRAPH.

The 11th October 1881.

No. 331.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. I. C. Thomas, a passed student of the Royal Indian Engineering College, to the Telegraph Department in India as Assistant Superintendent, 4th Grade.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

From the 26th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 19th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 33 of 1881.

BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN.

RANGOON RIVER ENTRANCE.

Temporary exhibition of small Dioptric Light at Eastern Grove.

The Port Officer, Rangoon, has notified that alterations are about to be effected in the light apparatus, and arc of visibility, of the Eastern Grove light, situated at the entrance to the Rangoon river.

The present light will be discontinued on and after the 14th October (instant), and a small dioptric light will be exhibited whilst the alterations are in progress.

Further particulars will be given previous to the re-exhibition of the permanent light.

NOTE.—Mariners are cautioned that the temporary light will not be visible at so great a distance as the permanent light.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.)*,
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 12th October 1881.

This Notice temporarily affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 833, 834, 823, 830 and 70. Also Light List for 1881.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 143, 134, 15*d* and 103*b*. Also Light List for 1881.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICES.

Calcutta, the 20th October 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday, the 31st instant, and Tuesday, the 1st proximo, on account of "Juggodhattree Poojah."

During the temporary absence of Mr. J. Gordon on short leave, Mr. W. Westland will officiate as Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th October 1881.

Mr. O. L. Fraser, Officiating 1st Assistant to the Superintendent, made over charge to Mr. John Cockburn on the forenoon of the 17th instant, and proceeded on the leave granted him in Home Department Notification No. 276, dated 7th September 1881.

H. B. MEDLICOTT,

Honorary Secretary, Trustees, Indian Museum.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 10th October 1881.

No. 2081 *G*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1736 G.-G., dated 15th September 1881, Lieutenant R. A. Cole assumed charge of his duties as Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, from Major A. R. T. McRae on the afternoon of the 30th September 1881.

No. 2084 *G.*—Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Officiating Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, assumed charge of the Station Staff Office, Erinpura, from Major A. R. T. McRae on the afternoon of the 30th September 1881.

The 15th October 1881.

No. 2141 *G.*—Surgeon J. F. Tuohy, M.D., in medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Harowtee and Tonk Agency, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 11th October 1881.

No. 2148 *G.*—ERRATUM.—The following amendment is made in this Office Notification No. 1672 G., dated 19th August 1881:—

"From 26th June to 8th August 1881."

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 14th October 1881.

No. 749.—Major P. W. Smith and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Conolly, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deolie, on the forenoon of the 12th September 1881.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 6th October 1881.

No. 14.—Major M. Protheroe, C.S.I., Deputy Superintendent, Andaman and Nicobars, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 5th instant, the following reversions take place from that date:—

Majors R. J. Wimberley and W. B. Birch to their substantive grades.

Mr. F. A. deRoepstorff from Officiating 2nd Assistant Superintendent to Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. F. E. Tuson from Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent to Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class.

Mr. O. H. Brookes to his substantive appointment.

T. CADELL, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Chief Commr. of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Supdt. of Port Blair and Nicobars.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th October 1881.

No. 55.—Major G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 56.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 320, dated 5th October 1881, Lieutenant G. H. B. Gordon, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

A. CADELL, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Lahore & Sirhind Command.

Lahore, the 13th October 1881.

Lieutenant G. H. Sim, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Examination in Hindustani on the 11th October 1881.

T. C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The portions of Lethbridge's Selections appointed for the Entrance Examination of 1882, are the Prose Extracts from the following Authors:—

Johnson, Smollett, Burke, Sydney Smith, Scott, Heber, Irving, Napier, Dickens, Smiles, Newman, Helps, Kingsley, Matthew Arnold, Max Muller, Hunter Wheeler, and Palgrove.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 20th October 1881.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 18th of July 1881, a certain child, named Pimplu bin Murari Mali, while digging a hole in front of the house of Deorao bin Kusaji, in a street of the village of Sartale, Tarf Kudal, Taluka Jawli, in the Satara Collectorate, found treasure, amounting to Rs. 18 'Chandawada' hidden in it, the approximate value of which is 16 rupees 8 annas.

All persons who claim the said treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned on the 6th of February 1882, at Medha, Taluka Jawli, in the Satara Collectorate, and in case of their failure so to appear, the claimants shall forfeit their right thereto and the aforesaid treasure shall be disposed of in the manner stated in the said Act.

GOVIND BHASKER,
Acting Mamledar.

The 29th August 1881.

Report of a Deserter from the I Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Barrackpore, this 15th day of October 1881.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 2208, Gunner John Henry Cooke.	Coat or Jacket,— ... Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers— ... (White Regimental clothing.)
Age,—24 years 5 months.	Date of Desertion,—10th October 1881.
Size,—5 feet 8½ inches.	Place of Desertion,—Barrackpore.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, hazel.	Date of Enlistment,—18th May 1876.
Parish and County in which Born,—Langhborough, Leicestershire.	Place of Enlistment,—Leicester.
Marks,—Mole on neck.	REMARKS,—None.
Trade,—Shoeing-smith.	Under 6 years' service.

R. ALEXANDER, *Major, R.A.,*
Comdg. I-5th R.A.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th October 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,06,75,181 2 0) + Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,48,32,012 15 11)	2,55,07,194	1	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,55,99,990	3	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,96,825	2	6
Sundries	11,64,258	7	7
RUPEES	7,52,80,234	3	5

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,07,39,432	0	0
Other authorized Investments	37,94,980	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	82.58,958	10	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	47.20.909	9	9
Bills discounted and purchased	1,74,00,720	11	2
Balances with other Banks	7,13,374	8	6
Bullion	3,14,250	2	6
Dead Stock	11,33,354	2	7
Stamps	8,124	15	10
Sundries	4,59,633	6	4
	4,75,43,738	3	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,17,98,947 9 10) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,59,37,548 6 3)	2,77,36,496	0	1
RUPEES	7,52,80,234	3	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 20th Oct. 1881.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accit. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st August 1881.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans								4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent. portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years. Re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion.					
Balance of 15th August 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,25,066	30,87,600	2,18,24,700	1,04,89,200	1,79,72,700	2,87,81,800	46,04,100	1,87,000	1,01,73,300	9,45,73,200	1,08,500	33,03,000	62,200	...	19,66,88,385
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st August 1881	...	...	...	...	...	2,72,000	26,000	3,86,500	40,500	...	...	...	1,67,000	...	...	...	...	8,92,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st August 1881	...	...	...	...	39,000	3,13,500	5,000	3,16,000	2,82,000	...	...	100	5,900	...	...	...	...	9,61,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st August 1881	...	...	...	...	2,000	32,000	44,200	1,48,500	97,000	...	...	15,000	7,05,000	...	...	...	...	10,43,700
	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,25,066	31,28,600	2,24,42,200	1,05,64,400	1,88,23,700	2,92,01,300	46,04,100	1,87,000	1,01,88,400	9,54,51,100	1,08,500	33,03,000	62,200	...	19,95,85,585
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	...	...	...	21,000	4,41,200	62,700	1,17,700	5,55,700	1,000	5,000	8,000	1,11,500	...	...	...	...	13,23,800
Balance on 31st August 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,25,066	31,07,600	2,20,01,000	1,05,01,700	1,87,06,000	2,86,45,600	46,03,100	1,82,000	1,01,80,400	9,53,39,600	1,08,500	33,03,000	62,200	...	19,82,61,785

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th June 1881, enfaced from India 4,212 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,599 lakhs.
" 1st July 1881 to 15th July " " " 9 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 8 " " " 5 "
" 1st August " to 15th August " " " " 18 " " " 21 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 29 " " " 13 "

	4,276 lakhs.	3,643 lakhs.
	3,643 "	
Balance against India .	633 lakhs.	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th October 1881.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 10	1,14,760	...	...	1,14,783	23,01,495	6,46,877
„ 11	...	...	...	1,14,783	23,01,495	6,46,877
„ 12	4,263	...	...	1,19,046	23,00,620	6,46,877
„ 13	...	...	...	1,19,046	23,00,620	6,46,877
„ 14	...	...	...	1,19,046	23,00,622	6,46,877
„ 15	...	...	1,22,268	4,333	24,15,335	7,61,589

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 17th Oct. 1881.* } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
195	D 17—17802 ...	50	Bhagirath Mul or Ratan Lal, Mainpuri.
	„ —23490 ...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
127	D 16—35045 ...	10	Pundit Raj Bahadur, Bahraich.
128	D 17—30103 ...	50	Mr. A. Thompson, Bareilly.
129	D 12—39236 ...	5	Mr. G. A. MacCutchan, Morar.
130	D 12—19020 ...	5	Mahabir Pershad, Goruckpur.
131	D 18—75466 ...	100	Rai Madho Prasad Singh, Partabgarh.
	„ —75467 ...	100	
	„ —75468 ...	100	
34	D 14—52035 *	20	Baboo Ram Calpa Naik, Calcutta.
	„ —52034 *		

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD, *The 19th October 1881.* }

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
H113	M 18—17107 ...	10	Jagan Nath, Lahore.
H114	M 53—47441 ...	20	A. M. Miller, Delhi.
	M 33—85300 ...	20	
H115	M 46—93715 ...	50	Abdool Karim Mahomed, Bombay.
M60	M 54—94167	10	Haji Peer Mahomed Ameen, Bombay.
	M 58—21609		

BOMBAY, *The 18th October 1881.* }

W. T. PIERCY, *Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.*

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 8—40831 ...	20	Liladhur Kalianji & Co., Bombay.

KURRACHEE, *The 11th October 1881.* }

W. PATTON, *Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
40	E 15—92136 ...	50	Joti Ram, Head Master Pathan Kote School, Zilla Gurdaspur.

LAHORE, *The 15th October 1881.* }

H. J. BRERETON, for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
46	B 66—35539 ...	100	P. Nanjundappah, No. 30, Badrien Street, Madras.
	„ —80550 ...	100	
	B 68—35416 ...	100	
	„ —35417 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
85	B 61—92650 ...	50	Major A. R. Kenney Herbert, Ootacamund.
	„ —94317 ...	50	
	B 66—27755 ...	100	
	B 68—07362 ...	100	
	„ —30400 ...	100	
86	B 60—92797 ...	10	Mr. J. Manuel, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, Thirthali Dispensary, Thirthali.
	B 57—67642 ...	20	
87	B 47—83387 ...	5	Miss Gahan, Bangalore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *The 10th October 1881.* }

C. HALL, *Offg. Chief Clerk of the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th September 1881.

Correspondence addressed to Queensland, Australia, is at present forwarded *viâ Melbourne* fortnightly as shown below:—

Date of despatch from Bombay.
October 7th and 21st.
November 4th and 18th.
December 2nd, 16th and 30th.
January 13th (1882).

On and after the 21st October next an alternative route once in four weeks *viâ Torres Straits* will be available for correspondence addressed to the colony in question, and as the Torres Straits route is shorter than the route *viâ* Melbourne, all correspondence for Queensland, not *specially marked* for transmission *viâ "Melbourne,"* will be forwarded through Singapore and the Torres Straits.

2. Mails for Queensland *vid Torres Straits* will be despatched from Bombay on the dates given below :—

October 21st.
November 18th.
December 16th.
January 13th (1882).

3. The rates and conditions of postage are the same by either route, and will be found in the Postal Guide, dated April 1881. The rates are given below :—

(c) denotes compulsory prepayment.	Each letter per ½ oz.	Each post-card.	Printed papers, including books, &c. Each newspaper per 4 oz.	Each packet per 2 oz.	Legal and commercial documents. Each packet Not exceeding 4 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.	Samples. Each packet Per 2 oz.
	A.	A.	A. c	A.	A.	A.	A.
Queensland (Australia)— *Vid* Bombay (or from Aden, Rangoon or Moulmein) and Torres Straits . . *Vid* Tuticorin and Torres Straits . . *Vid* Bombay (or from Aden) and Melbourne *Via* Tuticorin and Melbourne . . .	c6	...	1	1½	3	1½	1½

The 12th October 1881.

Exchange of Money Orders with Victoria (Australia), Tasmania, and certain Offices in China and Japan.

On and after the 1st January 1882, Money Orders will be exchanged, in both directions, with Victoria (Australia), Tasmania, and the following Offices in China and Japan, *viz.* :—

Amoy.	Hong-Kong.	Ningpo.
Canton.	Kobe (Hiogo, Japan).	Shanghai.
Foochow.	Macao.	Swatow.
Hankow.	Nagasaki (Japan).	Yokohama (Japan.)
Hoihow.		

2. The following rates of commission will be charged for Money Orders drawn upon the countries named above :—

For Money Orders drawn upon Victoria and Tasmania.

	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding £2	0	4
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding £ 5 ...	0	8
" " 5 " " " 7 ...	0	12
" " 7 " " " 10 ...	1	0
" " 10 " " " 12 ...	1	4
" " 12 " " " 15 ...	1	8
" " 15 " " " 17 ...	1	12
" " 17 " " " 20 ...	2	0

For Money Orders drawn upon China and Japan.

	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	0	2
Exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ...	0	4
" " 25 " " " 50 ...	0	8
" " 50 " " " 75 ...	0	12
" " 75 " " " 100 ...	1	0
" " 100 " " " 125 ...	1	4
" " 125 " " " 150 ...	1	8

3. The maximum limit for single orders drawn upon *Victoria* is *£20*, for those drawn upon *Tasmania £10*, and for those drawn upon *China or Japan Rs. 150*. No person may obtain in one day more than four Money Orders payable to the same person.

4. In all other respects Money Orders exchanged with Victoria and Tasmania will be treated like Money Orders exchanged with the United Kingdom, and Money Orders exchanged with China and Japan like Money Orders exchanged with Ceylon (*vide* Postal Guide, dated April 1881).

L. G. WAIT,

Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

The 15th October 1881.

No. 7854.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. H. Smith is appointed to be Examiner of Post Office Accounts.

Mr. J. G. Combes, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st Grade, is transferred to the Trichinopoly Division.

Mr. C. Smith, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th Grade, is transferred to the Kistna Division.

Mr. E. M. Dawes, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd Grade, is transferred to the Coorg Division.

G. J. HYNES,

for *Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Calcutta, the 21st October 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	29th Oct.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports . . .	7 "	28th "	Str. *Hengada.*
Madras and Ceylon . . .	7 "	22nd "	P. & O. Str. *Assam.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay . .	7 "	24th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 "	23rd "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits .	7 "	27th "	Str. *Rajpootana.*
Calcutta, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon . .	7 "	27th "	Str. *Commilla.*
Persian Gulf	7 "	22nd "	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta . .	7 "	28th "	Str. *Satara.*

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 16th October 1881.

Agent, Wellington Mills.	Der, M L.	Obbard, H.S.
Allen, Mrs. E. A.	Duval W. H. D.	O'Connell, Mrs.
Aviett, G	Ekhery, W.	Official Trustee for the children of Julie Perrot.
Barcley, Mrs.	Frehtman, L.	
Barrell, R.	Forsyth, Mrs. E.	
Bawn, R N. & Co.	Gray, H. D.	Offil & Co.
Beard R C.	Greek, R	Paul, H. M.
Beedley, A.	Harris, Dr. J. T.	Peal, A J.
Bolleau, F. L., Captain.	Howard, Miss F.	Pissendll, J.
Bradbury & Co.	Jacob, D.	Pity, R. H.
Braun, Mrs. M.	Jones, M P.	Priket, J.
Bridgenell, Mrs.	Kurlander, S	Rose, Mrs. E. C.
Brook, P.	Lawrence, R M.	Sivis, P.
Carapiet, A.	Lewis, M. A.	Sou J. S.
Chalmers, A. D.	Lloyd, J.	Strowell, W. G.
Chase, Mrs.	Lord, J	Ward, Mrs. S. B.
Cowie, Mrs. C.	Luther, R.	Weeks, J.
Cox, H C.	Macdonald, A.	Weynton, O.
Cursetjee & Co.	McLeod, G E.	Wilson, R. E.
David, C.	Marindale, H.	White, Mrs R S.
Day, M. A.	Massa, P	Vaughan, J.
	Moore, H. A.	Younes, W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
Allen, Mons. J. A.
Anderson, John.
Atkinson, Capt. S. B.
Badgley, Mrs.
Baker, G.
Beatrice, Miss.
Beepin Bihari Pattuck.
Bell, J. H.
Billinge, Dudley.
Boarge, J., Signora.
Boszalt, John Richard.
Breihl, P.
Brundage, J. D.
Calder, S.
Chater, E. J.
Clay, Samuel.
Collins, Frederick.
Craft, J.
Dampier, Hon'ble H. L.
Dobbin, Philip T.
Doody, Serjt. Geo.
Driscoll, D. J.
Dyer, W.
Dykes, L. F.
Earle, G. H.
Eleftheria, Nicholas K.
Feck, Richard.
Fenn, A.
Ferm, Arthur.
Fisher, Louis.
Fraucher, W.
Frankland, William.
G. O.
Gerolame, G.
Glazebrook, J. T. W.
Grimes, T.
Hanklevz, Charles.
Hazard, F.
Henzell, H. L.
Horchanroder, E. T.
Herman, Morris.
Jameson, T. D.
Jash, F. H.
Jasker, —.
J. B. B. P.
Johanes.
Jones, Pryce.
Kellar, Harry.
Kelly, E.
Kirkwood, T. M.
Kirti Chunder Mitter.
Kohn, Joseph.
Labliche, A. D.
Lambert, Dr. E.
Leebmann, H.
Lepies, W.
Lindenau, L. K.
Littlewood, J. H.
Macgrath.
Macputtyre, A.
Martin, C. M.
Martin, G.
McCrea, J. J.
McCormick, J.
McDougall, A.
Mills, C. H.
Morse, B.
Murshy, E.
N. C.
Nicrausteon, S.
Padmore, Robt.
Parkinson, Mrs. Annie.
Pearce, Mrs. R.
Peters, D.
Peters, J.
Peyrot, A.
Pratt, J. D.
Presse, J.
Queen, S. F.
Reed, C. A. P.
Reicsson, D. P. J.
Ross, C. Henry.
Rourke, Mrs. E.
Russick Lall Seal.
Shepherds, —.
Smith, T. H.
Spalding, A.
Spencer, Mrs.
Strong, Samuel Stephen.
Swinton, F. G.
Synnot, W.
Tripasure, Venkata Kristna Rao.
Walton, E. M.
Walker & Co.
Wells, W.
Weir, W W.
White, Michael J.
Wood, W., Captain.
Yeomans, Miss.
Zifferer, F. T.

Newspapers.

Brundage, J. D.
Campbell, Major A. D.
Collins, F.
Froster, J.
Johnson, E. C.
Kendall, W.

Registered Letters.

Funkman, L.
Hankuwing, Monsr. Chas.
Hogarth, B.
Honorary Secretary, Queen's Widow Fund.
Kavannagh, Dr. M D.
Kirkwood, T. M.
Mischia and Geneste, P.
Morton, Mr.
Neilson, Geo. A.
Paxwell, E.
Reed, C. A. P.
Schapira, D.
Sinclair, H. G.
Smith, Patrick.
Staples, J. E.
Tougouloff, Monsr. A.
Warde, Mrs.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive tenders from parties desirous of leasing the water-power available at Kharakwasla, "Lake Fife;" the available power is variable: from July to January, inclusive, the minimum is about 130 actual horse-power, from beginning of February to end of April, it decreases from about 130 to about 40, and during the months of May and June the power which can be guaranteed is very small. Kharakwasla is situated south-west of Poona, 11 miles from the Railway Station, with which it is connected by a good road; about 4 acres of land close to the canal are available as sites for factories, &c. In the last year the area of sugarcane grown under the Mutha canals in the neighbourhood of Poona was 1,966 acres; this area is capable of still further extension to a probable area of 2,500 acres. Under these circumstances, it is thought that the above power offers an inducement for the erection of a sugar manufactory, of which none at present exists in the Bombay Presidency.

Information regarding the actual heads and discharges available throughout the year and all other particulars can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona. Tenders will be received up to the 15th November 1881.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

WILLIAM CLERKE, M.INST., C.E.,
Exe. Engr. for Irrigation,
Poona Division.

POONA,
The 31st August 1881.

NOTICE.

The Office of the Accountant General of Bengal will be removed from the old Treasury Building to No. 2, Dalhousie Square, East, on Monday, the 24th instant.

R. LOGAN,
Offg. Acctt. Genl., Bengal.

The 20th October 1881.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

The following number of elephants not required by Government are for sale and will be on view at Meean Meer and Umballa about dates noted:—

Most of them are fine valuable animals.

Meean Meer.

About 6th October, 15 males, 11 females.
" 20th " 31 " 23 "
Of the males, 24 are tuskers, 7 muknas.
Eighteen of the females are 8 feet and upwards in height.

Umballa.

Eight now on view, 4 males (tuskers), 4 females.
Two, 8 feet and upwards in height.

2. Commissariat Officers, Meean Meer and Umballa, will facilitate inspection by intending purchasers on application.

Descriptive rolls can be obtained from, and offers for purchase of these elephants should be addressed to, Assistant Commissary Generals, Meean Meer and Umballa, for communication to Commissary General.

BARNARD SMITH, *Major,*
Offg. Depy. Comsy. Genl.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته ے
بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك
ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات ے اور سيواے
ونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پوندّ خريد ليے سے بقيمت
نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس
ے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه
آٹهه آنه ; ايك پوندّ ے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے
سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید
کرسکتے ہین یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ;
آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین
کا بیس روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی
دواخانونمین بکتی ہی عاسیواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے
محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ; اور ایک
پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

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THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY ;

THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12*
Port of Salaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Verâwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mi ya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group--Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Cherenpani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
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Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
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Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30 N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1-12.*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re. 1.*

Ceylon, East Coast—

Batticaloa Roadstead. *Annas 8.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang Pra.' *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
Samuie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

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Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile, Compression $\frac{1}{294}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
" 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No 8 *Annas 4.*
" 3 Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
" 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
" 5 Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4*
" 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
" 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
" 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
" 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
" 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
" 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
" 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
" 13 Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878. *Annas 4.*
" 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
" 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
" 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
" 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
" 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
" 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast *Annas 4.*
" 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
" 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
" 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880
" 23. Coast of Orissa False Point Harbour and Approaches.
" 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
" 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel
" 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
" 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River
" 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
" 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
" 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
" 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
" 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
" 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
" 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
" 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
" 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.
" 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
" 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
" 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
" 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
" 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
" 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
" 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

Notices to Mariners, 1881.

No. 1. River Hooghly Sandheads. Light Regulations for Pilot Brigs.
" 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
" 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
" 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
" 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
" 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
" 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafull river.

No. 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.

„ 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.

„ 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)

„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.

„ 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.

„ 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.

„ 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.

„ 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.

„ 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.

„ 17 Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4) Ras Nungwe Light-house.

„ 18. Port Saïd entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.

„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.

„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.

„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.

„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.

„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.

„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.

„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.

„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.

„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights.

„ 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeireh Shoal.

„ 29. Reported reef off Batticaloa, Ceylon—East Coast.

„ 30. Revised Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour.

„ 31. Buoy marking wreck off Pentacottah—Bay of Bengal—Madras Coast.

„ 32. Removal of South Buoy, Harbour Entrance. Bay of Bengal—Coromandel Coast—Madras.

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, colouring, packing, and postage.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels or Court Fee stamps are not received.

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Just published.

Compendium of Existing Regulations, Commissariat Department, Bengal. Compiled by H. G. Whelan, Superintendent, Office of Examiner of Commissariat Accounts. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 8 annas. Interleaved copies, Rs. 6; packing and postage 12 annas.*

Revised edition.

General Rules and Circular Orders of the High Court in Bengal, Appellate Side—Civil, Rs. 2 8; Criminal, Rs. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas and 3 annas respectively.

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Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Bengal Army List, corrected up to 30th September 1881.

☞ *From January 1881 the price of the Army List has been reduced to 1 Rupee per copy; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

The Civil Service Gradation List will no longer be appended to the Army List, but will be published separately, and may be obtained from Mr. J. Wetherill, Civil Fund Office, Treasury Buildings. *Price, Rs. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Select Extra Tropical Plants readily eligible for industrial culture or naturalisation, with indications of their native countries and some of their uses, by Baron Ferd. Von Mueller. Indian edition, 1880. *Price, Rs. 4; Packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on Cotton Gins, and on the cleaning and quality of Indian cotton, in two parts; by Dr. FORBES WATSON. *Price, Rs 5; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. $\frac{094456}{024164}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, last endorsed to Soudaminee Dossee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

SOUDAMINEE DOSSEE.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st October 1881.

Stolen

The lower halves of Government Promissory Notes, No. 077070, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, and No. 008825, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the names of Seeta Nath Mytee and J. W. Fordham, respectively, and last endorsed to the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SEETA NATH MYTEE,
Etawah.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th October, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 20 OF 1881.

A Bill to prohibit the landing of certain Stowaways, and to provide for the recovery of expenses incurred by Government in respect of such persons.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the landing in British India of stowaways of European extraction, and to provide for the recovery of expenses incurred by Government in respect of such persons who become vagrants within one year after so landing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Stowaways Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause.

Cf. Act I of 1859, s. 98.

2. In this Act—

"Stowaway:"

"Stowaway" means any person of European extraction as defined in the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, who secretes himself and goes to sea in any ship without the consent of the owner, the consignee or the master of such ship, or of any other person entitled to give such consent, and who arrives on board such ship in a British Indian port;

"Master:"

"Master" includes any person in charge of a decked vessel; and

"Shipping master."

"Shipping master" includes any other officer whom the local Government may from time to time appoint to exercise the powers of a shipping master under this Act.

Prohibition against causing or permitting stowaway to land without sanction.

Cf. s. 4 of Act XIII of 1876.

3. No master shall cause or permit any stowaway finally to land from his ship in a British Indian port without the previous sanction in writing of the shipping master.

Sanction not to be given unless owner or agent of ship enter into a bond.

4. Such sanction shall not be given unless and until the owner or agent of such ship has given to the shipping master a bond in such form, and with such number of sureties, as the local Government may from time to time prescribe, binding himself, in such sum as the shipping master thinks sufficient, to pay to the Secretary of State for India in Council, in the event of such stowaway becoming within one year after he so lands from such ship chargeable to the State as a vagrant under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, the cost of his removal under the said Act and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Penalty for causing or permitting stowaway to land in contravention of section 3.

Cf. para. 2 of sec. 4 of Act XIII of 1876.

5. Any master who, in wilful disobedience of the prohibition contained in section three, causes or permits any stowaway finally to land from his ship, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Liability of owner or agent when stowaway lands without sanction.

Cf. Act IX of 1874, s. 31, third para.

6. Whenever any stowaway finally lands from a ship without the sanction required by section three and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, within one year after so landing, the person who is at the

date of such landing the owner or agent of the ship from which such stowaway has so landed shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of his removal under the said Act and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Recovery of costs and charges.

7. All costs and charges which any owner or agent is liable to pay under this Act shall be recoverable by suit as if he had entered into an express agreement with the said Secretary of State in Council to repay them.

Cf. last s. 31, Act of 1874.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Stowaways of European extraction are found, on a rough average, on board twenty per cent. of the vessels arriving at the port of Calcutta. They are also, though less frequently, landed at Bombay, Aden and Rangoon. As the law stands, masters of ships in British Indian ports may land stowaways, and are in no way responsible for them after they have landed. If stowaways so landed are Europeans and become vagrants (as they occasionally do), they have to be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, and provided with subsistence-allowance while in charge of the police, with food while in a workhouse, and (where no suitable employment is obtained for them) with a passage to England, Australia or wherever their homes may be. As the necessity for relieving such persons really originates in the carelessness of masters of ships, who fail to detect their presence on board before leaving port, it seems unfair that the expenses so incurred should be borne by the Indian tax-payer.

The present Bill has therefore been prepared. It prohibits the landing of stowaways of European extraction, unless with the previous sanction of the Shipping Master or other officer appointed by the local Government, and unless the owner or agent of the ship on board of which the stowaway is found gives a bond to the effect that all expenses incurred in the event of the stowaway becoming a vagrant within one year shall be borne by the obligor. It also imposes a penalty on any master causing or permitting a stowaway to land, and provides that where any stowaway lands without such sanction and becomes a vagrant within one year of so landing, the owner or agent of the ship from which he has landed shall pay all the expenses incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

SIMLA;
The 19th September, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th October, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 21 OF 1881.

THE BENGAL CIVIL COURTS BILL, 1881.

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A Bill to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts in the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and to validate certain appointments of Munsifs; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Act VI of 1871, s. 1.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being respectively administered by the said Lieutenant-Governors and the said Chief Commissioner, except such portions thereof as for the time being are not subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the High Courts and except the Jhánsí Division.

Partial exclusion of Mufassal Small Cause Courts.

Except this section and sections seventeen, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, nothing herein contained applies to Courts of Small Causes established under Act No. XI of 1865.

Repeal of Acts VI of 1871 and XIX of 1877, section 1.

2. Act No. VI of 1871 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bengal*) and Act No. XIX of 1877 (*to enable certain District Judges to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes*), section 1, are hereby repealed.

Saving of rules, &c., made, &c.

3. All appointments, nominations, rules and orders made, lists published, jurisdictions and powers conferred, under the said Act No. VI of 1871, shall be deemed to be respectively made, published and conferred under this Act;

and when in any Act, Regulation or Notification, heretofore passed or issued, and now in force, reference is made to the said Act No. VI of 1871 or to any Act thereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be read as applying to this Act, or the corresponding part thereof.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF CIVIL COURTS.

Act VI of 1871, ss. 3 & 4.

Number of District Judges and Subordinate Judges.

4. The local Government may from time to time reduce, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, increase the number of District Judges and Subordinate Judges now fixed.

Act VI of 1871, s. 4.

Number of Munsifs.

5. The local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, from time to time alter the number of Munsifs now fixed: Provided that, except in the case of Munsifs of a grade the salary of which does not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem, no increase to the number of Munsifs now fixed shall be made by such Government without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Act VI of 1871, s. 5.

Vacancies in District or Subordinate Judgeships.

6. Whenever the office of District Judge or Subordinate Judge is vacant, or whenever the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an increase of the number of District Judges or Subordinate Judges, the local Government shall supply such vacancy or appoint such additional District Judges or Subordinate Judges as the case may be.

Act VI of 1871, s. 6.

Vacancies in Munsifships.

7. Whenever the office of Munsif is vacant, or whenever the local Government increases the number of Munsifs, the High Court shall nominate such person as it thinks fit to be a Munsif, and the local Government shall appoint him accordingly:

Provided that the local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed Munsifs; and on such rules being made, no person shall be nominated to such office unless he possesses the qualifications required by the said rules.

New.

Appointments of Munsifs heretofore made to be deemed legally made.

All appointments of Munsifs heretofore made by the local Government, shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

Act VI of 1871, s. 7.

Additional Judges.

8. When the business pending before any District Judge requires the aid of Additional Judges for its speedy disposal, the local Government may, upon the recommendation of the High Court, and subject to the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such Additional Judges as may be requisite.

Such Additional Judges shall perform any of the duties of a District Judge that the District Judge may, with the previous sanction of the High Court, assign to them, and, in the performance of such duties, they shall exercise the same powers and be subject to the same control as the District Judge.

Act VI of 1871, s. 8.

Temporary charge of District Judgeship.

9. In the event of the death of the District Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence from the station in which his Court is held, the Additional Judge, or, if there is no Additional Judge attached to such Court, the senior Subordinate Judge of the District, shall, without relinquishing his ordinary duties, assume charge of the Judge's office,

and shall discharge such of the current duties thereof as are connected with the filing of plaints and memoranda of appeal, the issue of processes and the like functions,

and shall continue in charge of the office until it is resumed by the District Judge or assumed by an officer duly appointed thereto.

Act VI of 1871, s. 9.

Transfer of proceedings on death, &c., of Subordinate Judge.

10. In the event of the death of a Subordinate Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence on leave when no person is appointed to act for him, the District Judge may transfer all or any of the proceedings pending in the Court of such

Subordinate Judge either to his own Court or to the Court of a Subordinate Judge (if any) under his control.

All proceedings transferred under this section shall be disposed of as if they had been instituted in the Court to which they are so transferred.

Temporary charge of Munsifship.

A District Judge, on the occurrence within his District of any vacancy in the office of Munsif, may, pending the action of the High Court under section seven, appoint such person as he thinks fit to act in such office.

And he shall forthwith report to the High Court the occurrence of every such vacancy and the making of every such appointment.

Act VI of 1871, s. 10.

Power to confer judicial powers on officers in Chutiá Nágpur, Kuch Bihár and Assam.

11. The local Government may invest with the powers of any Court under this Act any officer in the Divisions of Chutiá Nágpur and Kuch Bihár, and the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Nothing in sections four to ten (inclusive), thirty-one, thirty-two and thirty-three applies to any such officer. But all the other provisions of this Act apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to officers so invested.

Act VI of 1871, s. 11.

Control of Civil Courts in a District.

12. The general control over all the Civil Courts in any District is vested in the District Judge, but subject to the superintendence of the High Court.

Act VI of 1871, s. 12.

Present District Judges, &c., to be deemed duly appointed.

13. The present District Judges, Additional Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall be deemed to have been duly appointed under this Act to the offices, the duties of which they respectively discharge.

Act VI of 1871, s. 14.

Seals of Courts.

14. Every Court under this Act shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the local Government.

Act VI of 1871, s. 15.

District Judges, Additional Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs to be deemed Civil Courts.

15. Every District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge and Munsif under this Act shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure and of this Act.

Act VI of 1871, s. 16.

Power to fix sites of Courts.

16. The local Government may fix, and from time to time alter, the place or places at which any Court under this Act is to be held.

All such places now fixed shall be deemed to be fixed under this Act.

Act VI of 1871, s. 17.

Vacation.

17. Subject to such orders as may from time to time be issued by the Governor General in Council, the High Court shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as close holidays in the Courts subordinate thereto.

Such list shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the said days shall be observed accordingly.

CHAPTER III.

ORDINARY JURISDICTION.

Act VI of 1871, s. 18.

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction.

18. The local Government shall fix, and may from time to time vary, the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court under this Act:

Provided that, where more than one Subordinate Judge is appointed to any District, or where more than one Munsif is appointed to any Munsifí, the Judge of the District Court may assign to each such Subordinate Judge or Munsif the local limits of his particular jurisdiction within such District or Munsifí, as the case may be.

The present local limits of the jurisdiction of every Civil Court (other than the High Court) shall be deemed to be fixed under this Act.

Act VI of 1871, s. 19.

Extent of original jurisdiction of District Judge or Subordinate Judge.

19. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends, subject to the provisions in the Code of Civil Procedure, section fifteen, to all original suits for the time being cognizable by the Civil Courts.

Act VI of 1871, s. 20.

Extent of Munsif's jurisdiction.

20. The jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all like suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed one thousand rupees.

Act VI of 1871, s. 21.

Appeals from District Judges and Additional Judges.

21. Appeals from the decrees and orders of District Judges and Additional Judges shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the High Court.

Act VI of 1871, s. 22.

Appeals from Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

22. Appeals from the decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the District Judge, except where the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute in the appeal exceeds five thousand rupees, in which case the appeal shall lie to the High Court:

Provided that the High Court may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the local Government, order that all appeals from the decrees and orders of any Munsif shall be preferred to the Court of such Subordinate Judge as may be mentioned in the order, and such appeals shall thereupon be preferred accordingly.

Act VI of 1871, s. 24.

Certain decisions to be according to Native law.

23. Where in any suit or proceeding it is necessary for any Court under this Act to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution, the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindú law in cases where the parties are Hindús, shall form the rule of decision, except in so far as such law has, by legislative enactment, been altered or abolished.

In cases not provided for by the former part of this section, or by any other law for the time being in force, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Act VI of 1871, s. 25.

Judges not to try suits in which they are interested.

24. No Munsif, Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge shall try any suit in which he is a party or personally interested, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit.

No Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge shall try any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself in another capacity.

When any such suit, proceeding or appeal comes before any such Munsif, Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge, he shall forthwith transmit the whole record of the case to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference.

The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section twenty-five.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section the Munsif and Subordinate Judge shall be deemed to be immediately subordinate to the District Judge and the Additional Judge and District Judge to the High Court.

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL JURISDICTION.

Act VI of 1871, s. 26.

Power to refer to Subordinate Judges appeals from Munsifs.

25. Every District Judge may from time to time, subject to the orders of the High Court, refer to any Subordinate Judge under his control any appeals pending before him from the decrees of Munsifs; and such Subordinate Judge shall hear and dispose of such appeals accordingly.

The District Judge may withdraw any appeals so referred and hear and dispose of appeals so withdrawn.

Act VI of 1871, s. 27.

Power to transfer to Subordinate Judge or Munsif certain proceedings pending before District Judge.

26. The High Court may from time to time, by order, authorize any District Judge to transfer to a Subordinate Judge under his control appeals under the Code of Civil Procedure from any orders of Munsifs against which an appeal lies to the District Court.

The High Court may also from time to time, by order, authorize any District Judge to transfer to a Subordinate Judge or Munsif under the control of such District Judge any of the proceedings next hereinafter mentioned, or any class of such proceedings specified in such order, and then pending, or thereafter instituted, before such District Judge.

The proceedings referred to in the second clause of this section are the following (that is to say) :—

(*a*) Proceedings under Bengal Regulation V, 1799 (*to limit the Interference of the Zillah and City Courts of Dewanny Adawlut in the Execution of Wills and Administration to the Estates of Persons dying intestate*).

(*b*) Applications for certificates under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*).

(*c*) Proceedings under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

(*d*) Proceedings under Act No. XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or Act No. IX of 1861 (*to amend the law relating to Minors*).

(*e*) Claims preferred to, or objections made to the attachment of, any property under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 278.

(*f*) Applications to file awards under section 525 of the same Code.

(*g*) Applications for permission to sue or appeal as a pauper.

The District Judge may withdraw any proceedings so transferred and may either himself dispose of them, or, with the previous sanction of the High Court, transfer them to any other Subordinate Judge or Munsif under his control.

Act VI of 1871, s. 28.

Disposal of proceedings so transferred.

27. Subject to the provisions of the last clause of section twenty-six, all proceedings transferred under the second clause of the same section shall be disposed of by the Subordinate Judge or Munsif (as the case may be) according to the rules prescribed for the guidance of District Judges in like cases:

Provided that an appeal from the order of the Subordinate Judge or Munsif in such cases shall lie to the District Judge.

An appeal from his order thereon shall lie to the High Court if an appeal from the decision of the Judge in such proceedings is allowed by the law in force for the time being.

Act VI of 1871, s. 29.

Power to invest Subordinate Judges and Munsifs with Small Cause jurisdiction.

28. The local Government may invest, within such local limits as it from time to time appoints, any Subordinate Judge with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts, up to the amount of five hundred rupees, and any Munsif with similar jurisdiction up to the amount of fifty rupees; and may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw such jurisdiction from the Subordinate Judge or Munsif so invested.

Act VI of 1871, s. 30.

Amendment of Act No. XI of 1865.

29. Section fifty-one of Act No. XI of 1865 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature*) shall be read as if, for the words "Principal Sadr Amín," the words "Subordinate Judge" were substituted.

CHAPTER V.

MISFEAZANCE.

Act VI of 1871, s. 31.

Suspension or removal of District Judge or Additional Judge.

30. Any District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge or Munsif may, for any misconduct, be suspended or removed by the local Government.

Act VI of 1871, s. 32.

Suspension of Subordinate Judge.

31. The High Court may, whenever it sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend any Subordinate Judge under its control.

Whenever the High Court exercises this power, it shall forthwith report to the local Government the circumstances of the suspension, and the local Government shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Act VI of 1871, s. 33.

Suspension and removal of Munsifs by High Court.

32. The High Court may appoint a Commission for enquiring into the alleged misconduct of any Munsif.

On receiving the report of the result of any such enquiry, the High Court may, if it thinks fit, remove the Munsif from office, or suspend him, or reduce him to a lower grade.

The provisions of Act No. XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating enquiries into the behaviour of public servants*) shall apply to inquiries under this section, the powers conferred by that Act on the Government being exercised by the High Court.

The High Court may also, previous to the appointment of such Commission, suspend any Munsif pending the result of the inquiry.

The High Court may, without appointing any such Commission, remove or suspend any Munsif, or reduce him to a lower grade.

Act VI of 1871, s. 34.

Suspension of Munsifs by District Judges.

33. Any District Judge may, whenever he sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend from office any Munsif under his control.

Whenever a District Judge suspends from office any such Munsif, he shall forthwith send to the High Court a full report of the circumstances of the suspension, together with the evidence, if any; and the High Court shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

CHAPTER VI.

MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Act VI of 1871, s. 35.

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of District Courts.

34. The District Judges shall appoint the ministerial officers of their Courts, and, subject only to the general control of the local Government, the said Judges may remove or suspend such officers or fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

Act VI of 1871, s. 36.

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

35. The ministerial officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall be nominated and appointed by those Courts respectively, subject to the approval of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate.

Power to punish such officers.

Every such Court may, by order, remove or suspend from office, or fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any of its ministerial officers who is guilty of any misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office. And the District Judge, subject only to the general control of the local Government, may, on appeal or otherwise, reverse or modify every such order.

Act XIX of 1877, s. 1.

The District Judge, within whose jurisdiction such Court is situate, may, by order, suspend or remove any such ministerial officer.

Nothing in this section or in section thirty-four shall exempt any officer from any penal or other consequences to which he may be liable under any other law in force for the time being.

Act VI of 1871, s. 37.

Transfer of ministerial officers.

36. The local Government may, at the instance of the District Judge, transfer from any Court in the territories administered by such Government, to any other Court in the same territories, all or any of the ministerial officers of such Judge or of any Subordinate Judge or Munsif under his control.

The District Judge may transfer all or any of the ministerial officers of any Court under his control to any other such Court.

Act VI of 1871, s. 38.

Recovery of fines.

37. Any fine imposed under this Chapter shall, if the order imposing it so directs, be recovered by deduction from the offender's salary.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 4 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, declares that the number of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs to be appointed in each district shall be fixed, and may from time to time be altered, by the local Government. And section 6 of the same Act declares that, when the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an increase in the number of Munsifs, the High Court shall nominate such person as it thinks fit to be a Munsif, and the local Government shall appoint him accordingly. The number of Munsifs was accordingly fixed under section 4 in the Lower Provinces and Assam. Subsequently, in exercise of the power vested in local Governments by the terms of the provincial service arrangements in regard to the creation of additional appointments on salaries not exceeding Rs. 250 a month, the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appointed Munsifs in excess of the number so fixed. Doubts have been raised as to the validity of such appointments. It appears to the Government of India that the law does not authorize the local Government to appoint Munsifs, whether temporarily or permanently, in excess of the fixed number, unless an increase to that number has previously been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council. It is, however, in the opinion of the Government of India desirable to empower the local Government, without the sanction, but subject to the control, of the Governor General in Council, to increase the number of Munsifs, provided that the power is confined to those grades of Munsifs the pay of which does not exceed Rs. 250 a month.

2. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It enables the local Government without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to increase the number of Munsifs of a grade the salary of which does not exceed Rs. 250 per month. The opportunity has been taken to validate the appointments already made by the Bengal Government and the Chief Commissioner of Assam: to make it clear that the local Government cannot increase the number of District Judges or Subordinate Judges without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council: to extend the District Judge's power of transferring appeals and proceedings to appeals from all orders made by Munsifs and to proceedings under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881: and to make such amendments in the wording of the law as the experience of the last ten years shows to be necessary or desirable.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 30th September, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General:—

A Bill to amend the law relating to Powers-of-Attorney.

FOR the purpose of amending the law relating to Powers-of-Attorney; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Local extent. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Powers-of-Attorney Act, 1881": it applies to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1882.

44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, s. 46.

Execution under power-of-attorney.

2. The donee of a power-of-attorney may, if he thinks fit, execute or do any assurance, instrument or thing in and with his own name and signature and his own seal, where sealing is required, by the authority of the donor of the power; and every assurance, instrument and thing so executed and done shall be as effectual in law as if it had been executed or done by the donee of the power in the name and with the signature and seal of the donor thereof.

This section applies to powers-of-attorney created by instruments executed either before or after this Act comes into force.

44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, s. 47.

Payment by attorney under power without notice of death, &c., good.

3. Any person making or doing any payment or act, in good faith, in pursuance of a power-of-attorney shall not be liable in respect of the payment or act by reason that before the payment or act the donor of the power had died or become lunatic, of unsound mind, or bankrupt, or insolvent, or had revoked the power, if the fact of death, lunacy, unsoundness of mind, bankruptcy, insolvency or revocation was not at the time of the payment or act known to the person making or doing the same.

But this section shall not affect any right against the payee of any person interested in any money so paid; and that person shall have the like remedy against the payee as he would have had against the payer if the payment had not been made by him.

This section applies only to payments and acts made or done after this Act comes into force.

44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, s. 48.

Deposit of original instruments creating powers-of-attorney.

4. (*a*) An instrument creating a power-of-attorney, its execution being verified by affidavit, statutory declaration or other sufficient evidence, may, with the affidavit or declaration, if any, be deposited in the High Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the instrument may be.

(*b*) A separate file of instruments so deposited shall be kept; and any person may search that file, and inspect every instrument so deposited; and a certified copy thereof shall be delivered out to him on request.

(*c*) A copy of an instrument so deposited may be presented at the office and may be stamped or marked as a certified copy, and when so stamped or marked shall become and be a certified copy.

(*d*) A certified copy of an instrument so deposited shall without further proof be sufficient evidence of the contents of the instrument and of the deposit thereof in the High Court.

(*e*) The High Court may from time to time make rules for the purposes of this section, and prescribing, with the concurrence of the Local Government, the fees to be taken under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*).

(*f*) Throughout British Burma, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be the High Court.

(*g*) This section applies to instruments creating powers-of-attorney executed either before or after this Act comes into force.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

As the law stands, the donee of a power-of-attorney, when executing an instrument pursuant to the power, must sign, and where sealing is required must seal, in his principal's name. The first object of this Bill is to render it legal for such donees to execute in and with their own names and seals. The law respecting the execution of powers-of-attorney will thus be made accordant with what will be the rule in England from and after the 31st December, 1881, and with what is believed to be the practice in the North-Western Provinces and, probably, elsewhere in India. The section effecting this is copied from section 46 of the recent Statute 44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, which takes effect from the close of the present year.

The second object of the Bill is to preclude doubts as to the liability of a donee of a power-of-attorney who makes payments in good faith after the donor of the power has died or become lunatic or bankrupt or insolvent, or has revoked the power, when the fact of death, lunacy, bankruptcy, insolvency or revocation was not known to the donee at the time of making the payment. The section effecting this is copied from section 47 of the Statute above mentioned, and merely extends to all attorneys the rule as to trustees, executors and administrators making payments under powers, which has been in force in British India for the last fifteen years—see Act XXVIII of 1866, section 39.

The third and last object of the Bill is to provide for the deposit of instruments creating powers-of-attorney, and for the evidence of the contents of such instruments. The section effecting this is copied (with the modifications necessary to adapt it to India) from 44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, section 48.

SIMLA;
The 16th October, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 43. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXVIII OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 25th September 1880.		Receipts for week ending 24th September 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 25th September 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 24th September 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.										
24th Sept. 1881	East Indian ...	7,11,325	472	9,79,404	651	1,84,02,614	480	2,03,22,662	534	19,20,048	...
17th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	1,65,434	962	...(a)	...	21,74,359	497	(b)22,57,717	534	83,358	...
1st Oct. 1881	Oudh and Rohilkhand	42,856	78	92,509	165	21,26,463	153	22,55,873	163	1,29,410	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,34,545	347	1,49,222	221	55,85,976	325	40,26,981	236	...	15,58,995
Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,14,474	133	1,06,362	124	28,98,550	133	30,57,396	141	1,58,846	...
24th Sept. 1881	South Indian ...	65,970	102	65,615	100	18,19,769	112	18,73,387	113	53,618	...
1st Oct. 1881	Great Indian Peninsula	3,03,007	214	4,61,566	321	1,14,06,868	316	1,50,15,103	411	36,08,235	...
24th Sept. 1881	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	83,553	188	1,09,852	247	39,14,186	347	45,54,642	406	6,40,456	...
	TOTAL ...	17,21,164	274	19,64,530	321	4,83,28,785	305	5,33,63,761	335	50,34,976	...
	State.										
17th Sept. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	4,112	147	...(a)	...	69,218	97	(b)69,241	102	23	...
24th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,257	46	1,204	44	32,096	47	30,048	44	...	2,048
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	37,882	165	38,064	165	6,86,895	117	7,80,343	134	93,448	...
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,184	121	8,985	120	2,50,945	125	2,66,578	133	15,633	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	17,056	299	7,456	131	2,16,307	149	2,36,094	164	19,787	...
1st Oct. 1881	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,794	62	2,217	76	64,023	87	68,556	93	4,533	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Oct. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	845	19	10,927	243	71,089	62	2,36,767	208	1,65,678	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	1,607	83	3,964	75	(e)63,967	47	1,36,240	91	72,273	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	19,508	121	22,174	138	5,79,799	142	6,39,706	157	59,907	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	3,853	55	5,525	71	90,915	51	1,35,641	70	44,726	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	55,143	101	1,34,033	184	18,22,609	132	29,61,048	161	11,38,439	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Sec.)(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Oct. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	20,872	82	35,963	124	6,51,859	108	8,86,320	121	2,34,461	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	59,077	344	44,533	123	14,44,547	332	13,89,883	151	...	54,664
24th Sept. 1881	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	91,745	143	1,22,876	192	(f)35,10,618	223	21,32,554	131	...	13,78,064
...	Khamgaon(c) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti(c) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th Sept. 1881	Nizam's ...	10,355	86	11,403	94	3,42,163	111	3,83,694	125	41,531	...
1st Oct. 1881	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	4,936	57	...	...	1,26,759	58	1,26,759	...
Ditto ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	4,953	41	...	...	3,26,477	81	3,26,477	...
24th Sept. 1881	Mysore ...	...	...	2,059	35	...	...	61,288	42	61,288	...
1st Oct. 1881	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	...	...	499	42	...	...	18,262	60	18,262	...
	TOTAL ...	3,34,290	133	4,61,771	146	98,97,050	158	1,08,85,499	133	9,88,449	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,55,454	234	24,26,301	261	5,82,25,835	262	6,42,49,260	266	60,23,425	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	2,94,80,679	133	3,17,43,750	131	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	2,87,45,156	129	3,25,05,510	135	37,60,354	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 17th September 1881.
(c) Included with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(d) Included with the Rajputana State Railway figures.
(e) Total receipts from 6th April to 25th September 1880.
(f) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	Via Paumben. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
INDIAN.																				
Sent . . .	18,731	1,03,117 5	1,138	5,126 8	678	4,116 1	55,794	2,03,253 14	72	240 14	8,657	26,420 8	1,375	4,632 0	2,444	3,128 12	14,943	32,883 0	1,03,832	3,82,918 14
Received* . .	14,122	1,00,763 4	1,645	6,259 14	829	2.900 15	48,986	2,06,935 5	47	106 5	8,721	27,810 15	1,772	5,814 2	864	1,388 10	18,280	27,454 8	95,266	3,79,433 14
Total .	32,853	2,03,880 9	2,783	11,386 6	1,507	7,017 0	104,780	4,10,189 3	119	347 3	17,378	54,231 7	3,147	10,446 2	3,308	4.517 6	33,223	60,337 8	1,99,098	7,62,352 12
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Received. *Vid* Madras .	1,131	4,501 2	110	536 1	184	477 6	42,076	1,85,149 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,501	1,90,664 2
„ Rangoon	50	196 8	4	7 2	8	19 2	1,736	7,532 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,798	7,754 12
„ Laingha .	...	...	1	2 13	...	...	3	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13 0
„ Paumben	391	1,703 12	12	56 15	5	42 10	3,527	11,795 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,935	13,598 14
From West to East—																				
Vid Madras .	5,528	22,107 11	662	2,751 4	98	341 4	37,523	1,63,109 1	39	135 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,850	1,88,444 10
„ Rangoon .	399	1,567 12	37	151 8	4	8 4	1,331	5,636 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,771	7,363 12
„ Laingha .	...	...	2	9 11	...	...	8	31 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	40 13
„ Paumben*	745	2,580 8	74	204 4	3	11 12	2,160	6,042 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,982	8,839 5
From West to West—																				
Vid Bombay and Karachi.	1	3 12	7	205 2	19	71 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	280 8
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	3	15 15	9	40 5	24	123 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	180 0
From East to East—																				
Vid Rangoon* .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14 13	20	91 14	21	106 11
„ Madras* .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	1,100 3	275	1,100 3
„ Laingha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9 9
„ Paumben .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	1,613 13	26	73 1	...	...	...	...	444	1,686 14
Total .	8,248	32,677 0	918	3,965 1	345	1,095 12	88,364	3,79,306 9	39	135 6	419	1,623 6	26	73 1	1	14 13	295	1,192 1	98,655	4,20,083 13
GRAND TOTAL ...																			2,97,753	11,82,435 13

* 3,277 Messages deducted from "Indian Received" and shown under "Transit Value"—Rs. 1,031-6.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	14,122	18,731	32,853	21·53	24·54	23·15
	„ Turkey	1,645	1,138	2,783	2·51	1·49	1·96
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	829	678	1,507	1·26	0·89	1·06
Red Sea . .	*Vid* Suez	48,986	55,794	1,04,780	74·70	73·08	73·83
	Total .	65,582	76,341	1,41,923	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1154 AND 1155 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 8th OCTOBER 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	District.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Rajpootana.	Jhallawar	21 4	22 7½	15 4	27 14	27 14	21 14½	...	...	...	8 13½	8 15½	8 13½	28 5	30 1½	22 1½	18 3½	18 3½	14 10	...	...	...	24 5½	28 4	18 13½	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 5	

T. C. HOPE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th OCTOBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Bengal there has been slight rain in some districts; rice and other standing crops are doing well, and cultivation for cold weather sowings is in fair progress. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been no rain (except in one district); crops are suffering in central districts and more rain is needed everywhere. In the Central Provinces heavy rain fell in one district and none elsewhere; agricultural condition and prospects are satisfactory. In the Bombay Presidency rain is needed in two districts; *kharif* crops are generally good, and the sowing of *rabi* is in progress. In the Madras Presidency and the Mysore State there has been very little rain, except in two districts in the former and in one district in the latter, and standing crops are in need of showers. In the Punjab, in the Central India and Rajputana States, in Berar and Coorg, in Assam and British Burma, no change is reported, and agricultural prospects continue on the whole favourable.

Generally the summer monsoon may be said to be practically over: harvest operations have been completed in some parts and are progressing in others; the usual autumnal sickness still prevails in many parts; in some provinces standing crops are in want of rain, while ploughing and sowing for the cold weather crops are generally in progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 19th)		
Bellary ...	.....	Standing crops generally good; wet and dry grains, cotton and sugarcane being sown; harvest *ragi* in three taluks, yield average; fever in parts and cholera in Bellary town.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops good except in parts where they are affected by insects; white *cholum* and cotton being sown; harvest dry grains in two taluks, outturn average; fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·32 (average of four stations).	Standing crops, wet and dry grains, cotton and sugarcane thriving; cattle-disease continues bad.
Kistna ...	.....	Rain wanted in five taluks; harvest maize, outturn fair; water over anicut 4·1 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Rain wanted in three taluks; standing crops backward in parts; harvest *ragi*, outturn about average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	1·01 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops, dry suffering in parts of four taluks from deficiency of rain, wet fair; harvest dry grains, outturn about average.
Tanjore ...	·67 (average of five stations).	Standing crops good except in three taluks; agricultural operations progressing; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn average.
Madura ...	1·06 (average of six stations).	Water-supply deficient; standing crops fading in some taluks; harvest dry grains in two taluks, yield average.
Malabar ...	·41 (average of seven stations).	Rain insufficient; second crop cultivation progressing; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	·15	Transplantation nearly over; harvest almost a failure in Trevandrum division; fever exists.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Oct. 19th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 16th 9¼ feet, 2 feet higher than on same date last year; fever generally prevalent; small-pox continues at Tatta, but is on the decrease; damage to crops by rats in three and by blight in two talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 20, 40 and 36, in Sehwan 24, 40 and 52, in Tatta 22, 48 and 60, and in Jati 19, 52 and 52 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* crops in taluka Nausharo suffered from an insect called *mallo;* usual fever general throughout the district; cattle-disease in taluka Badin; wheat 21, *juari* 48, *bajri* 50, red rice 34, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Kharif* crops ready for harvest; fever continues; wheat 28 and *bajri* 40 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Harvest progressing, outturn generally good; preparations for *rabi* going on; usual autumnal fever continues; cattle-disease in some talukas of the Karvi and Amreli divisions; *bajri* 35¾ and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Preparation for *rabi* sowings progressing; rice and grass being harvested; standing crops healthy; *juari* 46 and *nagli* 53 lbs. per rupee; cholera in Bardoli, Chikli, and Mandvi.
Násik ...	.....	Weather bright, days warm, nights chilly; *kharif* being harvested, outturn good; *rabi* being sown; cholera subsided in places reappearing in others; wheat 28½, *bajri* 44, and *juari* 56 lbs. rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	No rain	Average abnormal temperature *nil;* vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	.....	Average prices—*bajri* 51 and *juari* 72 lbs., in Poona *bajri* 41 and *juari* 61 lbs. per rupee; crops doing well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmednagar ...	No rain	*Kharif* and *rabi* crops in good condition; reaping of *bajri* commenced in Parner, Karjat, Jamkhed, Sheogaon, and Newasa; sowing of *rabi* approaching completion; rain wanted in all talukas but urgently in Kopergaon; cholera in taluka Nagar; *juari*—maximum 120 in Jamkhed, minimum 72 lbs. in Kopergaon; *bajri* in Newasa 78, in Kopergaon 54 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapur ...	No rain	*Rabi* sowings nearly completed; *juari* 89 lbs. 24 tolas and *bajri* 72 lbs. 15 tolas; prices continue to fall.
Dharwar ...	.....	No report received.
Kanara ...	Karwar no rain; Kumpta ·58; Sirsi 1·12; Halyal ·10.	Harvesting rice on coast talukas; crops healthy above ghât; cattle-disease continues in five talukas and one petta; fever in talukas above ghât and slight on coast; common rice in Karwar 16, in district average 15⅓ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather hot; fever prevailing; cholera in Gondal; harvesting of *bajri* commenced; sowing of *rabi* crops in progress; *bajri* 40 and *juari* 50 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in Kaladgi, still required in Belgaum and Ahmednagar; *kharif* crop generally good; sowing of *rabi* in progress; cholera decreasing in Ahmednagar and Satara; fever and cattle-disease continue in some districts.
Bengal—(Oct. 19th)		
Chittagong ...	·59	Weather cloudy and close; good rain has fallen in some places, general rain wanted; small-pox abating; general health good.
Dacca ...	1·75	Early rice being cut, outturn average; cutting of jute nearly finished, outturn good; late rice promising; rivers falling; public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Prospects of late rice continue very favourable; harvesting of early rice and jute nearly completed; public health generally good, though in some places in Baraset, Busseerhat, and Satkhira sub-divisions fever appears here and there; cholera cases also occurring in suburbs.
Moorshedabad ...	1·33	State and prospects of crops good; late paddy thriving well; fevers prevail almost everywhere, more or less; cholera also prevails here and there.
Rajshahye ...	1·50	Weather rainy till middle of week; state and prospects of crops continue to be favourable; *kalai* and *mung* still being sown; price of rice stationary; public health generally good.
Burdwan ...	·22	Prospects of paddy crop generally good; fever everywhere, particularly bad in town.
Rungpore ...	·12	Weather seasonable; prospects good; fever somewhat prevalent
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops fair; ploughing and sowing for cold weather crops going on; health bad; fever prevalent; Kosi still high.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; fields being prepared for sowing cold weather crops; a good deal of fever reported.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Rice looks very well except where submerged; prices stationary; health fair.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and clear; harvesting of main rice crop commenced; prospects of winter crops continue good; general health good.
Cuttack ...	·51	Prospects of crops good generally; cold weather crops in south partly submerged by recent floods; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in some districts during week; rains seem to be over; weather becoming cool; prospects continue to be generally favourable; rice and other standing crops doing well; cultivation for cold weather crops in fair progress; fever prevalent in many districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 19th)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings commenced; health of men and cattle good; prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	No rain	The rains are apparently over; *rabi* sowings progressing favourably; tahsils Sirathu and Manjhanpur suffering from want of moisture; fever prevalent but not fatal; prices mostly steady; wheat 18¼, barley 26⅜, gram 22 1/16, coarse cleaned rice 19⅝, unhusked rice 38 0/16, *bajra* 25⅞, and peas 26⅝ seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ „)	.....	Weather fine; prospects good; *rabi* being sown; fever everywhere very prevalent; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Jhánsi („ „)	No rain	*Kharif* crops fair; sowing of *rabi* continues; wheat and gram germinating; wheat 24, gram 25, *bajra* 19 seers per rupee; prices falling; fever prevalent; cattle-disease continues in pargana Jhánsi.
Agra („ „)	No rain	*Kharif* harvest continues; *rabi* sowings in progress with help of well-irrigation; fever prevalent; prices—wheat 18¾, gram 22, barley 24, *bajra* 20, *makka* 30 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	During week rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings; fever continues prevalent; prices—wheat 17¾, barley 24¼, *bajra* 20¼, common rice 15, gram 20 seers per rupee.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Thunderstorm yesterday with showers, now clear; cholera abating; prices unchanged.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Kumaun (Oct. 19th)	.....	Fine weather; health tolerable; cattle-disease; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	*Juar* and *mash* suffering, and *rabi* sowings impeded, for want of rain; ordinary fever prevails; barley 27 seers per rupee.
Partabgarh („ 18th)	.....	The rains seem over, a shower is much wanted for the *rabi* sowings; fever is in almost every house, but not fatal; prices steady.
Sitapur („ 19th)	No rain	Rain much wanted both for *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowings.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Sowings continue; prices stationary; fever still very prevalent.
Saharanpur („ „)	No rain	Fever still prevalent; *kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowings going on; wheat $20\frac{2}{7}$, gram $22\frac{1}{3}$, barley $30\frac{3}{4}$, rice $10\frac{1}{3}$, *juar* $27\frac{1}{2}$, *bajra* 24, *urd* 23, *makki* 30, *bijhar* $29\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
Aligarh („ „)	No rain	Weather hot, wind west; *kharif* crop being cut; *rabi* sowings progressing; autumnal fever very prevalent; wheat 19, barley 25, *bijhar* 25, gram 20 seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ „)	No rain	Fever still very prevalent; rice crops have suffered from long continued drought; prices steady.
Rae Bareli („ 18th)	No rain	Rain urgently wanted for late-sown *jarhan* rice, *juar*, and *mash* and for sowing full *rabi* area; fever still causing much suffering, but not much mortality; prices falling; wheat $19\frac{1}{2}$, *juar* 23, barley $24\frac{1}{2}$, *dhan* 36, *kodon* 43, *sawan* 44 seers per rupee.
Farukhabad („ 19th)	..	Rain still needed; *kharif* outturn promises fairly; fever prevalent and cattle-disease reported in tahsil Tirwa; prices stationary; wheat $17\frac{14}{32}$, gram $19\frac{2}{32}$, barley $24\frac{16}{32}$, *bajra* $25\frac{6}{32}$ seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ „)	No rain during week	*Rabi* sowings in progress; rain wanted; fever continues; prices stationary; wheat 19, barley 26, *bajra* 26, *juar* 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen during the week except a shower at Meerut; crops suffering in central districts, and more rain is needed everywhere; prices on the whole stationary; fever still very prevalent; cattle-disease continues in Kumaon, Gorakhpur, Farukhabad, and Jhánsi.
Punjab—(Oct. 18th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Fever continues; *kharif* being cut; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices steady.
Hissar ...	No rain	*Kharif* being cut; *rabi* operations in progress; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	No rain	*Kharif* crops being harvested, yield expected above average; gram sowings begun; cholera disappeared; fever about.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Crops promising; fever prevalent in district.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	No rain	Two cases of cholera in city; fever prevalent; prices stationary; agricultural prospects satisfactory.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; state of crops good; prices generally stationary.
Siálkot ...	.....	Prospects good; fever prevalent; rinderpest in few villages in Passur tahsil.
Ráwalpindi ...	No rain	*Kharif* crops are being cut; cholera continues at Ráwalpindi; seasonal fever in Kahuta and Pindi Ghât tahsils; prices falling.
Peshawar ...	No rain	*Kharif* crops suffered to some extent owing to hot winds which blew on 11th and 12th; prices have a downward tendency.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Crops good; health fair; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health good; *kharif* harvest average; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—No rain in province during the week; agricultural prospects generally good; fever prevalent in most districts; prices generally stationary.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Oct. 19th)	.....	Days warm, nights cool; sowing of *rabi* progressing well; fever prevalent; cholera abating; prices falling.
Jubbulpore („ „)	.....	Weather clear and cool; reaping of *kharif* commenced; *rabi* sowings continue; fever prevalent; wheat 21 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ „)	.....	Days warm; *kharif* harvest continues; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever very prevalent; prices easy.
Seoni („ „)	.....	Weather clear and cool; rice harvest progressing; *rabi* land under preparation; sowing operations commenced; fever and cattle-disease in places; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; *rabi* sowings continue; fever and cattle-disease prevalent; wheat 18 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 15th)	.. ..	Weather cool and pleasant; *rabi* sowings commenced; fever prevalent; cattle-disease continues; rice 14 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 13th)	5·50	Days close, nights cool; a bumper harvest expected; fever still prevalent; cattle-disease continues; rice 48 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 19th)	. . .	Weather clear and warm, nights cool; prospects good; *rabi* sowings commenced; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks. Mornings and nights cool but days warm; heavy rain at Sambalpur; prospects of *kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowings progressing; cholera abating; fever still prevalent; prices easy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Oct. 15th)		
Akyab ...	1·61	Total rainfall 185·97; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop prospects favourable.
Rangoon ...	1·97	Total rainfall 99·04; slight cholera, otherwise public health good; progress of crops favourable.
Bassein ...	2·89	Total rainfall 107·03; public health good; crop prospects good.
Prome ...	·42	Total rainfall 37·70; public health good; one-fifth paddy land uncultivated in one township for want of rain, one-twelfth paddy land unsown in one township owing to floods.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·08	Total rainfall 198·07; public health good; crop prospects fair; early paddy ripening.
Toungoo ...	2·71	Total rainfall 81·07; public health good; agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Except a few cases of cholera in Rangoon town, public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in one or two places; weather seasonable; crops doing well; some damage by drought and floods respectively in two townships of Prome district, otherwise harvest prospects favourable.
Assam—(Oct 19th)		
Gauháti ...	No rain	Slight cholera still exists; crop prospects good.
Sylhet ...	2·60	State and prospects of crops very good.
Cachar ...	1·15	Weather sultry; ploughing of winter crops commenced; prospects of crops good; common rice 22½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	0·35	Weather seasonable; prospects of *sali dhan* good; cattle-disease still reported; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 12th)		
Bangalore ...	*Nil*	Standing crops promising, but rain is wanted now; prospects are favourable at present; a slight rise in prices; public health good.
Mysore ...	·3	Rain insufficient for standing crops; prices shew a tendency to rise.
Mercara ...	·29	*Ragi* harvest completed; rice doing well; cardamoms being picked; average coffee crop expected.
		General Remarks.—Very little rain throughout the Mysore State, and crops slightly suffering in consequence; the north-east monsoon is now anxiously awaited; in the Shimoga district the crops have benefited by the showers which have fallen there; prices easy, but rising a little.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Oct. 19th)		
Amraoti	...	*Kharif* crops excellent; *rabi* sowings continue; prices—wheat 18 and *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Cotton plants bearing pods; *juari* in ear; other crops in flourishing condition.
Hyderabad .	... ..	No report received.
Central India States—(Oct. 19th)		
Indore ..	.....	Health good; *kharif* harvest now commencing, expected to be an average one, though continuous rain has damaged crops in parts.
Morar (Gwalior) ..		Weather seasonable; prospects and health good; rates unchanged.
Sutna ...		Fever prevalent; prospects good; weather hot.
Rutlam ..		No report received.
Neemuch ...	....	*Juar* crops favourable; one case of cholera under treatment, no more cases reported.
Goona ..	. .	Crops good; health fair.
Bhopal ...	..	Weather fair; prospects of crops good.
Agar ...	.. .	Prospects good; health at Agar good.
Nowgong ..	.....	Autumn fever prevalent; agricultural prospects favourable; *rabi* sowings commenced.
Manpur ...	.. ...	*Juari* and other crops doing well; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 19th)	....	Weather cool, pleasant, and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 16th)	.	Tanks, wells, health, and crops good.
Marwar („ 14th)	.....	Tanks and wells full; fever still prevails; crops excellent; weather seasonable; prices stationary; ploughing for *rabi* commenced.
Meywar ...	. ....	No report received.
Harowti (Oct. 15th)	.....	*Juar* nearly ready; preparations for *rabi* sowings going on, but rain wanted in parts; nights and mornings cool, days hot; fever less.
Jhallawar („ 12th)	.....	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 19th)	.. ...	High winds, hot sun; prospects and health good.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Full average harvest secured; prices easy; fever prevalent.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwar ...	.....	No report received.
Nepal—		
Katmandu	3·80	The continued rain is much damaging the prospect of the late rice crop in the hills.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 44.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th October 1881.

Programme of His Excellency the Viceroy's Arrival in Calcutta.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will arrive in Calcutta by a special train on Friday, the 2nd December 1881, at 8-18 A.M. Railway time.

His Excellency will be received at the Howrah Railway Station by the Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta and the Magistrate of Howrah; and at Government House by the Members of His Excellency's Council, the principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard of Honor of the East Indian Railway Volunteers and a Guard of Honor of Native Infantry, with Band, will be drawn up on the platform of the Howrah Station.

The route taken will be by the Hooghly Bridge, Strand Road, and Esplanade Row.

The Body-Guard will form the escort.

A royal salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency passes the Hooghly Bridge.

Guards of Honor of British Infantry and of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up in front of the grand staircase of Government House.

Full dress will be worn by Officers entitled to uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

By Command,

GEO. S. WHITE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 24th October 1881.

No. 317.—Mr. R. B. Chapman, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 27th August 1881.

The 26th October 1881.

No. 323.—Mr. William Waterfield is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 5th September 1881.

The 28th October 1881.

No. 334.—*Appointments.*—Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Colonel C. L. R. Glasfurd, retired.

Major W. S. Brooke, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Ricketts.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Major Brooke.

Mr. J. W. Tawney, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, *vice* Mr. MacGeorge.

Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Mr. Tawney.

Mr. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Mr. Ellison.

Mr. R. H. Finch, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. Goodridge.

No. 336.—The following temporary promotions are made in the British Burma Commission during the absence on leave of Mr. F. W. Fox, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd (Officiating 1st) Grade, or until further orders:—

Captain W. F. H. Grey, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd (Officiating 2nd) Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 4th (Officiating 3rd) Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. H. G. Batten, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

No. 337.—The following temporary promotions are made in the British Burma Commission during the absence on leave of Major R. C. Evanson, Deputy Commissioner, 4th (Officiating 3rd) Grade, or until further orders:—

Major M. C. Poole, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Captain C. H. E. Adamson, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd (Officiating 1st) Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Captain T. M. Jenkins, Assistant Commissioner, 4th (Officiating 2nd) Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 4th (Officiating 3rd) Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

MEDICAL.

The 26th October 1881.

No. 542.—The services of Surgeon W. Coates, M.D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

PORT BLAIR.

The 28th October 1881.

No. 292.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major M. Protheroe, C.S.I., Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Cadell, V.C., or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cadell and Major Protheroe respectively made over and received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 25th October 1881.

No. 167.—The Reverend T. Borrodaile Speedy, B.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

Mr. Speedy's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

PATENTS.

The 24th October 1881.

No. 865.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 39 of 1881.—Richard Olpherts, of Ardee, Ireland, Esquire, for improvements in indigo presses.

No. 58 of 1881.—Gavin Sibbald Jones, of Cawnpore, for constructing a cheap and effective plough "called Kasthkar's plough."

No. 64 of 1881.—John Dixon, of 266, Church Street, Richmond, in the County of Bourke, in the Colony of Victoria, but at present also of 15, Water Street, Liverpool, in England,

Gas Engineer, for the manufacture of an improved gas, and the apparatus and method therein employed.

No. 82 of 1881.—Frederick Campbell, of 67, Strand, London, for improvements in apparatus for the amalgamation of gold.

No. 102 of 1881.—Charles Alfred Edgar Banks, of Balladhan Tea Estate, Cachar, Tea Planter, for improvements in the method of drying, firing, or roasting tea, and apparatus therefor.

No. 103 of 1881.—Daniell Mills, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, for improvements in sewing machines, chiefly designed for leather work.

No. 106 of 1881.—Frederick Noel Mackay, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improvements in means and apparatus for the manufacture of snow.

No. 107 of 1881.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in electric lamps, and the manufacture thereof, and in systems thereof.

No. 108 of 1881.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in electric lights and fittings and fixtures therefor.

No. 109 of 1881.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in magneto and dynamo electric machines or motors, and means and methods for controlling their generative force.

No. 110 of 1881.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in electric arc lights.

No. 111 of 1881.—Count Antoine Apraxine, of the City of Saint Petersburg, in the Empire of Russia, for improvements in aërial balloons.

No. 112 of 1881.—Friedrich Petri, of Berlin, Germany, Doctor of Philosophy, for improved processes for the preparation and utilisation of materials for the disinfection of fecal and other like matter, which, when disinfected, may serve as manure or fuel.

No. 113 of 1881.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in magneto or dynamo electric machines or electric engines.

No. 114 of 1881.—George William Brown, of the Reading Iron Works, Limited, of Reading, in the County of Berks, England, for improvements in the arrangement and construction of horse or bullock gear for driving agricultural and other machines.

No. 117 of 1881.—Thomas Anthony Connolly, of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, for improvements in telephonic and telegraphic apparatus.

No. 121 of 1881.—Sydney Pitt, of Sutton, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in telegraphy.

No. 122 of 1881.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in commutators for dynamo or magneto electric machines or electro motors.

FORESTS.

The 25th October 1881.

No. 988 *F.*—Mr. J. Copeland, Probationer in the Forest Department of the Punjab, is appointed a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 1st April 1881.

Mr. Copeland will continue to be employed in the Punjab.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 28th October 1881.

No. 15 *G.J.*—In continuation of Notification No. 126 G.P., dated 28th April 1881, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification:—

"All powers or jurisdiction vested in the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore or in his Court by any laws, regulations, or rules in force within the civil and military station of Bangalore shall, from the date on which the said Notification No. 126 G.P., dated 28th April 1881, came into force, be deemed to have been vested in the Chief Judge of Mysore or in his Court."

No. 16 *G.J.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify the following addition to the Notification in the Foreign Department, No. 126 G.P., dated 28th April 1881, regarding the jurisdiction of the Courts in the civil and military station of Bangalore, which shall have effect from the date of the said Notification:—

"In the case of all decrees and orders passed before the 25th day of March 1881, by the Munsiff or Subordinate Judge of Bangalore or the District Judge of Nundydroog, in exercise of the civil jurisdiction possessed by them over the aforesaid lands, an appeal, when the same is allowed by law, shall lie,—

(*a*) in the case of original decrees or orders of the Munsiff or Subordinate Judge of Bangalore, to the Court of the Civil Judge;

(*b*) in the case of original decrees or orders of the District Judge of Nundydroog or of appellate decrees of the Subordinate Judge of Bangalore or the District Judge of Nundydroog, to the Chief Judge of Mysore."

The 27th October 1881.

No. 213 *I.J.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to invest Lieutenant-Colonel M. M. Procter with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, to be exercised within the limits of the Morar Cantonment.

No. 215 *I.J.*—Lieutenant-Colonel M. M. Procter, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, is invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, as provided in Section 6 of Act III of 1880.

POLITICAL.

The 26th October 1881.

No. 314 *G.P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Friederich Müller as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Bombay.

The 27th October 1881.

No. 317 *G.P.*—With reference to Notification No. 233 G.P., of the 17th August 1881, Mr. A. B. Cobb, Vice-Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 5th October 1881.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th October 1881.

No. 3827.—The following Resolution, recorded by the Government of Madras on the orders of the Government of India, No. 2562, dated 2nd September 1881, directing the substitution of Indian for English stores, is published for general information :—

Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Financial Department, No. 1828, dated 29th September 1881.

Read—

Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce (Stores), dated Simla, 2nd September 1881, No. 2562 (published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, page 352, dated 2nd September 1881).

ORDER.—Communicated to the officers specially concerned, and to all other heads of Departments.

2. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that lists be prepared of all articles required, excepting only such articles as it is certain can only be obtained in Europe, and that all heads of Departments advertise their needs, stating their annual requirements on average and five years' average of expenditure, including carriage, and request information from all who can undertake to supply.

3. The advertisements should be published in the chief newspapers of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal within one month of the receipt of this order, which, together with the Resolution of the Government of India and the enclosure thereto, will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

4. Copy of these proceedings will be forwarded to the Government of India.

The 25th October 1881.

No. 3843.—Mr. T. C. Hope, C.S.I., Bombay Civil Service, is confirmed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, with effect from the 27th August 1881.

The 26th October 1881.

No. 3359.—Mr. Stephen Jacob, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr. R. Logan, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

The 28th October 1881.

No. 3895.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service in India:—

Financial Resolution No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.
" " " 953, dated 10th June 1881.
" Circular No. 220, dated 28th April 1881.
" " " 621, dated 14th May 1881.
" Resolution No. 3170, dated 21st September 1881.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 3469, dated 21st September 1881, forwarding supplementary returns of European stores purchased locally by certain officers in the Presidency of Bombay during the last two years.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that the procedure indicated in the Resolution of the 21st ultimo shall be followed in respect of the future supply of the articles enumerated in the list appended to this Resolution, which has been prepared from the returns received from the Government of Bombay with letter No. 3469, dated the 21st September, cited above.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay and to the other Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

LIST OF ARTICLES.

Names of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Acid, sulphuric ...	...	2 lbs. ...	1 0 0	Rs. 0-13-4 to Rs. 1-4-0 per lb.	6½ lbs. ...	7 8 0	...	8½ lbs. ...	8 8 0
" " concentrated ...	...	...	...	" 1-8-0 per lb. ...	1 lb. ...	1 8 0			
" hydrochloric ...	...	...	...	" 1-4-0 " ...	1 " ...	1 4 0			
" nitric	...	1 lb. ...	1 4 0	" 1-8-0 " ...	2 lbs. ...	3 0 0	...	3 lbs. ..	4 4 0
" "	...	...	...	" 1-8-0 per bottle ...	1 bottle ...	1 8 0			
Ammonia, liquor, fortis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0			
				" 0-3-6 per oz. ...	4 oz. ...	0 14 0			
Bells	...	...	...	...	1 ...	3 8 0			
Bodkins	Rs. 0-1-6 each ...	9 ...	0 13 6	...	...				
Books, English bound ...	...	...	...	...	...	136 12 0			
" Europe	...	...	...	...	5 ...	11 0 0			
Blotting paper	Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 17-8-0 per ream.	4 qrs. 3 shts....	3 1 0	Rs. 7½ to Rs. 14½ per ream.	6 quires 10 shts.	3 6 9	...	10 quires 13 shts.	6 7 9
" "	" 0-6-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per quire.	40 " 9 " ...	31 6 0	" 0-10-0 to Rs. 1-2-0 per quire.	18 " 2 "	16 14 6	...	58 " 11 "	48 4 6
" "	" 0-0-4 to Rs. 0-1-2 per sheet.	17 " 12 " ...	15 8 8	5 & 6 pie per sheet ...	75 sheets ...	2 5 0	...	20 " 15 "	17 13 8
" "	...	11 " 1 " ...	11 13 3	...	13 quires 23 shts.	18 7 0	...	25 " ...	30 4 3
" "	...	...	0 7 6						
Broadcloth, red, for bordering peons' coats.	" 2-8-0 per yard ...	3 yds. 25 inches	9 4 0	...	...	0 12 11	...	...	10 12 11
	...	¼ yd. ...	0 12 0						
Broadcloth	" 4-14-0 per yard ...	3 yds. ...	14 10 0						
Brown paper	" 10-0-0 to Rs. 17-6-4 per ream.	6 reams 11 quires 14 sheets.	98 14 3	Rs. 10-0-0 to Rs. 16-4-0 per ream.	2 reams 18 qrs. 14 shts.	40 6 3	...	9 reams 10 qrs. 4 sheets.	139 4 6
" "	" 0-10-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 a quire.	3 reams 10 shts.	64 13 0	" 0-10-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 per quire.	5 reams 2 qrs. 18 shts.	70 0 4	...	8 reams 3 quires 4 sheets.	134 13 4
" "	...	...	...	...	6¼ quires ...	4 14 0			
Canvas	...	...	0 10 0	...	6 yards ...	2 1 6	...	...	12 11 6
	...	22¼ yards ...	10 0 0						
Candles	Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs. 1-0-0 per doz.	523⅓ dozens ...	469 9 6	Rs. 0-8-0 to Re. 1-0-0 per dozen.	284⅙ dozens ...	302 12 2	...	807½ dozens ...	772 5 8
"	...	...	...	...	...	46 3 0			
Candlesticks	" 0-14-0 a doz. ...	3 dozens ...	2 10 0	Rs. 0-14-0 a dozen ...	2½ dozens ...	2 3 0	...	5½ " ...	4 13 0
"	...	3 number ...	10 10 0	" 3-13-4 each ...	3 number ...	11 8 0	...	7 number ...	23 10 0
"	" 1-8-0 each ...	1 " ...	1 8 0						
Candle shades	" 0-6-0 " ...	4 " ...	1 8 0	" 0-4-0 " ...	2 " ...	0 8 0	...	6 " ...	2 0 0
Cartridge paper	" 0-0-4 to Rs. 0-0-7 a sheet.	526 sheets ...	15 11 6	" 0-0-4 to Rs. 0-1-0 a sheet.	682 sheets ...	19 10 8	...	1,208 sheets ...	35 6 2

" "	" 0-8-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per quire.	179 qrs. 14 shts.	100 0 0	" 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-1-6 a quire.	10 qrs. 17 sheets	15 1 6	...	190 quires 7 sheets	115 1 6
" "	...	...	7 8 6	...	...	4 15 0	...	...	12 7 6
Chalk	" 1½ to Rs. 8 per md.	43 mds. 33½ seers	151 13 5	" 3 to Rs. 7½ per md.	59 mds. 37½ seers	211 8 1	...	103 mds. 31 seers	363 5 6
"	...	...	...	...	1 cwt. ...	1 6 0			
"	...	...	...	...	...	8 15 0			
Cocoanut oil	...	...	...	" 0-3-2 per lb. ...	461 lbs. ...	92 5 8			
Cloth	" 0-2-0 to 0-8-0 per yard.	144½ yards ...	24 1 9	" 0-2-3 to 1-1-2 per yard.	47 yards ...	12 3 0	...	191½ yards ...	36 4 9
	" 1-6-0 to 2-4-0 a piece.	2 pieces ...	3 10 0						
" lining	10 annas a yard ...	1½ yards ...	0 15 0	...	½ yard ...	0 5 0	...	2 " ...	1 4 0
" English, towels and cloth for dusters.	4 and 3 annas per yard.	140 " ...	31 6 6	...	...	...			
" for dufter	2 annas a piece ...	41 pieces ...	5 2 0	" 0-5-3 a piece ...	4 pieces ...	1 5 0	...	45 pieces ...	6 7 0
" kharua	...	9 yards ...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 annas a piece ...	1 piece ...	0 6 0						
" fine, white, for vouchers...	Rs. 0-2-0 per yard ...	60 yards ...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
" for lappets, for mounting maps and for cushions.	" 0-2-6 to 0-3-5 a yard.	83½ " ...	16 0 9	4 to 8 annas a yard ...	28½ yards ...	10 2 0	...	112 yards ...	26 2 9
" for cushion covers, &c. ...	...	...	...	Rs. 0-3-2 per yard ...	282 " ...	56 5 3			
" chintz	" 0-4-0 and 0-4-9 per yard.	28 yards ...	7 8 5	4 annas per yard ...	10 " ...	2 8 0	...	38 " ...	10 0 5
	...	...	4 4 0						
" coloured, for book binders	...	...	...	Rs. 0-11-2 a yard ...	10½ " ...	7 5 0			
" for rumal ...	...	...	...	" 0-2-0 to 1-10-0 per piece.	9 pieces ...	10 2 0			
	...	...	...	...	8 yards ...	2 8 6			
Cotton, flannel, for peons' use...	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...			
Drill, American, white ...	4 annas a yard ...	170 yards ...	42 8 0	...	...	...			
Ether	...	...	0 4 0						
" bindings	Rs. 0-4-4 to 0-5-3 each	11 number ...	3 6 1						
" boards	...	1 " ...	0 12 0	...	1 number ...	0 12 0	...	19 number ...	8 8 0
	...	...	...	4 to 8 annas each ...	17 " ...	7 0 0			
" sticks	" 0-0-6 to 0-0-9 a pair.	202 pairs ...	7 3 0	Rs. 0-0-6 per pair ...	162 pairs ...	3 8 0	...	364 pairs ...	10 11 0
File strings	...	1 dozen ...	0 6 0	" 0-8-0 a dozen ...	2 dozens ...	1 0 0	...	3 dozens ...	1 6 0
	" 0-0-6 to 0-1-6 per pair.	101 pairs ...	4 3 9	" 0-0-4 to 0-1-0 per pair.	145 pairs ...	4 6 0	...	246 pairs ...	8 9 9
Gardening knife	" 0-12-0 each ...	1 number ...	0 12 0						
Gum bottles	" 2-0-0 " ..	2 " ...	4 0 0	" 0-5-0 to 2-0-0 each	4 number ...	6 5 0	...	6 number ...	10 5 0
Gum Arabic	...	...	...	6 annas per lb. ...	2½ lbs. ...	0 15 0			
Galvanized iron tanks ...	...	...	...	...	2 number ...				
Gum	" 0-1-0 to 0-4-0 a seer.	111¼ seers ...	14 7 9	Rs. 0-1-0 to Rs. 0-3-0 a seer.	58½ seers ...	8 6 6	...	169¾ seers ...	22 14 3
"	...	...	...	...	4 lbs. 25 tolas	1 0 0			
Hogslard	...	...	...	...	1 tin ...	0 2 0			

LIST OF ARTICLES—continued.

Names of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Hammer	...	...	...	Rs. 0-8-0 each ...	1 ...	0 8 0	...	...	...
Hinges, butt brass, 4 inches ...	...	...	...	„ 1-11-2 a pair ...	6 pairs ...	10 3 0	...	...	...
Ink, black	Rs. 0-2-0 to Rs. 1-2-9 a bottle.	575 bottles ...	169 7 7	„ 0-1-0 to Rs. 1-0-0 a bottle.	538 bottles ...	213 4 9	...	1,113 bottles ...	382 12 4
„ „	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	33 2 10	...	...	33 14 10
„ blue black, fluid ...	„ 1-8-0 per bottle ...	44 bottles ...	66 0 0	„ 0-11-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 a bottle.	71 bottles ...	104 14 0	...	115 bottles ...	170 14 0
„ powder, black ...	„ 0-6-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 a [bottle.	9 „ ...	7 6 0						
„ „	„ 0-2-0 per bundle ...	24 ...	3 0 0	„ 0-4-6 a tola ...	1 tola ...	0 4 6	...	...	14 14 6
„ „	...	...	4 4 0						
„ for seals	„ 2-8-0 a bottle ...	1 ...	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ bottles	...	...	...	„ 0-0-9 each ...	3 number ...	0 2 3	...	...	...
Inkstands	„ 0-0-9 to Rs. 0-11-0 each.	115 ...	11 9 2	„ 0-0-9 to Rs. 0-2-6 each.	27 ...	1 14 11	...	142 ...	13 8 1
„ brass	...	...	...	„ 1-4-0 each ...	1 ...	1 4 0	...	...	...
Iron safe	...	1 ...	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ rivets	...	...	...	...	1 cwt. 84 lbs.	52 0 0	...	...	...
„ „	...	...	...	„ 15 per cwt. ...	2½ cwt. ...	37 8 0	...	...	...
Kerosine oil	Rs. 0-2-0 to 0-3-0 per bottle.	81 bottles ...	10 11 0	„ 0-2-0 to Rs. 0-3-0 per bottle.	75½ bottles ...	11 10 9	...	156½ bottles ...	22 5 9
„	...	...	...	„ 0-1-8 per ℔ ...	850 lbs. ...	85 5 11	...	...	...
Khadi cloth	„ 1 to 5 per piece ...	26½ pieces ...	41 1 6	„ 0-10-0 to Rs. 4-8-0 piece.	18 pieces ...	28 0 0	...	44½ pieces ..	69 1 6
„	6½ yds. per rupee ...	13 yards ...	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„	6 „ „ ...	15 „ ...							
Linseed oil	Rs. 0-12-0 per bottle ...	1 bottle ...	0 12 0	„ 3-0-0 a gallon ...	4⅓ lbs. ...	1 8 0	...	...	...
Locks, brass	„ 0-4-0 to Rs. 2-2-6 each.	5 number ...	6 12 0	„ 0-12-0 to 2-4-0 each	14 number ...	19 10 0	...	19 ...	28 6 0
Laces for files	...	...	...	„ 0-6-0 a dozen ...	1½ dozens ...	0 9 0	...	...	...
Lanterns	„ 0-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 each.	5 ...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather (skins)	...	...	...	„ 0-8-0 each ...	2 .	1 0 0	...	...	...
„ covers	...	...	...	„ 0-5-4 „ ...	496 number ..	165 10 0	...	...	...
Locks, iron	„ 0-1-0 to Rs. 0-12-3 each.	192 number ...	72 6 10	„ 0-2-0 to 0-9-0 each	36 ...	15 4 0	...	228 number ...	87 10 10
Methylated spirits	...	...	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nitrate of silver, crystallized ...	...	...	...	„ 2-0-0 an oz. ...	1 oz. ...	2 0 0	...	...	...

Paste boards ...	...	Rs. 12-0-0 per maund..	1½ maunds	...	18 0 0									
Padlocks ...	...	4 and 5 annas each ...	13 number	...	4 0 0	Rs. 0-11-11 each	...	36 number	...	26 13 0	...	49 number	..	30 13 0
Paper, Portuguese	...	...	...		...	...		36 reams	...	69 2 0				
Peroxide of iron ...	...	...	...		...	6 & 8 annas an oz.		2 ozs.	...	0 14 0				
Penholders ...	...	Rs. 0-0-5 to Rs. 0-3-0 each	102 number	...	4 4 6	Rs. 0-0-3 to Rs. 0-2-0 each.		102 number	...	5 0 3	...	204 „	...	9 4 9
„ ...	...	„ 0-2-6 to Rs. 0-11-0 a dozen.	27 dozens	..	11 6 4	„ 0-1-0 to Rs. 0-2-6 a dozen.		21 dozens	...	2 0 0	...	48 dozens	..	13 6 4
„	...	...	...		0 9 3	...		...		0 4 9	...	...		0 14 0
Quicksilver	...	...	...		..	...		1 oz.	...	0 4 0				
Red turkey cloth for pugrees	...	4 annas a yard ...	6,354 yards	..	1,588 8 0									
Red cloth	...	...	...		...	Rs. 1-10-0 a piece	...	1	...	1 10 0				
Rope, coir	...	Rs. 0-4-0 a piece ...	1	...	0 4 0	...		...		...				
Rope, Europe, 1½″	...	...	...		...	5 annas a lb.	...	42 lbs.	...	13 2 0				
Ditto, 2″	...	...	...		...	Rs. 26-15-0 per cwt.	...	13 „	...	3 2 0				
Ditto, 3″	...	...	...		...	„ 29-0-0 „	..	8 „	...	2 1 1				
Ditto, Manilla, 2″	...	...	...		...	„ 36-0-0 „	...	13 „	...	4 2 10				
Rope, wire, iron, galvanized, 2½ and 2¾.		...	...		...	„ 18-5-4 „	..	240 fathoms	...	257 13 0				
Rings for keys	...	...	...		...	..		9 number	...	0 8 0				
Rulers	...	2 to 8 annas each ...	10 number	...	3 0 0	„ 0-1-6 to 3 annas each.		13 „	...	3 6 3	...	23	...	6 6 3
Ribbons	...	...	...		...	...		120 yards	...	0 7 0				
Sand boxes	...	Rs. 0-1-0 to Rs. 0-1-6 each	33	...	2 5 0	„ 0-0-6 to Rs. 0-1-0 each.		10	...	0 7 0	...	43	...	2 12 0
Sand	...	...	...		...	1 anna a lb.	...	2 lbs.	...	0 2 0				
Sealing wax	...	4 to 9 annas a seer ...	67 seers	...	25 14 0	4 to 12 annas a seer		140¾ seers	..	67 5 0	...	207¾ seers	...	93 3 0
„	...	Rs. 0-14-0 to Rs. 1-14-0 per lb.	22 lbs.	...	35 10 0	Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 per lb.		78½ lbs.	...	66 4 3	...	100½ lbs.	...	101 14 3
„	...	„ 0-2-0 a stick ...	25 sticks	...	3 2 0	...		...		...				
„	...	...	...		13 13 0	...		...		2 9 6	...	...		16 6 6
Scissors	...	„ 0-4-6 to Rs. 1-4-0 per pair.	85 pairs	...	43 1 0	Rs. 0-6-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per pair.		6 pairs	...	4 6 0	...	91 pairs	..	47 7 0
„	...	...	...		...	Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 8-4-0 per doz.		2⅓ dozens	...	10 9 6				
Sheeting cloth	...	...	151½ yards	...	28 12 9	..		258 yards	...	51 14 0	...	409½ yards	...	80 10 9
Spirit of wine	...	...	...		...	„ 2-8-0 per bottle	...	2 bottles	...	5 0 0				
Soap	...	...	...		0 3 6	Rs. 0-5-0 per lb.	...	12 lbs.	...	3 12 0	...	...		3 15 6
Strings	...	...	...		..	1 pie each	...	6	...	0 0 6				
Scales	...	Rs. 6 and 11 a pair ...	2	...	17 0 0	3-8-0 a pair	..	1	...	3 8 0	...	3	..	20 8 0
Scales and weights	...	...	...		...	...		1 set	...	1 8 3				
Sulphate of copper	...	Rs. 0-9-0 per lb. ...	4 lbs.	...	2 4 0	...		...		0 6 0	...	...		2 10 0
Sulphur ...	...	...	...		...	...		½ lb.	...	0 0 9				
Sulphate of soda ...	...	...	...		...	Rs. 0-8-0 per lb.	...	1½ lbs.	...	1 0 0				
Sulphur, sublimated	...	...	...		...	„ 0-8-0 „	...	1 lb.	...	0 12 0				
Sulphate of zinc	...	...	...		...	„ 0-12-0 „	...	1¼ lbs.	...	1 4 0				

LIST OF ARTICLES—concluded.

Names of Articles.	1879-80. Rate.	1879-80. No. or quantity.	1879-80. Total cost.	1880-81. Rate.	1880-81. No. or quantity.	1880-81. Total cost.	Total. Rate.	Total. No. or quantity.	Total. Total cost.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Table cloth ...	Rs. 1-14-0 per yard ...	4 yards ...	7 8 0	Rs. 1-8-0 a yard ...	3 yards ...	4 8 0	...	7 yards ...	12 0 0
	...	4½ „ ...	8 1 0	...	3¼ „ ...	5 1 0	...	7¾ „ ...	13 2 0
	„ 1-13-0 a piece ...	1 piece ...	1 13 0	...	...	...			
Tape or braid ...	Rs. 0-3-6 a yard ...	2 yards ...	0 7 0	Rs. 0-0-6 a yard ...	10 yards ...	0 5 0	...	36 yards ...	0 13 0
	...	2¼ „ ..	0 1 0						
„ red	„ 0-0-3 per yard ...	850 „ ...	13 4 6	„ 0-0-3 „ ..	1,275 „ ...	19 14 9	...	2,125 „ ...	33 3 3
	„ 0-1-6 bundle ...	2 bundles ...	0 3 0						
„ white	„ 0-8-0 per bundle ...	3 „ ...	1 8 0	...	...				
Thread tickets	„ 3 to 6 pie each ...	221 number ...	5 2 6	Rs. 0-0-3 to Re. 0-1-6 each.	201 number ...	4 14 9	...	422 ...	10 1 3
„ sewing	...	...	5 0 9	...	...	8 8 3	...	...	13 9 0
„ for filing letters	Rs. 0-0-6 per bundle ...	18 bundles ...	0 9 0	„ 0-0-6 per bundle ...	12 bundles ...	0 6 0	...	30 bundles ...	0 15 0
	..	...	0 9 0	...	...	0 3 0	...	...	0 12 0
„ fine, for binding books...	„ 1-5-0 per lb. ...	2 lbs. ...	2 10 0	Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. ...	2 lbs. ...	2 8 0	...	4 lbs. ...	5 2 0
„	„ 0-4-0 to Rs. 1-2-0 a seer.	13 seers 21 tolas	6 10 2	Rs. 0-5-9 and Rs. 0-8-0 a seer.	2 seers ...	0 13 9	...	15 seers 21 tolas	7 7 11
„ balls ...	„ 1-4-0 per lb. ...	5½ lbs. ...	6 14 0	Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. ...	8¾ lbs. ...	10 15 0	...	14¼ lbs. ...	17 13 0
	2 and 3 annas a dozen...	115 dozens ...	19 5 4	...	...				
	...	...	4 9 11	...	...	8 6 0	...	...	12 15 11
	...	...	...	4 to 6 annas a packet ...	5 packets ...	1 10 0			
	Rs. 0-6-0 to Rs. 0-10-6 per seer.	3¾ seers ...	1 11 1						
	Rs. 0-0-2 to Rs. 0-0-6 each.	728 number ...	11 7 11	Rs. 0-0-2 to Re. 0-2-6 each.	275 number ...	6 13 8	...	1,003 number ...	18 5 7
	1 Re. per packet ...	6 packets ...	6 0 0						
	...	...	6 2 9						
Tin box	...	...	...	...	1 ...	0 10 0			
Towels	...	...	...	Rs. 0-3-0 each ...	4 ...	0 12 0			
				„ 0-3-0 per yard ...	6⅔ yards ...	1 4 0			
Turpentine	8 to 12 annas a bottle...	17 bottles ...	9 12 0	10 to 12 annas a bottle	8 bottles ...	5 6 0	...	25 bottles ...	15 2 0
	...	...	...	..	2¼ lbs. ...	0 10 0			
Twine	Rs. 0-2-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 a seer.	32 seers ...	10 5 1	Rs. 0-2-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 a seer.	30 seers ...	8 12 0	...	62 seers ...	19 1 1
„	„ 0-0-7 to Rs. 2-0-0 a bundle.	56½ bundles ...	11 7 10	„ 0-0-6 to Rs. 2-0-0 a bundle.	25¼ bundles ...	9 3 9	...	82 bundles ...	20 11 7
„	...	...	1 4 6	...	...	0 5 9	...	...	1 10 3
„	...	...	..	„ 0-3-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.	17 lbs. ...	10 13 9	...	...	...
Vinegar	„ 0-8-0 to Rs. 0-12-0 per bottle.	64 bottles ...	32 5 6	„ 0-3-0 to Rs. 0-9-6 a bottle.	75 bottles ...	40 7 0	...	139 bottles	72 12 6

"	" 4-8-0 a dozen ...	4½ dozens ...	19 2 0	" 4-8-0 a dozen ...	4 dozens ...	18 0 0	...	8¼ dozens	37 2 0
Wax cloth	Rs. 0-5-0 per yd. ...	73½ yards ...	22 15 6	Rs. 0-5-0 per yd. ...	53 yards ...	16 9 0	...	126½ yds. ..	39. 8 6
"	...	...	...	" 0-12-0 a piece ..	44 pieces ...	32 15 0	...	...	...
"	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	...	..	..
Weights, iron	" 0-14-0 to Re. 1-15-0 per set.	3 sets ...	3 13 0	...	2 sets ...	2 0 0	...	5 sets ...	5 13 0
Wicks	...	...	0 2 0	...	1 gross 3 dozens	3 3 0	...	...	3 5 0
Wool	.	..	17 14 0	...	...	6 15 0	...	...	24 13 0
" . .	Rs. 4-13-10 per lb ..	4 lbs. ...	18 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	.
Wooden box with locks, &c., complete.	...	1 number ...	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen cloth	...	...	19 8 0	...	...	27 8 0	...	...	47 0 0
Ditto, green, for desks ...	" 4-0-0 a yard ...	6½ yards ...	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	" 3-8-0 " ...	6¾ " ...	23 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc (granulated)	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	...

No. 3896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service in India:—

Financial Resolution		No.	3574,	dated	3rd November 1880.
"	"	"	953,	"	10th June 1881.
"	Circular	"	220,	"	28th April "
"	"	"	621,	"	14th May "

Read also the undermentioned correspondence with the Chief Commissioner of Coorg regarding the stores purchased in the local market during the last two years:—

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,					No.	689-23,	dated	3rd August 1881.
"	to	"	"	"	"	2475,	"	20th " "
"	from	"	"	"	"	1004-37,	"	6th October "

RESOLUTION.—From the returns received from the Chief Commissioner a list has been prepared, and is appended to this Resolution, showing the articles which, on the information now before the Government of India, it is possible to procure of Indian manufacture. The Governor General in Council accordingly requests that the Chief Commissioner will be good enough to institute enquiries as to the cheapest and most convenient way of obtaining future regular supplies of such goods of Indian manufacture, as well as of any other goods which in the course of enquiry it may be found feasible to substitute for imported articles.

2. In the series of Resolutions on the subject of the supply of stores published in the *Gazette of India* since the 23rd July last, instructions have already been given as to the different sources of supply, so far as they are as yet known, of the articles mentioned in the list, and they need not be repeated here. The Governor General in Council directs that wherever possible, with due regard to economy, such articles of Indian manufacture shall in future be substituted for European articles in the province of Coorg, as everywhere else in India.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg and to the other Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

LIST OF ARTICLES.

Names of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.	
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Brown paper	Rs. 0-3-6 to Rs. 0-3-7 per quire.	7½ quires ...	1 12 7	Rs. 0-4-0 a quire ...	15½ quires ...	3 14 0	23 quires ...	5 10 7
Blotting paper	.....	.....	...	„ 0-0-4 a sheet ...	16 sheets ..	0 5 4		
Black ink	.....	.....	...	„ 0-3-0 a bottle ...	8 bottles ...	1 7 8		
Padlocks	Rs. 0-5-0 to Rs. 0-15-0 each	6 number ...	3 3 0	„ 0-12-0 to Rs. 1-2-0 each.	13 number ..	14 4 0	19 number ...	17 7 0
Tin-boxes	Rs. 27-9-7 each ...	5 „ ...	138 0 0	.....	.....	...		
Green cloth, woollen... ...	.....	.....	...	„ 5-12-0 a yard ...	2 yards 9 inches	12 15 0		
Blue „ „	.....	.....	...	„ 4-0-0 „ ...	2 „ 9 „ ...	9 0 0		
Dark blue „ „	.....	.....	...	„ 2-4-0 „ ...	15 „ 27 „ ...	35 1 0		
Dark blue „ „	.....	.....	...	„ 1-4-0 „ ...	108 yards ..	135 0 0		
Lining cloth	.....	.....	...	„ 5 to 8 annas per yard	261 „ ...	82 8 0		

No. 3905.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 5th September 1881:—

Mr. J. Westland, B.C.S., confirmed in the offices of Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency.

Mr. D. M. Barbour, B.C.S., confirmed in the office of Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr. A. C. Tupp, B.C.S., to be Accountant General, Madras, and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Madras.

No. 3926.

From—J. E. O'CONOR, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,

To—The Superintendent of Government Printing, India.

Referring to the correspondence ending with your letter of the 28th ultimo, No. 2022F., I am directed to say that the Government of India considers it desirable that the work of printing forms now carried on in the Government Central Press should be largely reduced, and I am to request that you will arrange as early as possible for the transfer to private presses of as much of the work as they may be able efficiently to undertake.

2. You should ascertain specifically from all the larger presses in Calcutta how far each of them may be able and willing to undertake the work, that is, what number of forms they can arrange to set up and keep in type, printing copies as required, and the terms on which they would be prepared to do it, if they obtained a contract for four or five years. The proprietor of each press of whom enquiry is made should be informed that similar enquiry is being made of other presses. You should satisfy yourself in each case that the press is competent to carry on without inconvenience and delay to the public service the work which it professes itself ready to undertake.

3. The results of your enquiries should be reported as soon as possible; and I am to request that you will embody in your report a statement of the cost of the work which each private press may be ready to undertake as compared with the cost of the same work as now carried on.

4. The Government of India is inclined to think that only the printing of the forms should be undertaken by private presses, the supply of the printed copies to the departments requiring them being undertaken, as at present, by the Government Central Press. The paper might be supplied direct to each press concerned from the Stationery Office on indents passed by you, and the whole working of the system would be under your general direction.

On these points your suggestions and opinion are invited.

5. I am also to request that when your enquiries are complete, you will report the amount of space and the cost of establishment which will be saved by transferring to private presses that portion of the work which they may be ready to take up.

ORDERED, that this letter be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 3936.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th September 1881, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	6,28,24,975	1,58,90,641	6,09,090	1,64,99,731
Madras ...	1,23,19,510	71,41,665	10,86,000	82,27,665
Bombay ...	3,71,15,835	1,27,00,428	3,16,737	1,30,17,165
Allahabad ...	84,44,655	1,14,67,965	...	1,14,67,965
Lahore ...	78,62,325	1,41,05,520	...	1,41,05,520
Calicut ...	13,47,935	29,21,685	...	29,21,685
Coconada ...	4,53,800	11,03,485	1,65,000	12,68,485
Nagpur ...	11,31,240	19,92,825	...	19,92,825
Kurrachee ...	34,41,975	40,14,400	57,000	40,71,400
Akola ...	5,34,480	19,80,105	...	19,80,105
TOTAL ...	13,54,76,730	7,33,18,719	22,33,827	7,55,52,546
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,99,24,184
GRAND TOTAL ...				13,54,76,730

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th October, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 572.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Godfrey Beckett Hodgson, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment,—15th September, 1880.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 573.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. E. Whish, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. McQueen, C.B., Bengal S. C., Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major C. O'Donel, Bengal S. C., Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Captain L. R. Battye, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

No. 574.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) G. Stewart, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for four months.

Major C. O. W. Apperley, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Major J. Colledge, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Surgeon C. H. Beatson, (m. c.) for three months.

NAMES AND DESIGNATIONS.

No. 575.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Depree, Bengal S. C., is permitted to assume the surname of *DePrée*, in lieu of that of "Depree."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 576.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Henry George Saunders,—20th October, 1881.

Major Charles O'Loughlin L. Prendergast } 23rd October, 1881.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Edward Harenc,—15th October, 1881.

Captain William Henry Browne,—20th October, 1881.

Captain George William Beresford,—26th October, 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Edward Millett Forbes, General List, Infantry,—20th October, 1881.

Captain Arthur Benjamin Clare, General List, Infantry,—26th October, 1881.

No. 577.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Sub-Conductor William B. Mason ...	*Conductor* ...	*17th September, 1881.*	
Sub-Conductor Thomas Smith ...	Conductor ...	Ditto	Conductor J. Lake, pensioned.
Magazine Sergeant (temporary Sub-Conductor) John Penfold.	Sub-Conductor, on probation.	Ditto	Sub-Conductor Smith.
Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant George B. Bleazby.	Deputy Commissary...	21st September 1881.	Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain T. Heathcoate, pensioned.
Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Godfrey Leonard.	Assistant Commissary	Ditto	Lieutenant Bleazby.
Conductor Robert John Baldwin ...	Deputy Assistant Commissary.	Ditto	Lieutenant Leonard.
Sub-Conductor (temporary Conductor) Thomas Todd.	Conductor ...	Ditto	Conductor Baldwin.
Magazine Sergeant (temporary Sub-Conductor) John Bennie.	Sub-Conductor, on probation.	Ditto	Sub-Conductor Todd.

No. 578.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Goorkha Regiment.

Jemadar Pursu Khattri, to be Subadar, *vice* Chandebir Kataith, invalided; Havildar Kulbir Thapa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Pursu Khattri, promoted,—8th September, 1881.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 579.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Lieutenant-Colonel William Duncan Macturk, Bengal Infantry, is placed on the retired list, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th October, 1881.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 18th to the 24th October, 1881:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Madras Staff Corps ...	Brevet Colonel J. W. W. Osborne, C.B.	4th Oct. 1881	Mussoorie...	Testate.	
Indian Medical Service ..	Surgeon-Major J. W. R. Amesbury	5th Oct. 1881	Ditto.		

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th October, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 42.—With the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment to the Marine Survey Department of India:—

Lieutenant L. S. Dawson, R.N., to be Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 7th September, 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October 1881.

No. 345.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 329, dated 11th October 1881, for "*Mr. R. D. Percival*" read "*Mr. R. D. Perceval.*"

The 26th October 1881.

No. 346.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 329, dated 11th October 1881, the undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are posted as follows:—

To Bengal Railway Branch.

Mr. R. C. Dyson.
" E. J. Alexander.
" J. Manson.
" W. E. Curry.

To Bombay Railway Branch.

Mr. A. V. Heath.
W. R. Shaw.

To British Burma Railway Branch.

Mr. H. S. Guinness.
" R. D. Perceval.

To Establishment of Director General of Railways.

Mr. W. A. Johns.

No. 347.—Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, is granted furlough from the 5th May to the 5th July 1881, under Rule IX, Note one, of the Regulations of 1868.

The 27th October 1881.

No. 348.—Babu Gopal Chundra Chatopadhyay, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to Assam.

No. 349.—The services of Mr. T. Wood, Stock-Verifier for State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

No. 350.—Mr. J. W. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, of the Bombay Railway Establishment, and Mr. R. T. Denne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, of the Establishment of the Director General of Railways, are temporarily placed under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for the special purpose of conducting a railway reconnaissance survey through the Garo Hills.

The 28th October 1881.

No. 351.—The following reversions are ordered, with effect from the 5th October 1881:—

From Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class I, to Superintending Engineer, Class II.

Major J. M. Heywood, R.E.

From Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class II. to Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank.

Mr. R. H. Rhind.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

From the 26th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 19th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 34 of 1881.

INDIA—SOUTH COAST.

CADIAPATAM OR MUTTUM POINT.

Reported incorrect position of Crocodile Rock.

Captain W. E. Hutchinson, commanding the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Bhundara*, has reported that the Crocodile rock—lying off Muttum point and about 16 miles west of Cape Comorin—is incorrectly placed on the published charts of that coast.

The rock is reported as being distant nearly three-quarters of a mile S.S.W. of the position at present assigned to it. From it, Kotah islet bears N. 9¼° W., and Adumdah islet N. 33¼° E.

Mariners should navigate this part of the coast with extreme caution.

Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 0° 50′ E. in 1881.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.)*,
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department,
The 18th October 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 751, 2738, 827, and 828. Also West Coast of Hindustan Pilot (1880), page 82.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 15*a*, 15*b*, 103*a*, and 1257*a*. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 412.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 24th October 1881.

No. 244.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. R. F. Warwick, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, in Notification No. 236, dated 25th August last, is commuted to leave on medical certificate, under Chapter X, Sections 127, 128 and 139 of the Civil Leave Code, and is extended for three months.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 20th October 1881.

No. 2217 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 2142 G., dated 15th October 1881, Surgeon J. F. Tuohy, M.D., in medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month.

No. 2223 *G.*—Surgeon A. Adams, Officiating Medical Officer of the Western Rajputana States Agency and the Erinpura Irregular Force, held visiting medical charge of the Civil Station, Rajputana, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 13th July to the afternoon of the 9th September 1881.

Paragraph 2 of this Office Notification No. 1891 G., dated 22nd September 1881, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 21st October 1881.

No. 779.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 733, dated 10th October 1881, Major J. H. Lassalle and Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.S., respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, on the afternoon of the 23rd September 1881.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 17th October 1881.

No. 15.—Consequent on the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cadell, V.C., on the furlough granted him in Military Department No. 322, published in *Gazette of India* of the 18th June last, the following promotions are made, with effect from the afternoon of this date :—

Major R. J. Wimberley, from 1st Assistant Superintendent to Officiating Deputy Superintendent.

Major W. B. Birch, from 2nd Assistant Superintendent to Officiating 1st Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. deRoepstorff, from Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, and Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to Officiating 2nd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. Tuson, from Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, and Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, to Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, from Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, to Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class.

Mr. J. L. Lang, Supernumerary Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, to Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class.

M. PROTHEROE, *Major,*
Offg. Chief Commr. of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Supdt. of Port Blair and Nicobars.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th October 1881.

No. 57.—Honorary Captain R. G. Davies, Barrack Master, 1st Class, on return from furlough, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

The 19th October 1881.

No. 58.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 334, dated 13th October 1881, Lieutenant H. J. W. Jerome, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

The 20th October 1881.

No. 59.—With reference to G. O. C. C., dated 30th September 1881, page 614, Major C. N. Judge, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Branch on the afternoon of 6th October 1881.

A. CADELL, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th October 1881.

No. 52.—Assistant Surgeon Juggon Nath Chatterjee, of the supernumerary list, is permitted to resign the service.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The portions of Lethbridge's Selections appointed for the Entrance Examination of 1882, are the Prose Extracts from the following Authors:—

Johnson, Smollett, Burke, Sydney Smith, Scott, Heber, Irving, Napier, Dickens, Smiles, Newman, Helps, Kingsley, Matthew Arnold, Max Muller, Hunter Wheeler, and Palgrove.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 20th October 1881.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 20th October 1881.

No. 62.—Mr. H. L. Monk, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment of the Director General of Railways, is posted to the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director General of Rys.

NOTICE.

The Office of the Accountant General of Bengal will be removed from the old Treasury Building to No. 2, Dalhousie Square, East, on Monday, the 24th instant.

R. LOGAN,
Offg. Acctt. Genl., Bengal.

The 20th October 1881.

NOTICE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive tenders from parties desirous of leasing the water-power available at Kharakwasla, "Lake Fife;" the available power is variable: from July to January, inclusive, the minimum is about 130 actual horse-power, from beginning of February to end of April, it decreases from about 130 to about 40, and during the months of May and June the power which can be guaranteed is very small. Kharakwasla is situated south-west of Poona, 11 miles from the Railway Station, with which it is connected by a good road; about 4 acres of land close to the canal are available as sites for factories, &c. In the last year the area of sugarcane grown under the Mutha canals in the neighbourhood of Poona was 1,966 acres; this area is capable of still further extension to a probable area of 2,500 acres. Under these circumstances, it is thought that the above power offers an inducement for the erection of a sugar manufactory, of which none at present exists in the Bombay Presidency.

Information regarding the actual heads and discharges available throughout the year and all other particulars can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona. Tenders will be received up to the 15th November 1881.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

WILLIAM CLERKE, M.INST., C.E.,
Exe. Engr. for Irrigation,
Poona Division.

POONA,
The 31st August 1881.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th October 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				25,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	67,99,372	4	6	2,14,83,465	8	11
Public Deposits at Branches	1,46,84,093	4	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,49,81,097	7	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.				6,00,721	7	0
Sundries				12,09,413	9	7
RUPEES				7,07,86,664	4	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,08,25,991	8	0
Other authorized Investments				37,94,980	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				84,75,296	8	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				71,10,310	3	11
Bills discounted and purchased				1,51,04,731	13	7
Balances with other Banks				5,20,071	11	6
Bullion				3,64,082	11	9
Dead Stock				11,33,604	12	1
Stamps				7,886	10	10
Sundries				4,87,599	12	5
				4,78,24,555	12	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	79,11,023	13	4	2,29,62,108	8	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,50,51,084	11	0			
RUPEES				7,07,86,664	4	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, 27th Oct. 1881.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GEN

No. 1466.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE.	Estimates, 1881-82.	April to May 1880.	April to May 1881.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,495,000	3,427,773	3,836,391	408,618	...
II.—Tributes	705,000	129,837	87,871	...	41,966
III.—Forest	768,100	36,414	30,984	...	5,430
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	3,031,000	522,759	535,380	12,621	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	550,000	46,830	122,219	75,389	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,863,000	496,034	568,700	72,666	...
VII.—Customs	2,367,000	392,273	439,811	47,538	...
VIII.—Salt	7,153,000	1,192,239	1,355,969	163,730	...
IX.—Opium	8,763,000	1,568,707	1,469,027	...	99,680
X.—Stamps	3,290,000	540,560	578,308	37,748	...
XI.—Registration	290,000	46,936	48,921	1,985	...
XII.—Mint	89,000	17,536	1,375	...	16,161
XIII.—Post Office	967,000	190,858	163,752	...	27,106
XIV.—Telegraph	452,600	78,736	65,286	...	13,450
XV.—Minor Departments	62,500	6,310	7,900	1,590	...
XVI.—Law and Justice	664,000	96,565	89,522	...	7,043
XVII.—Police	236,000	36,104	34,789	...	1,315
XVIII.—Marine	210,000	26,598	22,098	...	4,500
XIX.—Education	143,000	27,857	26,930	...	927
XX.—Medical Services	37,700	4,359	4,576	217	...
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	61,000	8,655	5,934	...	2,721
XXII.—Interest	668,000	118,042	114,697	...	3,345
XXIII.—Pensions	215,600	12,324	14,166	1,842	...
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	265,000	35,578	35,049	...	529
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	412,000	923	5,085	4,162	...
TOTAL	56,758,500	9,060,807	9,664,740	603,933	...
XXV.—Railways — *Guaranteed Railways.* Traffic Receipts	7,489,800	1,220,322	1,371,362	151,040	...
XXV.—Railways — *State Railways.* Gross Traffic Earnings	2,420,000	283,551	324,652	41,101	...
XXV.—Railways — Net Traffic do. East Indian	2,800,000	436,258	540,438	54,180	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Net Traffic Receipts, &c., Madras Irrigation.	902,500	25,414	40,629	15,215	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	472,500	56,044	63,825	7,781	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	821,000	...	...	...	...
XXIX.—Army	777,000	128,744	129,854	16,143	...
Military Operations in Afghanistan	61,000		15,033		
TOTAL	72,502,300	11,261,140	12,150,533	889,393	...
England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	3,238,700	54,757	70,133	15,376	...
GRAND TOTAL	75,741,000	11,315,897	12,220,666	904,769	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
The 28th October 1881.

ERAL'S OFFICE.

2nd month of the year 1881-82, as compared with the corresponding period of 1880-81.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1881-82.	April to May 1880.	April to May 1881.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	3,576,700	427,487	682,087	254,600	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	407,300	23,224	45,630	22,406	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	350,000	60,007	73,317	13,310	...
4.—Land Revenue	3,031,100	455,136	462,188	7,052	...
5.—Forests	565,800	30,050	22,447	...	7,603
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	99,000	33,221	14,548	...	18,673
7.—Assessed Taxes	15,000	2,810	1,345	...	1,465
8.—Provincial Rates	48,000	4,468	3,995	...	473
9.—Customs	206,000	32,484	32,963	479	...
10.—Salt	428,000	40,911	50,531	9,620	...
11.—Opium	2,262,500	980,923	965,784	...	15,139
12.—Stamps	74,000	12,898	12,991	93	...
13.—Registration	186,000	28,469	28,363	...	46
14.—Mint	85,200	11,550	11,022	...	528
15.—Post Office	997,900	215,489	167,566	...	47,923
16.—Telegraph	459,600	62,889	68,420	5,531	...
17.—Administration	1,298,900	201,693	194,988	...	6,705
18.—Minor Departments	438,700	58,728	76,575	17,847	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,349,600	519,881	511,633	...	8,248
20.—Police	2,571,000	404,883	411,517	6,634	...
21.—Marine	432,100	52,805	56,471	3,666	...
22.—Education	1,057,600	154,729	163,766	9,037	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,200	26,189	26,608	419	...
24.—Medical Services	690,500	101,863	103,779	1,916	...
25.—Stationery and Printing	424,400	58,009	64,150	6,141	...
26.—Political	535,700	69,781	74,064	4,283	...
27.—Allowances and Assignments	1,881,900	288,658	336,799	48,141	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	4,000	822	1,220	398	...
29.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	708,000	195,839	177,597	...	18,242
30.—Miscellaneous	251,000	43,356	41,883	...	1,473
31.—Famine Relief	1,500,000	14,162	113	...	14,049
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,475,000	571,067	643,753	72,686	...
TOTAL	31,568,700	5,184,421	5,528,113	343,692	...
32.—Railways — *Guaranteed Railways.*					
Working Expenses	4,760,000	384,584	365,768	...	18,816
Land and Supervision	78,900	8,845	9,151	306	...
Interest in India	4,800	...	...	...	...
Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies	165,300	515	...	...	515
State Railways.					
Working Expenses	2,086,000	572,076	264,724	...	307,352
Surplus Profits, &c., East Indian Railway	204,600	...	...	...	...
Frontier Railways	386,000	...	184,499	184,499	...
33.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Madras Irrigation Interest, &c.	1,351,700	85,332	92,372	7,040	...
34.—Other Public Works	4,939,400	146,668	249,849	103,181	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	114,000	...	...	...	...
36.—Army	12,392,000	2,160,545	2,037,810	69,629	...
Military Operations in Afghanistan	2,271,000		192,364		
TOTAL	60,322,400	8,542,986	8,924,650	381,664	...
England, including Army, Public Works and Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,563,600	2,140,707	2,741,001	600,294	...
TOTAL	74,886,000	10,683,693	11,665,651	981,958	...
38.—Productive Public Works—					
Capital Expenditure in India	3,010,000	380,026	360,678	...	19,348
Ditto ditto in England	1,863,000	55,272	44,243	...	11,029
TOTAL	4,873,000	435,298	404,921	...	30,377
GRAND TOTAL	79,759,000	11,118,991	12,070,572	951,581	...

E. W. KELLNER,
Depy. Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Comptroller General.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th September 1881.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans								4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent. portion.	5 per cent. Debentures for 15 years, re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion.					
Balance of 31st August 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,25,066	31,07,600	2,20,01,000	1,05,01,700	1,87,06,000	2,86,45,600	46,03,100	1,82,000	1,01,80,400	9,53,39,600	1,08,500	33,03,000	62,200	...	19,82,61,785
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th September 1881	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	2,09,000	...	...	...	...	5,08,000	...	...	...	...	7,22,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th September 1881	...	...	...	...	11,300	1,14,500	4,200	9,55,500	51,000	...	...	19,000	2,61,500	...	...	...	...	14,17,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th September 1881	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,400	3,000	6,01,200	1,800	2,000	1,000	23,000	2,12,500	...	...	...	...	9,79,900
	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,25,066	31,18,900	2,22,55,900	1,05,08,900	2,04,71,700	2,86,98,400	46,05,100	1,83,000	1,02,22,400	9,63,21,600	1,08,500	33,03,000	62,200	...	20,13,80,685
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	...	...	...	...	2,62,300	72,000	49,800	1,24,300	6,500	1,000	...	1,35,000	...	...	1,000	...	6,51,900
Balance on 15th September 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,25,066	31,18,900	2,19,93,600	1,04,36,900	2,04,21,900	2,85,74,100	45,98,600	1,82,000	1,02,22,400	9,61,86,600	1,08,500	33,03,000	61,200	...	20,07,28,785

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th July 1881, enfaced from India 4,221 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,604 lakhs.

„ 16th July 1881 to 31st „	„	„	„	8 „	„	„	5 „
„ 1st Aug. „ to 15th Aug. „	„	„	„	18 „	„	„	21 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „ „	„	„	„	29 „	„	„	13 „
„ 1st Sept. „ to 15th Sept. „	„	„	„	31 „	„	„	6 „
				4,307 lakhs.			3,649 lakhs.
				3,649 „			
Balance against India .				658 lakhs.			

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th October 1881.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 17	...	...	4,134	112	24,19,665	7,65,811
„ 18	...	...	...	112	24,19,665	7,65,811
„ 19	...	..	55	60	24,22,191	7,65,863
„ 20	...	...	...	60	24,22,200	7,65,863
„ 21	...	...	...	60	24,22,200	7,65,863
„ 22	Holiday.					

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 24th Oct. 1881.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
196	... D 17—04891 ...	50	Mr. C. H. A. Twidale, Allahabad.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
H118	... D 6—64111 ...	10	Mir Akber Alie, Ghazipur.

ALLAHABAD,
The 26th October 1881.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
M61	... M 44—30909 „ —30906	100	Essurdass Jumnadass, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 21st October 1881.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. Acott. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
204	... O 70—45583 ...	500	Bhikhari Lal.
206	... O 70—98367 ...	500	Mohamed Ibrahim,
	„ —98368 ...	500	
	„ —98369 ...	500	
	„ —98370 ...	500	
	O 69—10289 ...	100	
	„ —10290 ...	100	
207	... O 96—53670 ...	100	Golam Mistri.
208	... O 89—52271 ...	1,000	Ram Kissen.
209	... O 96—01477 ...	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Cachar.
210	... O 96—65615 ...	100	Babu Hurish Chunder Biswas.
	„ —33312 ...	100	
213	... O 32—48760 ...	50	Babu Tincowrie Sircar.
214	... L 51—15778 ...	100	Bhagirut Mull and Ratan Lal.
	O 96—36587 ...	100	

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
119	... O 64—29096 „ —29097	20	Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co., Ld.
120	... L 21—07871 „ —07872	5	Babu Ram Kalpa Naik.
121	... L 42—78986 „ —78987	10	Babu Chundra Nath Dey.
123	... O 93—43410 L 99—71755	10	Babu Hury Narayon Roy.
124	... L 9—65272 L 15—36139	5	Jalee Ram Buldeo Das.
125	... L 34—01679 „ —01676	10	Babu Roma Nath Sing.
126	... N 2—39916 „ —39917	10	Mr. H. E. Brown.
127	... L 55—60001 „ —60005	5	Mr. W. H. Martin.
161	... O 32—66460 ...	50	Revd. H. C. Spring.
	„ —66461 ...	50	
	O 55—18224 ...	20	
	O 62—80635 ...	20	
162	... O 89—47730 ...	1,000	Ellahie Bux.
	„ —32678 ...	1,000	
163	... L 43—29061 ...	10	Babu Rutnessur Mullick.
164	... L 22—70442 ...	5	Mohabir Pershad.
165	... L 28—42404 ...	5	Babu Kali Das Chatterjee.
166	... O 88—00845 ...	100	Pundit Sunder Lal.
167	... O 74—46329 ...	1,000	Sia Pershad.
168	... O 38—54278 ...	5	Babu Nobin Chunder Sen.
169	... O 90—71222 ...	10	Khoob Chand Jalee Ram.
	O 38—54668 ...	5	
170	... O 69—22388 ...	100	Babu Ram Narain Paul.
171	... L 20—28418 ...	5	Jagan Nath.
172	... O 86—96288 ...	20	Babu Woomesh Chunder Roy.
173	... P 1—24507 ...	10	Khatair Rusho.
	O 85—30805 ...	20	

CALCUTTA,
The 28th October 1881.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 7—79916 ...	10	Sheo Naren, of Lahore.
G 7—79917 ...	10	Jagan Nath, Paper Currency Office, Lahore.

KURRACHEE,
The 17th October 1881.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
41	... E 15—74311 ...	50	Gunda Mul, care of Kullian Rai, Sub-Overseer, Cantonment, Jullundur.
42	... E 1—45687 ...	1,000	Sadolla Khan, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
57	... E 2—05160 ...	500	Gokul Pershad, Lala Musa.
15	... E 17—14704 „ —33757	20	Ram Dial and Gurdhan Das, Bankers, Lahore.

LAHORE,
The 21st October 1881.

H. J. BRERETON,
for Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
45	B 51—58792	500	C. Venkataramiah, No. 215, Chickapetta, Bangalore.
47	B 66—20547	100	Seringapatam Venkatavaradiengar, Shimoga.
	„ —32629	100	
	„ —43506	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
88	B 67—14429	10	M. Komaraswami Chetti, Tripliken.
89	B 42—44437	20	N. Narrain Aiyangar, Shimoga, Mysore Province.
90	B 68—41688	100	Ismail Madrási, Shawline Gate, Moté Chauk, Lahore.
	„ —41697	100	
	„ —42051	100	
	„ —42060	100	
15	B 63—47371 *	10	T. M. Krishnaswami Pillai, Secretary, Pursewalkam Hindu Janopalcara Nidhi, Pursewalkam.
	„ —47368 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 17th October 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk of the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881-82.		Rs.	
H15	F 7—70315	10	Jagan Nath, Paper Currency Office, Lahore.

NAGPUR,
The 20th October 1881.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptlr., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October 1881.

Exchange of Money Orders with Victoria (Australia), Tasmania, and certain Offices in China and Japan.

On and after the 1st January 1882, Money Orders will be exchanged, in both directions, with Victoria (Australia), Tasmania, and the following Offices in China and Japan, *viz.*:—

Amoy.	Hong-Kong.	Ningpo.
Canton.	Kobe (Hiogo, Japan).	Shanghai.
Foochow.	Macao.	Swatow.
Hankow.	Nagasaki (Japan).	Yokohama (Japan.)
Hoihow.		

2. The following rates of commission will be charged for Money Orders drawn upon the countries named above:—

For Money Orders drawn upon Victoria and Tasmania.

	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding £2	0	4
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding £ 5 ...	0	8
„ „ 5 „ „ „ 7 ...	0	12
„ „ 7 „ „ „ 10 ...	1	0
„ „ 10 „ „ „ 12 ...	1	4
„ „ 12 „ „ „ 15 ...	1	8
„ „ 15 „ „ „ 17 ...	1	12
„ „ 17 „ „ „ 20 ...	2	0

For Money Orders drawn upon China and Japan.

	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	0	2
Exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ...	0	4
„ „ 25 „ „ „ 50 ...	0	8
„ „ 50 „ „ „ 75 ...	0	12
„ „ 75 „ „ „ 100 ...	1	0
„ „ 100 „ „ „ 125 ...	1	4
„ „ 125 „ „ „ 150 ...	1	8

3. The maximum limit for single orders drawn upon *Victoria* is *£20*, for those drawn upon *Tasmania £10*, and for those drawn upon *China or Japan Rs. 150*. No person may obtain in one day more than four Money Orders payable to the same person.

4. In all other respects Money Orders exchanged with Victoria and Tasmania will be treated like Money Orders exchanged with the United Kingdom, and Money Orders exchanged with China and Japan like Money Orders exchanged with Ceylon (*vide* Postal Guide, dated April 1881).

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch

Calcutta, the 28th October 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	5th Nov.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 „	4th „	Str. *Kerbela.*
Madras and Ceylon . . .	7 „	5th „	P. & O. Str. *Nepaul.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies .	7 „	1st „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	7 „	31st Oct.	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	30th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits .	7 „	3rd Nov.	Str *Purulia.**
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon . .	7 „	3rd „	Str. *Medina.*
Persian Gulf	7 „	29th Oct.	From Bombay

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7·30 P.M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 23rd October 1881.

Agent, Wellington Mills.	Curry, F. E.	Proprietor, Negotiation Loan Office.
Aviett, G.	Ekbery, W.	Ray, Surgeon-General G. H.
Barrell, R.	Forsyth, Mrs.	Rose, Mrs. E. C.
Beard R. C.	Garrack, D.	Rosaire, J. D.
Bolleau, F. L., Captain.	Geohegan, Dr. A. O.	Russic Lal Seal.
Bourdonnais, Mons. La.	Gibson, Messrs, & Co.	Shircore, C. M.
Bradbury & Co.	Greek, R.	Silva, W.
Brown, J.	Hall, Mrs. M.	Smith, J P. (M.D.)
Brown, J. C.	John, V. C.	Sow, J. S.
Browne, Mrs. A.	Kennedy, Miss S.	Strowell, W. G.
Burgess, G. D.	Lawrence, James.	Wainright, J.
Cairns, Miss.	Liddle, Edward.	Waller, A. B
Cartland, J.	Macdonald, A.	Ward, Mrs. S. R.
Cave, H.	Manuel, Mrs. M. B.	Warlby, Mrs. C. J.
Chase, Mrs.	Moore, H A.	Whittabaker, Mrs. E.
Collins, Thomas Edwin.	Nantz, L.	Wilson, R. E.
Cox, H C.	Norman, M. J.	Young, H.
Crane, H. P	Obbard, H. S.	
Curseetjee & Co.	Priket, J.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Adcock, W.	Fisher, Louis.	Murphy, E.
Allen, Mons. J. A.	Fraucher, W.	N. C.
Ancell, Fred.	G. O.	Nieranstcen, S.
Anderson, John.	Gerolame, G.	Padmore, Robt.
Atkinson, Capt. S. B.	Glazebrook, J. T. W.	Parkinson, Mrs. Annie.
Baker, G.	Grimes, T.	Pearce, Mrs. R.
Bartlett, A. P.	Hankiovz, Charles.	Peters, D.
Beepin Bihari Pattuck.	Hazard, F	Peters, J.
Bell, J H	Henzell, H. L.	Peyrot, A
Billinge, Dudley.	Herman, Morris.	Pres-e, J.
Boarge, J., Signora.	Hughes, Mrs.	Queen, -. F.
Brehl, P.	"Indigo."	Reed, C. A P.
Brocklehurst, W. T.	Jameson, T D.	Reisson, D. P. J.
Brundage, J. D.	Jash, F H.	Ross, C. Henry.
Calder, S.	Jones, Price.	Rourke, Mrs E.
Chater, E. J.	Kellar, Harry.	Shepherds, —.
Clay, Samuel.	Kirkwood, T M.	Smith, F H.
Collins, Frederick.	Kirti Chunder Mitter.	Strong, Samuel Stephen.
Craft, J.	Kohn, Joseph.	Synnot, W.
Dampier, Hon'ble H. L.	Labliche, A D	Tripasure, Venkata Kristna Rao.
Dobbin, Philip T.	Lambert, Dr E.	Walton, E. M.
Doody, Serjt. Geo.	Leebmann, H.	Walker & Co.
Driscoll, D. J.	Littlewood, J. H.	Wells, W
Dundas, A A.	Macintyre, A.	White, Michael J.
Dyer, W.	Martin, C. M.	Wood, W., Captain.
Earle, G H.	Martin, G.	X. Y. Z.
Eleftheria, Nicholas K.	McCrea, J. J.	Yeomans, Miss.
Feck, Richard.	McCormick, J.	Zifferer, F. T.
Fenn, A	McDougall, A.	
Ferm, Arthur.	Mills, C. H.	

Newspapers.

Brundage, J. D.	Collins, F.	Johnson, E. C.
Campbell, Major A. D.	Froster, J.	

Registered Letters.

Garrick, D.	Neilson, Geo. A.	Seveske, Bertalle & Co.
Hankuwing, Monsr. Chas	Paxwell, E.	Sevestre, Bertalle & Co.
Kirkwood, T. M.	Pollard, Alex.	Sinclair, H. G.
Morton, Mr.	Reed, C A P.	Tougouloff, Monsr. A.
	Schapira, D.	Warde, Mrs.

E. HUTTON.
Presidency Post Master.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

The following number of elephants not required by Government are for sale and will be on view at Meean Meer and Umballa about dates noted :—

Most of them are fine valuable animals.

Meean Meer.

About 6th October, 15 males, 11 females.
" 20th " 31 " 23 "

Of the males, 24 are tuskers, 7 muknas.

Eighteen of the females are 8 feet and upwards in height.

Umballa.

Eight now on view, 4 males (tuskers), 4 females.

Two, 8 feet and upwards in height.

2. Commissariat Officers, Meean Meer and Umballa, will facilitate inspection by intending purchasers on application.

Descriptive rolls can be obtained from, and offers for purchase of these elephants should be addressed to, Assistant Commissary Generals, Meean Meer and Umballa, for communication to Commissary General.

BARNARD SMITH, *Major,*
Offg. Depy. Comsy. Genl.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته ے بوٹانكل گاردن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹندنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات ے اور سيواے ونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گاردن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹندنٹ صاحب سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته ے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوںمين ملتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا ے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بارہ آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ..	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 090867, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Chundun Dass Roy, and last endorsed to Okhoy Kumar Mullick, the deceased proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. The interest and the renewal of the said Note have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

NETYA MOYEE DASSEE,
Mothurabatty.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. $\frac{094456}{024184}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, last endorsed to Soudaminee Dossee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

SOUDAMINEE DOSSEE.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st October 1881.

Stolen

The lower halves of Government Promissory Notes, No. 077070, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, and No. 008825, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the names of Seeta Nath Mytee and J. W. Fordham, respectively, and last endorsed to the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SEETA NATH MYTEE,
Etawah.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY OCTOBER 29, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th October, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXII OF 1881.

THE EXCISE ACT, 1881.

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An Act to amend the law relating to the Excise-revenue in Northern India, British Burma and Coorg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law in force in Northern India, British Burma and Coorg relating to the production, sale, possession and import of spirit, fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the collection of the revenue derived therefrom; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Excise Act, 1881":

Local extent.

It extends to the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg, and Ajmer and Merwára; and

Commencement.

it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1882.

Repeal of Act X of 1871.

2. On and from that day the Excise Act, 1871, shall be repealed, but all rules made, powers conferred and licenses and farms granted under that Act and in force on the same day shall be deemed to have been respectively made, conferred and granted under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Chief Revenue-authority":

(a) "Chief Revenue-authority" means—

in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces—the Board of Revenue;

in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb—the Financial Commissioner; and

in the territories respectively administered by the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg, and Ajmer and Merwára—the Chief Commissioner:

"Collector":

(b) "Collector" includes any Revenue-officer in independent charge of a District and any officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge, throughout any specified local area, the functions of a Collector under this Act:

"Commissioner of Revenue":

"Commissioner of Revenue" means any officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge, throughout any specified local area, the functions of a Commissioner of Revenue under this Act:

"Magistrate":

(c) "Magistrate" means any Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, or any Magistrate of the third class specially authorized in this behalf by the Magistrate of the District:

"Place":

(d) "Place" includes also house, boat and raft:

"Tári":

(e) "Tári" means the sap of any kind of palm-tree.

(*f*) "Fermented liquor" means malt liquor, wine, pachwai and fermented tárí, and, in any provision of this Act, shall, if the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, so directs, include any other fermented liquor, and also tárí though it may not have perceptibly begun to ferment:

"Fermented liquor":

(*g*) "Spirit" means any liquor containing alcohol obtained by distillation:

"Spirit":

(*h*) The expression "intoxicating drugs" means gánja, bhang, charas, and every preparation and admixture of the same:

"Intoxicating drugs":

(*i*) "Tola" means a weight of one hundred and eighty grains Troy:

"Tola":

(*j*) "Ser" means a weight of eighty tolas:

"Ser":

(*k*) The articles next hereinafter mentioned shall be deemed to be sold retail within the meaning of this Act when sold in quantities not exceeding those next hereinafter specified in respect of them, that is to say,—

"Retail":

Foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor, two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles;

country spirit, one ser, and in British Burma one reputed quart bottle;

country fermented liquor, four sers, and in British Burma four reputed quart bottles;

bhang, or any preparation or admixture thereof, one quarter of a ser;

gánja or charas, or any preparation or admixture thereof, five tolas:

If sold in larger quantities they shall be deemed to be sold wholesale.

"Wholesale."

In any case in which doubt arises the Local Government may decide what for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed to be "country spirit," "country fermented liquor," "foreign spirit," and "foreign fermented liquor"; and such decision shall be binding on the Courts.

"Country spirit": "Foreign spirit."

4. Nothing herein contained shall affect Act No. XVI of 1863 (*to make special provision for the levy of the Excise Duty payable on Spirits used exclusively in Arts and Manufactures or in Chemistry*) or the Cantonments Act, 1880.

Saving of Acts XVI of 1863 and III of 1880.

CHAPTER II.

PRODUCTION OF SPIRIT, FERMENTED LIQUOR AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

5. No person shall construct, work or possess a distillery, still or brewery, or manufacture fermented liquor, in any district except under a license granted by the Collector or by a person authorised by the Collector to grant such license, and in accordance with the conditions (if any) contained therein.

Manufacture of spirit and liquor without license prohibited.

6. The Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, from time to time,

Power to establish distilleries for country spirit.

(*a*) establish at any place within his district a distillery in which country spirit may be made, and discontinue any distillery so established;

(*b*) fix limits within his district within which no such spirit, unless made in the said distillery, shall be introduced without a pass from him.

7. No spirit shall be removed from any distillery licensed under section five or established under section six, until—

Duty on spirit.

(*a*) the duty payable in respect of such spirit under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, section eleven, has been paid, or

(*b*) a bond for such duty has been executed, or

(*c*) a duty in respect of the materials used in making such spirit has been levied at such rates and in such manner as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time direct.

8. The Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules as to—

Power to make rules as to distilleries and breweries licensed under section 5.

(*a*) the granting of licenses for distilleries, stills and breweries under section five;

(*b*) the notices to be given by the proprietor of a licensed distillery when he commences and discontinues work;

(*c*) the size and description of the stills in such distillery;

(*d*) the storing and passing out of the spirit made in such distillery, and the contents of the passes;

(*e*) the inspection and examination of the distillery and warehouses, and of the spirit made and stored therein;

(*f*) the furnishing of statements of the spirit, and of the stills, coppers, casks and other utensils, in the distillery.

9. The Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules as to—

And for distilleries established under section 6.

(*a*) the management of distilleries established under section six, and in particular as to the conditions on which any materials to be used in making spirit may be brought into such distillery;

(*b*) the conditions on which spirit may be made in such distilleries; and

(*c*) the storing and passing out of the spirit so made, and the contents of the passes.

10. Except in the territories respectively administered by the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg and Ajmer and Merwára, the sanction of the Local Government is required to validate rules under sections eight and nine.

Sanction to rules under sections 8 and 9.

11. In British Burma, the cultivation of hemp and the preparation of intoxicating drugs therefrom are prohibited except under, and in accordance with, a license granted by such officer as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Production of intoxicating drugs.

In the other territories to which this Act extends, the Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make such rules to restrict and regulate the

cultivation of hemp and the preparation of intoxicating drugs therefrom as it may deem necessary to secure the duty leviable in respect of those drugs.

CHAPTER III.

SALE OF SPIRIT, FERMENTED LIQUOR AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Spirit, fermented liquor and drugs not to be sold without license.

12. No spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug shall be sold except under, and in accordance with the terms of, a license granted under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Proviso.

Provided as follows—

(*a*) nothing in this section applies to the sale of any foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor legally procured by any person for his private use and sold by him or by auction on his behalf or on behalf of his representatives in interest upon his quitting a station or after his decease;

(*b*) any officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Revenue-authority may grant to travelling merchants, subject to such rules and restrictions as such authority may from time to time prescribe, a general license authorizing them to sell foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquor wholesale in any district which they may visit in the course of their travels, without taking out a fresh license for that district;

(*c*) any person making or producing country spirit or country fermented liquor, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, may, subject to any rules from time to time made by the Local Government in this behalf, sell such spirit or liquor to any person licensed under this Act as a retail vendor of such spirit or liquor;

(*d*) any cultivator of the hemp plant may sell any intoxicating drug prepared from his plants to any person licensed under this Act to sell the same, or to any person authorized to purchase the same by the Collector's order in writing.

Licenses how granted.

13. Subject to the rules made by the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority under the power hereinafter conferred, the Collector may grant licenses for the sale of foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquor, wholesale or retail, and for the retail sale of country spirit or country fermented liquor, and (except in British Burma) of intoxicating drugs, within his district or any part thereof or at any place therein.

Licenses for the sale of country spirit and country fermented liquor and intoxicating drugs, wholesale, and licenses for the sale, in British Burma, of intoxicating drugs, retail, shall be granted only by such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Power to cancel license for cause specified therein.

Any license granted under this section may be cancelled by the Collector for any cause specified therein.

Power to cancel license for other causes.

14. Whenever the Collector considers that the license of a vendor of country spirit, country fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs should be cancelled for any cause other than those specified in such license, he shall remit a sum equal to the amount of the license-fee for fifteen days, and shall either give fifteen days' previous notice of his intention to cancel the license, or shall, in addition to remitting such sum as aforesaid, make such compensation for default of notice as the Commissioner of Revenue or Chief Revenue-authority directs.

On the expiration of such notice or the payment of such additional compensation, the Collector may cancel the said license.

Surrender of retail license.

15. Any retail vendor licensed under this Act may surrender his license on the expiration of one month's previous notice given by him to the Collector of his intention to surrender the same, and on payment of such sum, not exceeding the amount of the license-fee for six months, as the Collector may fix in this behalf.

If the Collector is satisfied that there is a sufficient reason for surrendering a license, he may remit the sum so fixed.

Power to farm fees.

16. The Collector may, with the sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, let in farm—

(*a*) the fees leviable in any district or part of a district on licenses for the retail sale of any description of country spirit or country fermented liquor or (except in British Burma) of intoxicating drugs:

(*b*) the right to manufacture, in any district or part of a district in which no distillery is established under section six, country spirit or country fermented liquor.

Farmer to grant licenses.

When the fees so leviable or the right to manufacture such spirit or liquor, or both, are or is let in farm, the farmer may, subject to such reservations or restrictions as the Collector, with the sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, may from time to time make or impose, grant licenses for the retail sale, or for the manufacture, or for both, as the case may be, of such articles within the local limits of his farm, and shall file in the Collector's office a list of all the licenses granted by him in such form and on such day or days in each year as the Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

List of licenses granted by farmer to be filed.

Farm may be cancelled.

17. The Collector may, with the sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, cancel any farm granted under this Act.

Compensation to farmers in certain cases.

18. If any such farm be cancelled for any cause other than a breach on the part of the farmer of the conditions of the farm, or if any reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of licenses be made or imposed within the term of the farm, the farmer shall be entitled to receive for any loss which he sustains thereby such compensation as the Chief Revenue-authority may determine.

Recovery of arrears by farmers.

19. Every farmer under this Act may use the same means and processes for the recovery of any arrear of fees due to him from any retail vendor as may be lawfully used by the local landholders for the recovery of arrears of rent due to them from their tenants.

Power to regulate supply of tárí and intoxicating drugs to licensed vendors.

20. The Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the mode in which tárí shall be supplied to licensed vendors of the same, and the grant of licenses or passes to persons possessing or transporting intoxicating drugs for the supply of the licensed vendors of such drugs.

CHAPTER IV.

POSSESSION OF SPIRIT, FERMENTED LIQUOR AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Possession of spirit, &c.

21. No person shall have in his possession any quantity of any spirit or fermented liquor larger than that specified in section three, clause (*k*), in respect of such spirit or liquor, unless he is permitted to manufacture or sell the same, or he holds a pass therefor from the Collector or from some other officer empowered by the Local Government to grant such passes.

Nothing in this section extends to—

Proviso.

(*a*) any foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor in the possession of any common carrier or warehouse-man as such, or purchased by any person for his private use and not for sale, or

(*b*) tárí intended to be used for the manufacture of gúr or molasses.

Possession of intoxicating drugs.

22. In British Burma no person shall have in his possession any intoxicating drugs except under, and in accordance with the terms of, a general exemption granted by the Chief Commissioner, or a license granted by such officer as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

In the other territories to which this Act extends, no person shall have in his possession any larger quantity of such drugs than that specified in section three, clause (*k*), in respect of such drugs, unless he is permitted to manufacture or sell the same.

CHAPTER V.

IMPORT OF SPIRIT.

Spirit from foreign territory subject to duty.

23. No person shall bring into any territory to which this Act extends any spirit manufactured at any place in India beyond the limits of British India, until duty equal to the duty prescribed for such spirit under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, section eleven, has been paid in respect thereof and a pass has been obtained therefor from such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFICERS AND THEIR POWERS.

Collectors may appoint Excise-officers.

24. The Collector may appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be officers for the collection of the excise-revenue and for the prevention of offences against this Act; and the officers so appointed shall, in addition to their ordinary designations (if any), be styled Excise-officers.

Recovery of arrears of fees.

25. The Collector may recover any amount due to the Government under this Act or the rules made hereunder, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom such amount is due or of his surety, or by any other process for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue due from landholders or from farmers of land or their sureties.

Power of Excise-officers to inspect shops.

26. Any Excise-officer may enter and inspect at any time by day or by night the shop or premises in which any manufacturer or vendor licensed under this Act carries on the manufacture of country spirit, or the sale of country spirit, country fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs.

To arrest persons carrying spirit, &c., liable to confiscation.

27. Any Excise-officer may stop and detain any person carrying any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug liable to confiscation under this Act;

and may seize such spirit, liquor or drug, together with any vessels, packages or coverings in which it is contained, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it;

and may also arrest the person in whose possession such spirit, liquor or drug is found.

To arrest persons in possession of article liable to confiscation, and to seize article.

28. Any Excise-officer in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees may arrest any person having in his possession any article liable to confiscation under this Act, or engaged in the unlawful sale of any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug, and may seize such article, spirit, liquor or drug.

To search on information of illicit manufacture or possession.

29. Whenever any Excise-officer in receipt of such monthly salary as aforesaid has reason to believe, from information given by any person (which information shall be taken down in writing), that in any place spirit is unlawfully manufactured, or any article liable to confiscation under this Act is kept or concealed,

such officer may, after sunrise and before sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of police in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees), enter into such place,

and in case of resistance may break open any door and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, and may seize and carry away such spirit or article,

and may also arrest the occupier of the place, with all other persons concerned in the manufacture of such spirit or in the keeping and concealing of such article.

Collector may issue warrant of arrest in certain cases.

30. The Collector may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe, either from information in writing, or from the proceedings in any other case under this Act or any other law, to be engaged in the unlawful sale of spirit or fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs, or to have in his possession any article liable to confiscation under this Act.

Collector may issue search-warrant.

31. The Collector may issue his warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe,

either from information in writing, or from the proceedings in any other case under this Act or any other law, that spirit is unlawfully manufactured, or that any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug liable to confiscation under this Act is kept or concealed.

Such warrant may be executed by any Excise-officer in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees, at the time and in the manner prescribed in section twenty-nine.

Special warrant authorizing search at night.

Whenever the Collector thinks that the search should be made after sunset and before sunrise on any particular day, he shall issue a warrant specially authorizing the search to be so made. Such warrant may be executed by any Excise-officer as aforesaid in the manner prescribed in section twenty-nine, and shall cease to be in force at sunrise on the day next following.

Excise-officer to report arrest, &c.;

32. Whenever an Excise-officer arrests any person,

or seizes any article liable to confiscation under this Act,

or enters any place for the purpose of searching for any such article,

he shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure or search, to his official superior, and, unless acting under the warrant of the Collector, shall take the person arrested, or the article seized, with all convenient despatch to the Magistrate for trial or adjudication.

and to take person arrested to Magistrate.

33. Whenever any person is arrested or any article is seized under the warrant of a Collector issued under this Act, the officer making such arrest or seizure shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, take the person arrested or the article seized, to the Collector, and the Collector, after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, shall send such person or article to the nearest Magistrate, or shall order the immediate discharge of such person or the release of such article.

Procedure after arrest or seizure.

34. All Police-officers are required to aid the Excise-officers in the due execution of this Act, upon request made by such officers.

Police to aid Excise-officers.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES.

35. Whoever in contravention of section five constructs, works or possesses a distillery, still or brewery, or makes fermented liquor, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

For illegally manufacturing spirit or liquor.

and all spirit and liquor made in contravention of section five, and all materials and implements collected for the purpose of such manufacture, shall be liable to confiscation.

36. Any person who—

(*a*) without a special pass from the Collector, introduces, into the limits fixed for the consumption of spirit made at a distillery established under section six, any country spirit manufactured at another place, or

For illegally introducing country spirit.

(*b*) in contravention of section seven, or of any rule made under section eight or section nine, removes any spirit from a distillery, or

For illegally removing spirit.

(*c*) in contravention of section twenty-three, brings any spirit into any territory to which this Act extends,

For illegally importing spirit.

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

and the spirit, together with the vessels containing the same, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

37. Any person who, except in cases herein otherwise provided for, wilfully contravenes any rule made under section eight or section nine shall be punished with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

For contravening rules prescribed by Chief Revenue-authority.

38. Any person who, in contravention of section eleven or of any rule made thereunder, cultivates hemp or prepares any intoxicating drug, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

For illegally cultivating hemp and preparing drugs.

39. Any person who, in contravention of section twelve, sells any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

For illicit sale of spirit, &c.

40. Any person licensed to sell retail spirit, or fermented liquor, or intoxicating drugs, who permits drunkenness, riot or gaming in his shop, or permits persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or receives any wearing apparel or other effects in barter for spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

For permitting drunkenness, &c., in shop.

41. Any person who possesses any spirit, liquor or drug, in contravention of section twenty-one or section twenty-two, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both;

Illegal possession of spirit, liquor or drug.

and the spirit, liquor or drug, together with any vessels, packages and coverings in which it is contained, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

42. Any person holding a license under this Act and refusing to produce the same on the demand of any Excise-officer, and any person who breaks any rule made under this Act or any condition of a license granted under this Act, for the breach of which rule or condition no other penalty is hereby provided, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

For refusal to produce license and for breach of rules and conditions.

43. Any owner or occupier of land, and any agent of any such owner or occupier, who authorizes or connives at the illegal manufacture of spirit or the sale of spirit or fermented

For conniving at illicit manufacture or sale of spirit, &c.

liquor or intoxicating drugs, shall for every such offence be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

And any person invested with local jurisdiction who authorizes or connives at the illegal sale of any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug within the local limits of such jurisdiction shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

For Police neglecting to aid Excise-officers.

44. Any Police-officer who, without lawful excuse, neglects or refuses to aid an Excise-officer as required by section thirty-four, and any officer in charge of a Police station who, on application made by an Excise-officer desiring to act under section twenty-nine, fails to attend a search himself, or to depute a subordinate officer of the required rank, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

For vexatious search or seizure.

45. Any Excise-officer who—

(*a*) without reasonable grounds of suspicion searches or causes to be searched any place, or

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the moveable property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Act, or

(*c*) vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person, or

(*d*) commits any other excess not required for the execution of his duty,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

For delay in reporting arrest, &c., or in taking person arrested to Magistrate.

46. Any Excise-officer who, in contravention of section thirty-two or section thirty-three, neglects to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure or search, or delays taking to the Magistrate or Collector, as the case may be, any person arrested or any article seized under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Prosecutions restricted.

47. No complaint of an offence under any one of the following sections, namely, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty-one, forty-two and forty-three, shall be received unless it is made by the Collector or by an Excise-officer; and no complaint of any offence under this Act shall be received unless it is made within the six months next after the commission of such offence.

Confinement in what jail.

48. Every person imprisoned for an offence under section thirty-seven or section forty-two shall be confined in the civil jail, and every person imprisoned for an offence under any other section shall be confined in the criminal jail.

Attempts and abetment.

49. Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under this Act or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the commission of any such offence shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence.

Disposal of fines, &c., as rewards.

50. Any Magistrate before whom any person is convicted of any offence under sections thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty-one or forty-three may award to any person who has contributed in any way to such conviction the whole or any portion of any fine imposed upon the offender and paid by him or realized from his property.

Magistrate to pass order of confiscation.

51. Any article liable to confiscation under this Act may, on the application of an Excise-officer, be confiscated by the order of any Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is found.

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS.

Manufacture and sale of spirits, &c., in military cantonments.

52. Within the limits of any military cantonment, and within such distance from those limits as the Local Government in any case prescribes, no licenses for the manufacture of spirit, or for the sale of spirit or fermented liquor, shall be granted, nor shall the fees leviable on licenses for the retail sale of such spirit or liquor, or the right to manufacture such spirit or liquor be let in farm, unless with the knowledge and consent of the Commanding Officer;

and upon his requisition any such license which has been granted, either by the Collector or by a farmer, within such distance or limits shall be immediately cancelled.

Mode of making arrest or search in military cantonments.

53. In all other respects the provisions of this Act shall have effect within such limits or distance: Provided that whenever any arrest or search under this Act is to be made within the limits of any cantonment, the Collector or other officer authorized to make such arrest or search shall, whenever it may be practicable, give previous notice to the Commanding Officer, and in all other cases shall report the arrest or search to such Commanding Officer with as little delay as possible.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Collector subject to control of Commissioner.

54. The Collector shall in all proceedings under this Act be subject to the control of the Commissioner of Revenue, and all orders passed by a Collector under this Act shall be appealable to such Commissioner in manner provided by the rules for the time being in force relating to appeals from the orders of Collectors.

The Chief Revenue-authority may revise any order passed by a Collector under this Act or by a Commissioner under this section.

Additional power to make rules.

55. The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) as to the period for which any license or farm under this Act shall be granted;

(*b*) as to the fee payable for any such license or farm, and the time or times at which it shall be payable;

(*c*) as to the security to be given by any licensee or farmer under this Act;

(*d*) as to the form of any license or farming lease and of the counterpart thereof (if any) to be taken from such licensee or farmer, and the conditions which may be inserted therein;

(*e*) as to the disposal of things confiscated under this Act;

(*f*) as to the duties of Excise-officers; and

(*g*) to provide generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Power to exempt articles and persons.

56. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt within any specified local area any specified articles or any specified class of persons from all or any of the foregoing provisions of this Act, and may, by like notification, cancel any such exemption.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th October, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIII OF 1881.

An Act to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend, in manner hereinafter appearing, the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force at once.

"Section."

2. In this Act "section" means a section of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

Amendment of section 1.

3. In section one, before the word "Sections," the words "This section and" shall be, and be deemed to have always been, inserted.

Amendment of section 2, clause (2).

4. For section two, clause (2), the following shall be substituted:—

'Agriculturist.'

"'Agriculturist' means a person who, when or after incurring any liability the subject of any proceeding under this Act, by himself, his servants or tenants earned or earns his livelihood, wholly or partially, by agriculture carried on within the limits of the said districts.

"A cultivator who has temporarily ceased to earn his livelihood in manner aforesaid, without any intention of changing his status as such, does not thereby cease to be an agriculturist within this definition.

"An assignee of Government assessment or a mortgagee is not, as such, an agriculturist within this definition.

"An agriculturist shall be deemed to 'reside' where he earns his livelihood in manner aforesaid."

Amendment of sections 3 and 12.

5. In section three, clause (*y*), the words "not being merely a surety for the principal debtor," and in section twelve the words "not being merely a surety of the principal debtor," shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 19.

6. In section nineteen, first clause, for the words "there is no other claim against him," the words "the other debts (if any) due by him do not, taken together with such sum, amount to fifty rupees" shall be substituted; and to the same clause the words "of such sum" shall be added.

Addition to section 38.

7. To section 38, the following shall be added:—

"The expression 'officer of police' in this section shall not be deemed to include a police patel appointed under Bombay Act No. VIII of 1867 (*for the Regulation of the Village Police in the Presidency of Bombay*)."

Amendment of section 44.

8. In section forty-four, for the word "place," the word "táluqa" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 47.

9. To section forty-seven the following shall be added, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—The expression 'civil Court' in this section does not include a Mámlatdár's Court under Bombay Act No. III of 1876 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mámlatdárs' Courts*)."

New section substituted for section 48.

10. For section forty-eight the following section shall be substituted:—

Allowance to be made in period of limitation.

"48. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any such suit or application the time intervening between the application made by the plaintiff under section thirty-nine and the grant of the certificate under section forty-six shall be excluded.

Limitation in certain cases.

"Any such application which after the first day of November, 1879, has been rejected, and which, if such time had been excluded in computing the period of limitation prescribed for such application, would have been entertained, shall be entertained if made within two months from the twenty-sixth day of October, 1881.

New section substituted for section 51.

11. For section fifty-one the following section shall be substituted:—

District Judge may withdraw case from Conciliator or Subordinate Judge,

"51. The District Judge may—

"(*a*) transfer any application pending before a Conciliator to the file of any other Conciliator;

"(*b*) transfer to his own file any suit or other matter pending before the Court of any Subordinate Judge under Chapter II or Chapter IV of this Act, and may dispose of the same as if he were a Subordinate Judge; or

"(c) stay the proceedings in any such suit or matter, and sit together with such Judge as a Bench to dispose of such suit or matter in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

or sit with Subordinate Judge as a Bench for trial of any case.

"If the members of any Bench sitting under this section differ in opinion, the opinion of the District Judge shall prevail."

Addition to section 56.

12. To section fifty-six the following shall be added, namely :—

"or apply to any instrument which is executed by an agriculturist merely as a surety."

New section substituted for section 57.

13. For section fifty-seven the following section shall be substituted :—

"57. When any persons intend to execute any instrument to which section fifty-six applies, all such persons shall appear before the Village Registrar appointed for the area in which the agriculturist, or when there are several agriculturists intending to execute the instrument, any one of such agriculturists, resides, and such Registrar, after satisfying himself in such manner as he deems fit as to the identity of the intending executants and receiving the fee (if any) prescribed by the local Government in this behalf, and the stamp (if any) which may be required by law, shall write the instrument, or cause the same to be written under his superintendence; and after reading the same aloud, or causing it to be so read, in the hearing of the intending executants, shall require them to execute it in his presence.

Such instruments to be written by, or under the superintendence of, a Village Registrar and executed in his presence.

"Every instrument so written and executed shall at the time of execution be attested by the Village Registrar; and also, if any of the executants thereof is unable to read such instrument, by two respectable witnesses.

Attestation of such instruments.

"For the purposes of this section every executant of any such instrument shall appear in person before the Village Registrar; but every other party thereto may appear either in person or by any agent, being his relative, servant or dependent, whom he has duly furnished with a power-of-attorney authorizing him to appear and act on his behalf."

Amendment of section 58.

14. In section fifty-eight, for the words "parties to any instrument have executed it," the words "intending executants have executed any instrument" shall be substituted.

New section substituted for section 68.

15. For section sixty-eight the following section shall be substituted :—

"68. No pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, and no advocate or attorney of a High Court, shall be permitted to appear on behalf of any party to any case before a Conciliator or a Village-Munsif the subject-matter whereof does not exceed in amount or value one hundred rupees:

Pleaders, &c., excluded in certain cases.

"Provided that any party to any such case may be permitted, on reasonable cause being shown to the satisfaction of the Conciliator or Village-Munsif, to employ any relative, servant or dependent who is not, and has not previously been, a pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, or an advocate or attorney of a High Court, to appear either conjointly with, or in lieu of, such party.

"When a relative, servant or dependent appears in lieu of a party, he shall be furnished by him with a power-of-attorney defining the extent to which he is empowered to act."

Repeal of section 71.

16. Section seventy-one is hereby repealed.

New section substituted for section 72.

17. For section seventy-two the following section shall be substituted :—

"72. In any suit under this Act for the recovery of money from a person, not being merely a surety for the principal debtor, who at the time when the cause of action arose was an agriculturist, the following periods of limitation shall be deemed to be substituted for those prescribed in the second column of the second schedule annexed to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (that is to say) :—

Limitation.

"(a) When such suit is founded on a written instrument registered under this Act or any law in force at the date of the execution of such instrument,—twelve years;

"(b) in any other case,—six years:

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall revive the right to bring any suit which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted immediately before this Act comes into force."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th October, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIV OF 1881.

An Act to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in order to provide for the establishment of a system of municipal-watchmen in certain municipalities in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, it is expedient to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Laws Amendment Act, 1881," and shall come into force at once.

Substitution of new sections for sections 39A and 39B.

2. For sections 39A and 39B of the said Act, the following sections shall be substituted :—

Power to establish system of village-watchmen and municipal-watchmen, and to make rules.

"39A. The Local Government may establish a system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen in any part of the territories under its administration, and in furtherance of this object may, from time to time, make rules to provide for the following matters :—

(*a*) the definition of the limits of watchmen's beats;

(*b*) the determination of the several grades of watchmen, and the number of each grade to be appointed to each beat;

(*c*) the appointment, suspension, dismissal and resignation of watchmen of each grade;

(*d*) the equipment and discipline of, and the control and supervision over, such watchmen;

(*e*) the conferring upon them, and the exercise by them, of any powers, and the enjoyment by them of any protection or privilege, which may be exercised and enjoyed by a police-officer under any law for the time being in force;

(*f*) the performance by them of such duties relating to police, sanitation or statistics, or for the benefit of the village-communities or municipalities within their respective beats, as the Local Government thinks fit;

(*g*) the exercise of authority over, and the rendering of aid to, such watchmen by headmen of the villages or members of the Municipal Committees of the towns comprised in their respective beats;

(*h*) the performance, by the headmen of villages comprised in the beat of any watchman, of any of the duties of a village-watchman in aid of, or substitution for, such watchman;

(*i*) the exercise, by such village-headmen for the purposes referred to in clauses (*g*) and (*h*), or by members of Municipal Committees for the purposes referred to in clause (*g*) of this section, of any of the powers, and the enjoyment by such headmen or members of any privilege or protection, of a village-watchman or a municipal-watchman as the case may be;

(*j*) the determination of the rate at which, and the mode in which, watchmen shall be paid, and, in the case of village-watchmen, of the mode in which their pay, the expenses of their equipment, and other charges connected with the village-watchman system shall be provided for, whether out of cesses or funds already leviable or available in the villages comprised in the beat, or by a special tax in money or kind to be imposed on any class of persons residing or owning property in, or resorting to, such villages, or partly in one of these ways and partly in the other;

(*k*) the collection with or without the aid of the village-headmen, and by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, of any tax imposed under clause (*j*) of this section, and the application of, and the mode of accounting for, the same; and generally for

(*l*) the efficient working of the system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen :

"Provided—

1*st*,—that the rules to be made regarding the appointment of village-watchmen shall allow to the headmen of the villages comprised in the beat to which such a watchman is to be appointed, a power of nomination to be exercised in such manner, and subject to such reasonable conditions, as may be prescribed by such rules;

2ndly,—that the rules to be made under clause (*j*) of this section with regard to village-watchmen shall include provisions for recording and securing due consideration of the views and opinions on the matters therein referred to of the headmen of the villages comprised in each beat.

Obligation to assist watchmen and headmen.

"39B. Every person is bound to render to a village-watchman, or municipal-watchman, or village-headman discharging the duties of a police-officer under the rules made hereunder, all the assistance which he is bound to render to a police-officer.

Person obstructing watchman or headman may be arrested without warrant.

"Any person who obstructs such watchman or headman in the discharge of such duties may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any watchman or village-headman empowered in this behalf by the Local Government."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th October, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXV OF 1881.

An Act to amend the law in force in the Mahál of Bánki.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been determined to annex the territory comprised in the mahál of Bánki to the district of Katak:

And whereas the said territory forms portion of a scheduled district under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874:

And whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the said territory should, on such annexation, be the same as the law in force in the district of Katak, and that the said territory should cease to be a portion of a scheduled district:

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Bánki Laws Act, 1881."

Laws of Katak to apply.

2. All enactments which shall on the first day of April, 1882, be in force in the district of Katak and not in the said territory shall be deemed to come into force in the said territory on that day:

Other laws repealed.

And all enactments which shall on that day be in force in the said territory and not in the district of Katak shall be deemed to be repealed on and from that day in the said territory.

Pending proceedings.

3. All proceedings commenced before any authority in the said territory before the said first day of April, 1882, and still pending on the said day, shall be disposed of by such authority as the Local Government may direct; and, save as aforesaid, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

Territory to cease to be a scheduled district.

4. On and from the said first day of April, 1882, the said territory shall cease to be a portion of a scheduled district; and in Part III of the first schedule to the said Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, for the words "Mahále of Angúl and Bánki," the words "Mahál of Angúl" shall be substituted;

Amendment of certain Bengal Regulations.

And in the following Bengal Regulations, namely, Regulation XII of 1805, section thirty-six, Regulation XIII of 1805, section thirteen, and Regulation XI of 1816, section two, the words "Ditto Bánki" shall be repealed.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General:—

No. 22 OF 1881.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Powers-of-Attorney.

FOR the purpose of amending the law relating to Powers-of-Attorney; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Local extent. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Powers-of-Attorney Act, 1881"; it applies to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1882.

44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, s. 46.

Execution under power-of-attorney.

2. The donee of a power-of-attorney may, if he thinks fit, execute or do any assurance, instrument or thing in and with his own name and signature and his own seal, where sealing is required, by the authority of the donor of the power; and every assurance, instrument and thing so executed and done shall be as effectual in law as if it had been executed or done by the donee of the power in the name and with the signature and seal of the donor thereof.

This section applies to powers-of-attorney created by instruments executed either before or after this Act comes into force.

44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, s. 47.

Payment by attorney under power without notice of death, &c., good.

3. Any person making or doing any payment or act, in good faith, in pursuance of a power-of-attorney shall not be liable in respect of the payment or act by reason that before the payment or act the donor of the power had died or become lunatic, of unsound mind, or bankrupt, or insolvent, or had revoked the power, if the fact of death, lunacy, unsoundness of mind, bankruptcy, insolvency or revocation was not at the time of the payment or act known to the person making or doing the same.

But this section shall not affect any right against the payee of any person interested in any money so paid; and that person shall have the like remedy against the payee as he would have had against the payer if the payment had not been made by him.

This section applies only to payments and acts made or done after this Act comes into force.

44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, s. 48.

Deposit of original instruments creating powers-of-attorney.

4. (*a*) An instrument creating a power-of-attorney, its execution being verified by affidavit, statutory declaration or other sufficient evidence, may, with the affidavit or declaration, if any, be deposited in the High Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the instrument may be.

(*b*) A separate file of instruments so deposited shall be kept; and any person may search that file, and inspect every instrument so deposited; and a certified copy thereof shall be delivered out to him on request.

(*c*) A copy of an instrument so deposited may be presented at the office and may be stamped or marked as a certified copy, and when so stamped or marked shall become and be a certified copy.

(*d*) A certified copy of an instrument so deposited shall without further proof be sufficient evidence of the contents of the instrument and of the deposit thereof in the High Court.

(*e*) The High Court may from time to time make rules for the purposes of this section, and prescribing, with the concurrence of the Local Government, the fees to be taken under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*).

(*f*) Throughout British Burma, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be the High Court.

(*g*) This section applies to instruments creating powers-of-attorney executed either before or after this Act comes into force.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

As the law stands, the donee of a power-of-attorney, when executing an instrument pursuant to the power, must sign, and where sealing is required must seal, in his principal's name. The first object of this Bill is to render it legal for such donees to execute in and with their own names and seals. The law respecting the execution of instruments under powers-of-attorney will thus be made accordant with what will be the rule in England from and after the 31st December, 1881, and with what is believed to be the practice in the North-Western Provinces, British Burma and, probably, elsewhere in India. The section effecting this is copied from section 46 of the recent Statute 44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, which takes effect from the close of the present year.

The second object of the Bill is to preclude doubts as to the liability of a donee of a power-of-attorney who makes payments in good faith after the donor of the power has died or become lunatic or bankrupt or insolvent, or has revoked the power, when the fact of death, lunacy, bankruptcy, insolvency or revocation was not known to the donee at the time of making the payment. The section effecting this is copied from section 47 of the Statute above mentioned, and merely extends to all attorneys the rule as to trustees, executors and administrators making payments under powers, which has been in force in British India for the last fifteen years—see Act XXVIII of 1866, section 39.

The third and last object of the Bill is to provide for the deposit of instruments creating powers-of-attorney, and for the evidence of the contents of such instruments. The section effecting this is copied (with the modifications necessary to adapt it to India) from 44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, section 48.

SIMLA;
The 16th October, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 44. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XXXIX OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 2nd October 1880.		Receipts for week ending 1st October 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 2nd October 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 1st October 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.										
8th Oct. 1881	East Indian ...	8,61,497	572	10,54,629	701	1,92,64,111	484	2,13,77,293	540	21,13,182	...
17th Sept. 1881	Eastern Bengal ...	1,41,113	820	...(a)	...	(b)20,08,925	478	(c)22,57,715	534	2,48,790	...
8th Oct. 1881	Oudh and Rohilkhand	43,938	80	1,02.989	188	21,70,401	141	24,08,020	168	2,37,619	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,16,672	321	1,92,250	285	58,02,648	325	42,26,780	238	...	15,75,868
Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,84,245	215	1,11,544	130	30,82,795	136	31,69,279	140	86,484	...
1st ditto ...	South Indian ...	72,939	112	72,606	111	18,92,708	112	19,47,314	113	54,606	...
8th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	3,33,430	235	4,25,319	295	1,17,40,298	311	1,54,35,575	406	36,95,277	...
1st ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,69,090	381	1,26,894	286	40,83,276	348	46,81,536	401	5,98,260	...
	TOTAL ...	20,22,924	323	20,86,231	341	5,00,45,162	302	5,55,03,512	335	54,58,350	...
	State.										
8th Oct. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,234	80	2,225	79	71,452	97	75,244	102	3,792	...
1st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,206	44	1,343	49	33,302	47	31,482	44	...	1,820
8th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	41,626	173	48,300	188	7,28,521	120	8,23,641	136	95,120	...
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,887	130	10,937	146	2,60,832	126	2,77,604	134	16,772	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	17,252	303	6,325	111	2,33,559	155	2,35,419	157	1,860	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,012	69	2,122	73	66,035	86	69,984	92	3,949	...
Ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	6,611	77	...	...	1,32,866	58	1,32,866	...
Ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	...	...	491	41	...	...	19,244	61	19,244	...
...	Dhond and Manmad (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st ditto ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	5,410	42	...	...	3,32,876	81	3,32,876	...
8th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	917	20	6,506	145	72,006	61	2,42,943	205	1,70,937	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	1,648	79	4,012	76	(f) 65,615	45	1,39,780	90	74,165	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	20,641	128	21,267	132	6,00,440	141	6,62,363	156	61,923	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	4,155	47	6,190	80	95,070	51	1,41,927	71	46,857	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	58,197	105	1,44,651	199	18,80,806	131	31,05,708	163	12,24,902	...
1st ditto ...	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	23,581	87	39,251	136	6,75,440	108	9,24,139	122	2,48,699	...
8th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	62,002	361	47,044	130	15,06,549	331	14,43,421	151	...	63,128
Ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	1,27,769	199	1,21,921	190	(g)36,38,387	222	22,67,155	134	...	13,71,232
...	Khamgaon(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Oct. 1881	Nizam's ...	11,227	93	12,226	101	3,53,390	110	3,96,265	125	42,875	...
Ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	4,214	73	...	...	65,502	43	65,502	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Sec.)(e) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	3,84,354	152	4,91,046	153	1,02.81,404	157	1,13,87,563	133	11,06,159	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,07,278	274	25,77,277	276	6,03,26,566	261	6,68,91,075	267	65,64,509	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	3,06,33,350	132	3,30,63,961	132	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	2,96,93,216	129	3,38,27,114	135	41,33,898	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 18th September 1880.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 17th September 1881.
(d) Included with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(e) Included with the Rajputana State Railway figures.
(f) Total receipts from 6th April to 2nd October 1880
(g) Includes receipts of the Kandahar Line from 2nd May

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bairush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bairush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bairush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	21 8	20 8	16 0	31 8	29 8	23 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 8	24 8	26 8	22 8	16 8	16 8	17 8
	Siálkot	20 0	20 0	15 8	32 0	31 0	23 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 8	24 0	24 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	19 0
	Gurdáspur	23 0	23 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Lahore	20 0	20 0	15 0	29 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	16 0
	Ferozepore	19 0	19 8	15 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujránwála	20 0	20 0	15 8	32 8	32 8	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	13 0
	Rawalpindi	13 8	13 8	10 12	23 0	23 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 4	19 8	19 0	17 0	18 0	17 12	13 4
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát	19 8	19 4	14 0	31 0	30 8	19 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	19 8	19 0	22 0	18 0	19 0
	Shahpúr	16 0	15 8	12 12	25 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	15 0
	Mooltan	14 0	14 4	12 0	20 0	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	16 0
	Jhang	15 8	15 8	12 4	26 0	24 0	16 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Montgomery	15 8	15 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	15 0	15 8	12 0	21 8	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	15 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	16 15	16 15	10 0	28 12	28 6	12 14	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	30 0	30 0	14 4	22 8	20 3	12 8
	Dera Ghází Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bannu	19 6	18 12	10 2	35 10	32 8	15 5	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	6 4	20 0	20 0	10 0	22 8	20 0	8 12
	Peshávar	11 6	10 12	8 8	26 8	24 12	10 9	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 11	9 8	10 2	9 8	...
	Kohát	13 6	13 1	7 5	24 4	23 10	9 0	...	...	...	10 3	9 0	6 1	16 9	16 9	8 12	...	...	...
	Házára	13 8	13 12	8 12	29 0	31 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	20 8	21 8	15 0	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	15 4	16 0	15 12	...	...	...	9 4	8 8	8 4	14 4	15 0	12 4	29 4	28 12	17 12	...	...	...
	Bhandára	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	9 12	17 0	16 8	13 8	24 0	20 8	18 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	20 8	20 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	11 0	31 0	32 0	19 11	...	...	...
	Wardha	20 4	20 0	17 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 4	11 12	11 8	10 0	30 0	30 0	19 12	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	25 0	22 8	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	18 8	18 8	17 8	18 0	17 0	17 8	9 8	9 0	11 8	14 0	15 0	16 4	27 0	28 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	16 8
	Saugor	34 8	34 8	22 8	...	...	35 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	32 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	49 0	49 0	28 0	...	...	30 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	13 12	13 12	14 0	...	...	44 0	...	...	...
	Seoni	23 8	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	11 0	19 8	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	33 0	32 0	18 8	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	12 8	23 0	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	28 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	40 0	42 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	27 0	25 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	17 8	17 6	16 0	...	...	...	4 4	4 0	6 12	9 8	7 8	9 9	27 8	28 8	26 0	17 8	17 0	26 0
	Narsinghpur	18 12	18 0	17 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 12	11 0	11 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	22 0
	Nimár	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	45 0	45 0	21 12	31 9	30 0	20 0
	Raipur	34 0	34 8	24 8	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	14 8	42 0	39 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	23 0	49 0	43 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	70 0	72 0	32 0	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	28 0	80 0	72 0	41 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-phyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon (town)																		
	Thone-gkwa																		
	Bassein																		
	Henzada																		
	Tharrawaddy																		
	Prome																		
	Tha-yet-myo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein (town)																		
	Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Shway-gyin																		
	Toungoo																		
Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 15	15 5	10 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 2	8 12	9 13	9 13	10 14	24 14	24 14	18 13	...	...	...
	Bolarum	17 6	16 11	11 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 1	8 1	9 9	9 5	9 14	25 11	25 11	20 4	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	11 8	12 8	9 4	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	23 8	33 0	34 0	18 0
	Amraoti	17 8	16 0	14 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	43 0	40 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	10 0
	Akola	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	46 0	46 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	13 8
	Ellichpur	17 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	34 0	34 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	10 0
	Buldána	20 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	54 0	52 0	18 0	30 0	35 0	17 0
	Wun	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	36 0	36 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Básim	21 0	21 0	14 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 4	5 0	13 0	14 0	7 8	48 0	48 0	17 0	...	...	...

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1881—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	24 8	23 0	18 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4	12 3	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*	
...	...	...	19 0	19 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	11 12	Siálkot		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gurdáspur		
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	17 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	Lahore		
...	...	...	27 0	27 8	21 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	Ferozepore		
...	...	...	20 4	20 8	17 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	Gujránwála		
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	13 8	52 0	52 0	32 0	12 2	12 0	10 8	Ráwalpindi		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Jhelum		
...	...	...	19 8	19 10	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 8	12 2	12 0	Gujrát [a]		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	14 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Mooltan		[a] Bajra falling.
...	...	...	17 8	17 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	Jhang		[b] Barley falling.
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Montgomery		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	25 5	27 3	11 0	100 0	100 0	87 8	50 0	50 0	33 12	Dera Ismail Khán		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Dera Gházi Khán		
...	...	...	31 14	29 6	11 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu [b]		
...	...	...	13 6	13 6	9 12	66 0	66 0	55 10	38 12	40 0	23 11	Pesháwar		
...	...	...	17 14	16 9	7 12	63 12	63 12	51 0	51 0	51 0	61 3	Kohát		
...	...	...	13 0	13 4	10 8	100 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	9 12	8 8	Házára		
...	...	...	21 12	21 4	15 12	100 0	120 0	140 0	9 12	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	26 0	25 8	17 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 0	Bhandára		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	8 12	8 0	9 4	Chánda		
...	...	...	20 4	20 4	17 8	135 0	135 0	135 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Wardha		
...	...	...	35 0	32 0	20 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bálaghát		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	24 0	110 0	110 0	140 0	9 8	9 12	7 12	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Saugor		
...	...	44 0	63 0	63 0	44 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	Damoh		
...	...	...	34 8	37 0	25 8	230 0	230 0	180 0	6 12	6 4	9 0	Seoni		
30 0	35 0	26 0	70 0	70 0	34 8	256 0	256 0	256 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Mandla		
27 0	27 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	Betúl		
30 0	25 0	16 0	36 0	40 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
...	...	...	28 0	26 8	23 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 4	5 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
...	...	...	36 8	38 0	23 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	9 4	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	27 0	27 1	17 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 12	Nimár		
...	...	...	28 0	30 0	21 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	7 12	7 8	7 2	Raipur		
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	19 8	210 0	140 0	210 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	Sambalpur		
140 0	140 0	105 0	64 0	64 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	Biláspur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Upper Godávari		
												Arakan Division.	British Burma.	
												Akyab		
												Kyouk-phyoo		
												Sandoway		
												Pegu Division.		
												Rangoon (town)		
												Thone-gkwa		
												Bassein		
												Henzada		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received		Tharrawaddy		
												Prome		
												Tha-yet-myo		
												Tenasserim Division.		
												Moulmein (town)		
												Amherst		
												Tavoy		
												Mergui		
												Shway-gyin		
												Toungoo		
28 15	...	...	20 11	20 1	17 4	135 0	125 0	120 0	9 1	9 0	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	22 8	21 11	16 14	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5	9 0	Bolarum		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	9 0	8 12	Chudderghat		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	64 0	70 0	66 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
7 8	7 8	8 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	14 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	...	35 0	33 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Buldána		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Province	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore	Bangalore	11 12	11 12	8 14	12 12	12 12	9 7	10 3	10 3	10 4	11 7	11 8	11 7	25 15	25 12	21 11	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 9	11 1	7 6	11 13	10 12	10 12	14 6	13 5	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	32 6
	Túmkúr	15 0	16 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	10 8	10 8	7 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 8	10 0	11 0	11 2	10 8	11 12	25 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan	10 4	12 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	9 8	11 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	12 10	12 10	8 6	14 11	13 10	10 8	10 12	10 8	12 10	12 14	12 10	14 4	34 10	36 12	25 3	...	...	...
	Kadur	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	28 0	28 0	25 0
Coorg	Coorg	7 9	7 11	6 9	8 10	8 14	7 11	10 10	10 6	11 3	15 1	14 14	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	16 4	16 0	16 0	24 4	24 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 4	9 0	8 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	21 0
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	24 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 8	26 8	18 8	21 0	21 0	18 8
	Kerrowlee	16 0	16 0	...*	20 0	20 0	...*	11 8	11 8	...*	13 0	13 0	...*	18 0	18 0	...*	17 8	17 8	...*
	Ulwur	17 15	18 1	15 9	22 14	23 11	21 11	8 0	8 0	...	12 4	11 6	9 12	23 4	23 8	23 1	19 14	20 0	20 9
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 0	17 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	19 8	19 8	21 0	19 0	19 0	20 8
	Ajmere	17 0	17 8	15 12	26 0	27 8	23 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura	17 10	17 13	18 12	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	6 0	25 0	23 8	19 0	24 0	23 8	20 0
	Sirohee	18 0	18 0	18 8	28 0	27 0	28 0	6 8	6 8	5 12	8 0	8 0	6 12	19 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	24 0
	Abu	15 14	15 10	15 8	23 10	23 12	20 8	5 8	5 8	4 12	7 14	7 12	5 12	...	...	...	18 0	17 12	19 0
	Anadra	17 12	17 6	16 8	27 8	27 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	8 8	8 8	5 12	...	...	...	20 8	20 4	21 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	23 0	25 0	20 0	34 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 10	14 13¼	13 4½	20 5	19 2¼	22 10½	8 9½	7 13	7 0½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	21 4	21 4	22 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	16 4	16 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bartábgarh (")	17 8	17 8	14 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 14	11 4	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 0	17 8	14 12	22 8	25 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	23 12	26 4	19 9	21 4	22 8	17 8
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee	21 8	23 0	17 12	30 0	32 8	28 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	30 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	24 12	25 4	18 8	31 8	32 0	32 0	7 12	7 12	6 10	10 4	10 0	7 12	40 8	44 0	32 0	20 0	17 8	14 0
	Tonk	18 6	18 6	17 9	22 10	23 10	26 14	7 7	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	24 6	25 7	29 6	22 0	22 0	24 9
	Jhallawar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpoora	20 4	20 0	16 12	28 4	26 8	23 4	10 8	9 8	8 0	15 0	14 4	10 4	27 0	24 0	23 8	20 0	19 14	19 4
	Dholpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	Indore	19 10	19 3	14 1	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 1	8 10	8 9	8 0	40 0	32 0	24 0	26 10	26 10	17 2
	Gwalior	15 4	14 14	12 13	18 12	17 14	22 6	6 14	6 14	6 10	9 13	9 13	8 0	18 4	18 13	23 12	18 4	18 4	23 12
	Goona	26 8	26 8	19 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	37 8	35 0	21 0	21 0	28 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 0	20 9	19 6	30 0	30 0	38 3	7 0	7 0	7 12	19 13	19 0	17 14	27 13	26 0	36 11	18 0	18 0	23 12

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1881—*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
28 8	25 12	27 14	33 10	33 2	28 5	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bangalore	Mysore.	
34 1	32 0	28 14	38 12	36 8	34 3	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	11 1	Kolar		
35 0	35 0	32 0	43 0	39 0	35 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	Túmkúr		
22 3	20 0	32 0	33 5	30 0	30 0	84 0	84 0	78 0	7 2	7 8	7 0	Mysore		
30 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	600 0	600 0	800 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	Hassan		
36 12	38 14	36 12	36 12	35 3	23 2	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 15	8 15	8 7	Shimoga		
28 0	29 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
46 5	45 5	46 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chitaldroog		
22 5	23 0	34 8	25 4	25 0	27 14	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 3	8 0	8 5	Coorg	Coorg	
...	...	...	18 4	18 0	21 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	26 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 12	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...*	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...*	Kerrowlee		
...	...	...	18 8	18 11	18 15	...	...	...	12 8	12 6	11 12	Ulwur		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	16 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bhurtpore (City)		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	25 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	22 14	22 14	18 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	Sirohee		
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Abu		
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Anadra		
...	...	...	30 0	34 0	31 0	*8 pies	*8 pies	*6 pies	7 8	9 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	15 10	14 13½	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 9½	6 10¼	9 3	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	33 12	30 0	27 8	...	...	...	9 6	9 2	8 7	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	20 0	21 4	18 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 2	9 6	Partábgarh (")		
...	...	...	18 2	18 12	16 14	..	...	...	15 0	14 6	13 12	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer		
...	...	...	25 8	30 12	24 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	7 12	9 4	Boondee		
...	...	...	30 4	32 8	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	9 4	10 0	Kotah		
...	...	...	20 1	20 6	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 3	10 7	11 3	Tonk		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhallawar		
...	...	...	23 0	24 4	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 8	10 8	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dholpur		
...	...	...	22 5	21 14	16 8	100 0	100 0	87 8	5 12	5 12	8 0	Indore	Central India.	
...	...	...	15 10	16 1	17 2	91 4	91 4	91 4	10 1	10 1	9 10	Gwalior		
...	...	...	32 0	34 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	9 8	Goona		
	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 9	10 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

No return received.

T. C. HOPE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1154 AND 1155 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 8th OCTOBER 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	District.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Raj-Pootana.	Bikaneer	9 6	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	2 14	6 2	6 2	5 12	. .	...	...	17 4	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	11 12	15 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	

T. C. HOPE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first six months of the official year 1881-82, and of the ten preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	5,38	36,54	10,61	52,53	3,81	18,83	1,84	24,48	66	50	68	1,84	1,76	6,22	7,32	15,30	78	2,00	9,51	12,29	12,39	64,09	76,48	29,96	1,06,44	1871-72.
1872-73	6,59	36,64	11,34	54,57	2,70	19,48	1,54	23,72	53	49	1,09	2,11	1,94	5,85	5,64	13,43	1,60	2,25	18,00	21,85	13,36	64,71	78,07	37,61	1,15,68	1872-73.
1873-74	5,16	32,43	8,39	45,98	2,91	17,90	1,53	22,34	58	33	58	1,49	1,84	6,68	7,21	15,73	1,62	2,30	14,08	18,00	12,11	59,64	71,75	31,79	1,03,54	1873-74.
1874-75	5,95	38,28	6,22	50,45	3,20	19,74	1,61	24,55	59	30	66	1,55	1,74	6,95	6,74	15,43	2,03	3,18	9,77	14,98	13,51	68,45	81,96	25,00	1,06,96	1874-75.
1875-76	6,14	38,71	7,63	52,48	3,34	20,11	3,40	26,85	62	42	87	1,91	2,10	7,21	6,92	16,23	1,80	2,31	17,51	21,62	14,00	68,76	82,76	36,33	1,19,09	1875-76.
1876-77	6,31	30,89	6,07	42,27	3,92	17,55	52	21,99	70	32	11	1,13	2,82	6,65	4,34	13,71	2,23	2,53	12,40	17 16	15,98	57,84	73,82	23,44	97,26	1876-77.
1877-78	7,05	39,19	7,27	53,51	4,37	21,09	49	25,95	1,08	36	18	1,62	2,56	3,35	85	7,36	2,42	2,72	9,30	14,44	17,48	67,21	84,69	18,09	1,02,78	1877-78.
1878-79	6,55	31,32	6,59	44,46	4,05	18,70	1,07	23,82	91	25	10	1,26	2,97	4,74	2,05	9,76	3,63	3,34	12,94	19,91	18,11	58,35	76,46	22,75	99,21	1878-79.
1879-80	5,92	31,25	4,30	41,47	4,39	15,84	86	21,09	1,49	38	10	1,97	2,64	4,41	2,72	9,77	3,35	3,05	16,89	23,29	17,79	54,93	72,72	24,87	97,59	1879-80.
1880-81	6,57	29,00	5,15	40,72	4,15	22,93	77	27,85	2,11	54	10	2,75	2,39	5,28	4,52	12,19	2,34	3,80	18,30	24,44	17,56	61,55	79,11	28,84	1,07,96	1880-81.
1881-82	6,72	28,21	7,42	42,35	5,04	20,69	72	26,46	1,89	58	14	2,61	2,43	5,02	3,10	10,55	3,33	3,75	21,71	28,79	19,41	58,25	77,66	33,09	1,10,75	1881-82.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 25th October 1881.

T. C. HOPE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, PUNJAB, OF 1881-82 UP TO 31st AUGUST 1881.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during August 1881. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	...	3·20	3073·6	728·39	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	15,829	7·78	15·33	Cotton ...	22,302	1844·54 cubic feet per second entered the Bári Doáb Canal, 247·13 cubic feet per second passed out of the escapes, and the balance 1597·41 utilized. There is a decrease (due to the abnormal rainfall) of 24,435 acres, as compared with previous year.
Salampur Rajbuha	4·9	1·92			...	...	Amritsar ...	29,230	9·41	25·30	Rice ...	19,518	
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	1·30		496·11	...	...	Lahore ...	49,745	5·46	6·30	Sugarcane ...	11,255	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	2·30		372·91	...	...					Others ...	41,729	
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3073·6	1597·41	...	...	.....	94,804	...	...	.....	94,804	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·6	3289·69	...	...	.....	119,239	...	...	.....	119,239	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	2·98	2,546	18	...	246,233 kurries, bullies, sleepers, logs, &c.	Umballa ...	1,675	11·74	11·30	Cotton ...	64,767	The volume entering the Canal was 1,566 cubic feet per second, of which the following passed through the escapes :— Escape in Delhi Division ... 9·00; Delhi Canal Tail ... 59·00; Escape in Karnál Division 457·00; 525·00
Delhi do.	5·70	2·62		119			Karnál ...	32,382	4·79	7·36	Rice ...	38,102	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·64		818			Delhi ...	25,882	4·30	8·80	Sugarcane ...	36,080	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	1·47		86			Rohtak ...	30,884	2·70	6·55	Others ...	16,645	
							Hissár ...	37,741	4·70	4·50	.....	...	
							Jhínd ...	26,348	2·50	8·40	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	107	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia ...	575	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	1,041	...	246,233	.....	155,594	...	...	.....	155,594	As compared with last year, there is an increase of 33,302 acres.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,496	...	274,167	.....	122,292	...	...	.....	122,292	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	20,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		The increase on the Inundation Canals is due to the favorable state of the rivers, which have been high and free from troublesome floods.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	60,000	3·74	3·60			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	254,737	1·17	2·7			
Mozaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	132,586	2·02	3·20			
							Mozaffargarh ...	277,110	0·4	0·7			
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	744,433	...	...	.....	744,433	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	535,353	...	...	.....	535,353	
Najafgarh Jhíl	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	Rice ...	...	
											Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	...	
Total Najafgarh Jhil	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,189	...	...	.....	1,189	
Perennial Canals Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	250,398	...	...	.....	250,398	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	241,531	...	...	.....	241,531	

E. E. OLIVER,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th OCTOBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The want of rain is felt over certain limited areas in two or three Provinces, especially in two districts of the Bombay Presidency, in Mysore and Coorg, in parts of the Madras Presidency, and in the central districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The deficiency in the rainfall, however, is not enough to affect seriously the outturn of the autumn harvest, or the sowings of the winter crops. In the Punjab also rain would be beneficial in parts, but agricultural prospects continue generally satisfactory, and the *kharif* crops are being harvested. In Bengal and the Central Provinces there has been no rain during the week; cultivation for winter crops is in full progress everywhere, and in places sowings have commenced. In the Central India and Rajputana States, in Berar, Assam, and British Burma agricultural prospects continue generally good. In the Nizam's Territories the *kharif* crops are being reaped, and rain is needed in places for *rabi* crops, the sowings of which are in progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 26th)		
Bellary ...	.....	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry withering in four talukas, others fair; harvest *ragi*, yield average; fever in parts and cholera in Bellary town.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops generally good, except in parts where they begin to wither and suffer from insects; sowing of white *cholum* continues; harvest dry grains in two talukas, outturn about average; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	.....	Standing crops wet and dry grains, cotton and sugarcane, thriving; cattle-disease continues bad.
Kistna ...	.....	Rain wanted in nine talukas; harvest paddy and dry crops, outturn fair; fever in six talukas; water over anicut 2·05 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops beginning to wither in parts; harvest dry crops, yield about average; agricultural operations dull; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ..	1·96 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops benefited by recent showers; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn about average.
Tanjore ..	·10 (one station)	Standing crops generally good; rain wanted, more especially in upland parts; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average.
Madura ..	1·63 (average of eleven stations).	Water-supply deficient; standing crops fading in some talukas; harvest *cumbu* in one taluka, yield average.
Malabar ...	2·47 (average of thirteen stations).	Rain insufficient; second crop cultivation progressing; fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	·15	Transplantation over; fever exists.
		General Remarks.—No rain in Ganjam, Kistna, Bellary, Kurnool, and Chingleput; general prospects fair.
Bombay—Oct. 26th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	Fever in eight talukas; 24 cases of small-pox in Sehwan taluka; no deaths reported; *kharif* crops almost all reaped; preparations being made for *rabi*; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 21, 32 and 40, in Dadu 24, 28 and 44, in Sakro 15, 40 and 72, and in Sujawal 20, 52 and 56 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	·03 in Hala	*Kharif* harvesting not yet over; fever general throughout district; cattle-disease continues in taluka Badin; wheat 21, *jowari* 50, *bajri* 52, red rice 34, and white rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Harvesting commenced; fever continues; wheat 27 and *bajri* 38 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Reaping of *bajri* and rice in progress; sowing of *rabi* progressing; fever and cattle-disease abating; prices—*bajri* 35¾ and rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* sowing and rice and grass harvest progressing, other crops healthy; *jowari* 46 and *nagli* 53 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ..	No rain	*Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* being sown; cholera abating; wheat 28¼, *bajri* 41, and *jowari* 61½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ..	.....	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 19th to 3° warm on 23rd, and then fell to 1° warm on 24th and 25th; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	.....	Average prices—*bajri* 51 and *jowari* 71 lbs., in Poona *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 61 lbs. per rupee; crops continue well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmednagar ..	No rain	Reaping of *bajri* and sowing of *rabi* in progress; *rabi* crops in good condition; rain generally wanted, but urgently in Kopergaon, Karjat, and Rahuri; cholera in four talukas; *jowari*—maximum 120 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 72 in Kopergaon; *bajri*—93 in Sheogaon and 48 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	No rain	Cholera disappeared; *rabi* sowings completed; *jowari* 95 lbs. 29 tolas and *bajri* 75 lbs. 20 tolas; prices continue to fall.
Dharwar ...	.....	No report received.
Kanara ...	.....	Harvesting rice and *ragi* in coast talukas; crops seasoning above Ghâts; cattle-disease continues in five talukas; fever prevails; common rice in Karwar 16, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather fair and hot.
Rajkot ...	... .	Weather hot; health generally good; fever and cough prevalent; cholera subsiding in Gondal; crops generally good; *bajri* 39 and *jowari* 50 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain still urgently required in Belgaum and parts of Ahmednagar; cholera decreasing in Ahmednagar and Satara; fever and cattle-disease continue in a few districts; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(Oct. 26th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, with cool evenings and mornings; prospects of crops good; early crops being reaped in south; small-pox and cattle-disease still prevail in some parts; general health good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Early rice harvest continuing, yield average; prospects of late rice good; sowing of sessamum, mustard, and hulsies begun; rivers falling.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Prospects of late rice continue very favourable; harvesting of early rice and jute completed; lands being prepared for winter crops; rivers falling; price of common rice stationary; public health not bad for the season; fever in Sadr, Baraset, and Satkhira sub-divisions; cholera in the suburbs.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops continue favourable; late rice doing well; more rain wanted in Kandi sub-division; lands being prepared for winter crops; fever prevails almost everywhere.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mornings getting cool; prospects of standing crops good; land being prepared for winter crops; price of rice unchanged; a few cases of cholera reported from one station; fever also in several places.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Late rice and sugarcane growing well; outturn of early rice from 6 to 11 annas; fever prevalent throughout district; cholera reported in thana Khundghosh.
Rungpore ...	...	No report received.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; general health good; a little fever in parts.
Purnèah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops fair; preparations for sowing of winter crops going on; rivers full; fever still prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; preparation of lands for cold weather sowings continues; bad fever still reported from many places.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	All crops look well; prices stationary; fever in Tezpur.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and clear; harvesting of rice commenced; prospects of winter crops continue good; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted; late rice on high lands stunted from failure of rain; cold weather crops progressing well; public health good.
		General Remarks.—No rain during week; prospects of rice and other standing crops continue generally favourable, but some more rain still wanted in Orissa for rice on high lands; cultivation for winter crops in full progress everywhere, and in some places sowings have commenced; fever reported more or less from almost all parts of the province.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 26th)	No rain	Rice ripening; *rabi* sowings begun; health good; prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	.	Weather fine and getting colder; wheat and barley sowings and harvest of *bajra* and *juar* progressing; late rice suffering in unirrigable lands; fever very prevalent; prices steady; wheat $18\frac{7}{16}$, barley $27\frac{5}{16}$, gram $21\frac{7}{8}$, coarse cleaned rice $19\frac{0}{16}$, unhusked rice $38\frac{5}{16}$, *bajra* $25\frac{0}{16}$, and peas 28¾ seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ „)	... ..	Weather fine; prospects good; *rabi* being sown; fever still prevalent, and foot-disease continues among cattle; prices stationary.
Jhánsi („ „)	.. .	*Kharif* and *rabi* prospects both good; gram and wheat germinating; wheat 23, gram 24, *bajra* 19 seers per rupee; prices fluctuating; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ „)	No rain	*Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings in progress; fever somewhat abated; prices—wheat 18¼, gram 21½, barley 24½, *bajra* 20½, *makka* 30 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Strong west wind for four or five days; *rabi* sowings going on where the soil has sufficient moisture or can be irrigated; late *kharif* crops in fair condition, except rice, which has suffered much from drought; fever still prevalent; prices—wheat 18¾, barley 25, *bajra* 22½, common rice 15, gram 20¼ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Meerut (Oct. 26th)	.....	Weather clear, wind west; fever and ague prevalent; cholera decreasing; *rabi* sowings in progress; cheapest wheat 20¼, barley 31, gram 22¼, *arhar* 28 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Weather fine; some fever and measles; crops cut; cattle-disease continues; wheat 16, barley 21, rice 14, gram 14 seers per rupee.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Weather appears settled; rain much wanted for *rabi* operations; fever prevalent but not fatal; barley 27 seers per rupee.
Partabgarh („ 25th)	.....	Crops suffering from drought and a dry west wind; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever still prevalent; prices steady.
Sitapur („ 26th)	No rain	Weather unfavourable for *rabi* sowings; fever decreasing.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Price of wheat falling off, other grains stationary; fever still very prevalent.
Aligarh („ „)	No rain	Weather hot during day, wind west; *kharif* crops being cut; *rabi* sowings progressing; autumnal fever prevalent; wheat 19, barley 28, *bijhar* 25, gram 20 seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli („ 25th)	No rain	Rain urgently wanted for transplanted rice, for *rabi* sowings, and to replenish tanks for *rabi* irrigation; fever still general but not of a bad type; prices of *rabi* grains steady, of *kharif* grains variable; wheat 19½, barley 24½, *juar* 29, *dhan* 30, *sawan* 41, *kodon* 43 seers per rupee.
Saharanpur („ 26th)	No rain	Westerly winds; fever still prevalent; *kharif* harvesting in progress; *rabi* sowings going on; wheat 20, gram 22½, barley 32, rice 10⅔, *juar* 27½, *bajra* 24, *urd* 23, *makki* 30, *bijhar* 29½ seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ „)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings proceeding; fever unabated; prices stationary; wheat 19, barley 26, *bajra* 25, *juar* 29 seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ „)	No rain	Fever abating; condition of crops satisfactory, except rice, which has suffered from drought; prices steady.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather fine; crops promise fairly; fever still prevalent; prices stationary; wheat $17\frac{28}{32}$, barley $24\frac{18}{32}$, gram $19\frac{3}{32}$, *bajra* $25\frac{14}{32}$ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; *rabi* sowings generally in progress, but in parts impeded by want of moisture; rice has suffered in some districts, but autumn crops on the whole fair; prices falling in Bareilly, elsewhere stationary; fever still very prevalent; cattle-disease continues in Kumaon, Gorakhpur, and Jhánsi.
Punjab—(Oct. 25th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Harvest operations in progress; fever continues; prices steady.
Hissar ...	No rain	*Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowings progressing; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	No rain	*Kharif* being harvested, yield expected above average; fever prevalent.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Crops promising; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	·1	Prices falling; fever prevalent; a few cases of cholera.
Lahore ...	No rain	Prices steady; fever prevalent; cholera of a sporadic kind apparent.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Siálkot ...	No rain	Prices steady; fever prevalent; cholera of a sporadic kind apparent.
Ráwalpindi ...	Slight rain	Agricultural prospects fair; cholera still at Rawalpindi; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	·5	Harvest prospects fair on irrigated lands; prices falling.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Crops and health good; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; *kharif* being cut; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain wanted in Hissar and some other districts; agricultural prospects generally good; fever continues in most districts; prices generally stationary.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Oct. 26th)	.....	Mornings and evenings cool; *rabi* sowings in progress; prospects good; cholera in places; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ „)	.....	Weather clear and cool; reaping of *kharif* continues; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever prevalent; wheat 21 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ „)	.....	Days close; *kharif* harvest in progress; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever very prevalent; prices easy.
Seoni („ „)	.....	Weather clear and cool; rice cutting continues; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever and cattle-disease continue; prices stationary.
Khandwa („ „)	.....	Days warm; prospects good; no epidemic; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; *rabi* sowings continues; fever prevalent; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 22nd)	.....	Weather cool and pleasant; prospects good; *rabi* sowings commenced; fever prevalent; cattle-disease abating; prices stationary; rice 44 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 20th)	.....	Days close, nights cool; rice being harvested; fever and cattle-disease still prevalent; rice 48 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather pleasant; prospects of *kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever still prevalent and cholera reported from some districts; prices easy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Oct. 22nd)		
Akyab ...	5·64	Total rainfall 191·61; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop prospects favourable.
Rangoon ...	·41	Total rainfall 99·45; slight cholera, otherwise public health good; progress of crops favourable.
Bassein ...	1·06	Total rainfall 108·09; public health good; slight cattle-disease still here and there; crop prospects good, except in two circles, where a good deal destroyed by insects.
Prome ...	No rain	Total rainfall 37·70; public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township; crop prospects good, except in some parts of two townships.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	·87	Total rainfall 198·94; public health good; cattle-disease in one township; crop prospects fair.
Toungoo ...	1·74	Total rainfall 82·81; public health and agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; slight cattle-disease in a few places; reports of crops generally favourable.
Assam—(Oct 26th)		
Gauháti ...	No rain	Crops in fair condition; some cholera cases still occur at Gauhati.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Prospects of winter rice harvest very good; tea doing well.
Cachar ...	*Nil*	Weather dry; ploughing for winter crops progresses; health good; common rice 22¾ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of *sali dhan* good; cattle-disease abated; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 26th)		
Bangalore ...	No rain	Prospects which have been most encouraging not so favourable; crops drooping; price of *ragi* risen to 26½ seers from 28 seers the rupee last week; public health generally good.
Mysore ...	No rain	Rain much wanted; prices steady.
Mercara ...	No rain	Rice doing well; picking of cardamums progressing and of coffee just beginning; rain wanted.
		General Remarks. The monsoon still holds off, and the want of rain is generally felt throughout the Mysore State; standing crops are mostly fair, but withering in some places for want of rain; harvesting irrigated *ragi* crops is progressing; prospects very uncertain; prices rising very slightly; public health good.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Oct. 26th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Crops in good condition; cotton picking commenced; prices—wheat 18 seers and *juari* 36 seers to the rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Crops progressing favourably; *rabi* sowings progressing.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings continue; reaping of *kharif* crops continue; rain needed in places for *rabi* crops; no sickness or cattle-disease; prices—wheat 11¾, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 25¼, and *tur* 25¾ seers per rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	.....	The cold weather is generally setting in; health good and prospects generally favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather seasonable; prospects good; prices stationary.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather clear and hot; prospects good; fever prevalent.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	*Juar* crops favourable; wheat and opium being sown.
Goona ...	.....	Crops good; health fair.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather fine; prospects favourable; health good.
Agar ...	.....	Prospects and health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Autumn fever prevalent; agricultural prospects favourable.
Manpur ...	.....	Weather clear and cool except during midday; fever prevalent; seven buffaloes died of cattle-disease.
Rajputana—(Oct. 26th)		
Abu ...	.....	Occasionally cloudy; weather cool and pleasant.
Sirohi (Oct. 23rd)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good.
Marwar ...	.....	No report received.
Meywar ...	.....	No report received.
Harowti (Oct. 22nd)	.....	*Juar* being harvested; rain required in parts for *rabi* sowings; fever abating.
Jhallawar („ 19th)	.....	Health and prospects continue good.
Ajmere („ 26th)	.....	Sowing for *rabi* commenced; health and prospects good.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Wheat 15 seers per rupee; barley 22 seers; fever continues prevalent.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwar (Oct. 26th)	.....	Harvesting of *kharif* and *rabi* sowings continue.
Nepal—		
Katmandu (Oct. 20th)	*Nil*	Much of the low land rice has been cut in a green state, having been laid by the rain; the outturn of rice will be indifferent throughout the hill districts.

E. C. BUCK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS IN INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—No. 8, dated Simla, the 8th October 1881.

Read again—

Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department Resolution No. 5—302-319, dated the 22nd November 1879, on a Report by the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, M.A., on the subject of the education of the children of Europeans and Eurasians in India.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 843T., dated the 23rd October 1880.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 40, dated the 8th April 1880.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1831, dated the 6th May 1881.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1874-97, dated the 19th May 1880.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 3508, dated the 28th May 1880.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 846-53, dated the 30th September 1880.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 2502, dated the 21st July 1880.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 158, dated the 12th June 1880.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 273, dated the 18th September 1880.

Letter from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated the 20th April 1880.

Letter from the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Calcutta, No. 1756, dated the 30th April 1880.

Letter from the Secretary to the Calcutta Missionary Conference, dated the 17th May 1880.

Letter from the Secretary to the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, No. 69, dated the 19th May 1880.

A second report, dated the 15th May 1880, on the education and employment of Europeans and Eurasians in the Presidency of Bengal, by the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, M.A.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 10, dated the 8th June 1880.

A third report, dated the 4th April 1881, by the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, M.A., on the same subject.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 3, dated the 24th April 1881.

RESOLUTION.

THE Government of India in its Resolution of the 22nd November 1879 referred to the consideration of the various Local Governments the important subject of the education of European and Eurasian children in India, as treated in a Minute by His Excellency the (late) Viceroy, dated the 25th March 1879, and in a Memorandum drawn up by the Venerable Archdeacon Baly on behalf of a Committee which had been appointed to report upon the question. On the 8th June 1880, Lord Lytton's Government forwarded to the Secretary of State a series of reports on European education furnished at different times by Archdeacon Baly, and submitted for approval various proposals, generally based upon the Archdeacon's recommendations. To that communication no reply has yet been received from Her Majesty's Government, the Secretary of State having intimated his wish to await a further expression of the views of the Government of India after the reports of the Local Governments had been received.

2. These reports have now been for some time before the Government of India, and have been fully and carefully considered by the Governor General in Council. His Excellency in Council has also had the opportunity of perusing a further paper by Archdeacon Baly (explaining, and in some degree modifying, his original suggestions), as well as various memorials and representations from societies and individuals interested in the subject. The Government of India finds itself, therefore, in a position to review generally the whole question, and to state the conclusions to which it has come, and the measures in furtherance of European and Eurasian education which it is prepared to sanction or support.

3. From the enquiries made by Archdeacon Baly and the returns of the Local Governments, it would appear that in the interior of the Bengal* Presidency the total number of European and Eurasian children of school-going years among the classes who might be expected to use Indian schools is, as nearly as can be ascertained, 8,567. Of these, 4,530 children are on school-rolls, of whom 445 are on the average absent daily, while 4,037 receive no education of any kind. In Calcutta among the same classes about 4,000 children are on school-rolls, about 400 being daily absent, while about 1,000 are without instruction. There are thus in the whole Presidency upwards of 5,000 European and Eurasian children growing up in absolute ignorance.

* Including the Lower Provinces, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Assam, Berars, Ajmere and Central India.

4. There are, it further appears, 128 stations in the interior, with an aggregate of 608 children of European extraction of school-going years, in which no school can be established on account of the small number of children at each station. For places of this class boarding schools at a distance offer the only available means of education. There are 45 stations with an aggregate of 1,826 children, and a sufficient number in each station to support a school, in which nevertheless no schools exist. From these stations 808 children go to boarding schools elsewhere, but 1,083 receive no instruction. There are also 45 stations, possessing each a school, in which 2,044 children go to no school. In many, however, of these places the school is little better than a dame-school, and is quite unsuited for the education of boys above ten years of age.

5. The Governor General in Council agrees in the conclusion come to by former Governments, that the state of things revealed in the foregoing figures is from every point of view lamentable, and one which, if allowed to continue, will certainly become in the end (to use the words of Lord Canning) "a glaring reproach to the Government." It has been rightly said that one very special reason why Government cannot afford to ignore the growing up in India of an uninstructed European population is, that in the case of the European his capacity for self-maintenance depends entirely upon the education he receives. He cannot support himself in this country by working as a day-labourer, or by adopting the avocation of the Native peasant. An uneducated European almost necessarily becomes an idle and profitless, and often a dangerous, member of the community. On the other hand, it must be remembered that he (or his English ancestor) was brought out to India originally to do work that could only be done by a European—a fact which in itself gives him some claim to consideration. The climate is uncongenial to him,—the cost of living is necessarily disproportionate to his means,—and he is deprived at the same time of those educational opportunities which are now available at home even to the poorest of the working class. In all these respects the European parent is placed at a disadvantage, and it thus becomes necessary for the Government to come to his assistance. For the same reasons the Government cannot, in rendering its aid, confine itself to subsidising and directing merely the primary education of Europeans, but must, contrary to the practice at home, assist also the schools designed for the middle, and even to some extent those for the higher, education of this class of its subjects. (It is, however, to be remembered that the standard of education in Government-aided Primary Schools in England is at least as high as the standard in Middle Schools in this country.)

6. It has been not unfrequently suggested in the papers now before Government that there is no good reason why European* parents should not make use of the schools already provided for the Native population; or why there should be any special and separate organisation for the education of poor European children. Why, it is asked, should they not attend the ordinary district and town schools of their neighbourhood, and be brought up side by side with the other children of the country? There is at first sight undoubtedly a good deal to be said in favour of such a system. It would furnish an apparently simple solution of the difficulty under consideration. It would involve no special outlay of money. It might perhaps tend to make Native and European understand each other better, and diminish race-prejudices and race-antagonism.

* In the following paragraphs of this Resolution the term "European" is used to signify all persons of European origin or descent, however remote, whether of whole or half blood, who hold to European habits and modes of life.

Admitting the force of all this, the Governor General in Council is, nevertheless, of opinion that the adoption of a system of common education for European and Native youth is impossible. It is not merely that, if the Government were to attempt to compel European parents to send their children to Native schools, it would be met by an amount of prejudice, which, however unreasonable in many ways, it would be very difficult to overcome, but it would have to encounter objections on the part of many parents of a much higher kind—objections, namely, to placing their children in schools where they would receive no religious instruction, and where the whole atmosphere of the place would be non-Christian. It appears to the Governor General in Council that, as a simple matter of respect for conscience, such scruples ought to be treated with the utmost consideration; while practically, he has no doubt they would prove strong enough to render abortive any scheme which sought to disregard them. Again, there being in most stations no such thing as a Native girls' school, there would, on the plan suggested, be no provision for the education of European girls; while the distance frequently lying between the European and Native quarters would in itself, in the climate of India, be an insuperable obstacle to the use by young European children of the Native School of the place. For all these reasons, the Government of India is forced to admit the necessity of separate schools for European children during the age when their habits and principles are in process of formation.

7. Taking it, then, to be beyond doubt that further and special provision must be made for the education of the large numbers of European children of tender age now growing up in ignorance throughout the towns and stations of the Bengal Presidency, the Governor General in Council has carefully considered the proposal, that the necessary funds should be raised by means of an educational rate assessed upon the European population. The weight of opinion among those consulted is decidedly opposed to the levy of any such rate; and the Governor General in Council has himself no doubt that the arguments brought forward against it are valid and sufficient. It would, it seems to him, be a form of class taxation of the most indefensible kind, inasmuch as it would be paid mainly by persons who would themselves get no advantage from it. Where a tax is assessed upon the community at large for general purposes, the fact that an individual tax-payer derives no direct or personal benefit from the expenditure of the proceeds is politically a matter of no moment. But the case is different when a tax is levied on a very limited class for a special object. In the case of the particular tax proposed, it is also to be observed that the classes who would most largely contribute are precisely those upon whom educational charges fall already most heavily, and who frequently pay for the education of the children actually dependent on them sums quite out of proportion to their income. To tax these further for the education of the children of parents less provident, or even less well-to-do, would be in many instances to inflict great and unreasonable hardship. Further, the imposition of an educational cess, if it were devoted mainly (as in fact it would be) to subsidising denominational schools, would at once raise up religious difficulties. Besides all this, there are serious practical difficulties in the way of the levy of a rate, which it is not necessary to describe in detail. The Governor General in Council has no doubt that, unless a general educational rate were levied upon all classes of the community,

the assessment of any such rate upon any one particular class is not for a moment to be contemplated.

8. The proposal to make the education of European children compulsory upon their parents is also one which, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it would be premature to adopt. It falls to the ground in fact along with the proposal for an educational rate, for it would be impossible to punish a parent for failing to send his child to school, unless a school were in each case provided within reasonable distance of his home; and funds for this are certainly not forthcoming at present.

9. In the absence, then, of any special provision of funds, it remains for the Government to determine the amount of assistance which it is prepared to give from the general revenues to meet the educational wants of the class under consideration. In order to arrive at a conclusion upon this point, it is necessary to enquire more particularly to what extent the existing school accommodation stands in need of extension, and the existing grant-in-aid system of development.

10. A large proportion of the children now without education belong distinctly to the indigent class, being either orphans, or deserted by their fathers, or illegitimate, or the children of men out of work or otherwise unable to support their families. These must, as far as possible, be provided for in free schools and orphanages, towards which the benevolent public and the Government may jointly contribute. The existing institutions of this kind are unable to meet the demands now made upon them for accommodation. Even in Calcutta, where they are largest and most numerous, the applications for admissions are greatly in excess of the number of vacancies, being frequently in the proportion of seven or eight to one. Great difficulty is found in maintaining at the existing level the private contributions on which these institutions largely depend; and it is hopeless to expect that they can be extended without the receipt of substantial aid from some special source. Fortunately the munificent legacy of the late Misses Bruce, amounting to £80,000 (at the present rate of exchange equivalent to nearly ten lakhs of rupees) will enable the Local Government to do nearly all that Lower Bengal requires without incurring any further expenditure. This money is, under the will of the donors, to be devoted, without any religious restrictions or limitations, to the maintenance and education of "half-caste or Eurasian female children, whether legitimate or otherwise, and in particular orphans and those deserted by their parents." If a scheme can be devised for relieving the existing free schools of their girls, bringing all these upon the Bruce foundation, the accommodation and the funds thus set free will provide all that is necessary for boys. With an improved system of grants-in-aid, to be noticed below, the wants of Bengal in this respect will then be fully met.

11. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the demand for free school accommodation is equally urgent, while the present provision is still less adequate. The only Protestant free school in the province for orphans and indigent children is a day school at Allahabad, with a daily average attendance of 90; while there are in the five towns of Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Benares alone 836 children, most of them very poor, attending at present no school. There can be no doubt that Archdeacon Baly's proposal to expand the present local school at Allahabad into a central free boarding school for the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is deserving of Government support. The school should ultimately be extended so as to accommodate at least 300 children. The Government of India is prepared to contribute from Imperial funds a maximum sum of one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees to enable the Local Government so to extend it. It is probable, however, that the whole amount of accommodation need not be provided at once. The Local Government must determine the limit of the works to be immediately undertaken; and the plans and estimates (which it is understood have been already drawn up) should be submitted for the approval of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, as it is important to avoid unnecessary outlay, and to arrive, if possible, at some uniform standard of accommodation for such institutions when built or subsidised from Government funds. It will also be

for the Local Government to provide for the new school an adequate organisation and establishment.

12. For the Punjab, Archdeacon Baly recommended the expansion of the Lahore free school, which at present has 24 day scholars and 41 boarders, into a large free school for 200 children to meet the wants of the Punjab and Sind. There does not, however, appear to be any such pressing need for a large orphanage and free school in the Punjab as would warrant the Government at present in making any special grant towards its establishment. It will suffice if the existing railway schools are adequately assisted and developed; and if the Mayo Orphanage and School at Simla and the existing Free School at Lahore receive more liberal support from grants-in-aid and private contributions. The Government of India will, however, be prepared to consider any application which the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab may feel called upon to make, should the need of new buildings at Lahore become hereafter manifest.

13. As regards free schools and orphanages, the foregoing arrangements seem to provide all that is immediately required in the way of building accommodation. For their more efficient maintenance, reliance must be placed upon the contributions of private charity and upon the Government grants-in-aid, the latter being so regulated as to give equally proportioned assistance to all classes of institutions, in accordance with the amount of educational work done by each, and without any reference to denominational distinctions. Railway Companies and all other employers of European labour may very properly be called upon to aid in the support of institutions of this class.

14. To meet the case of Europeans above the indigent class, but whose means are still inadequate to meet the whole cost of giving their children a suitable education, what appears to be mainly required, is (1) the provision of increased facilities for sending their children to boarding schools, either in the hills or on the plains as they may themselves prefer; (2) the improvement of the instruction given in existing station schools; and (3) the establishment of schools in all stations now destitute of such institutions where the permanent European population is sufficiently numerous to warrant this.

15. As regards hill schools, the Governor General in Council is himself disposed to attach great value to the effect of a hill residence on growing youths of European descent; but he does not think that the Government of India ought at present either itself to provide additional school accommodation in the hills, or to specially subsidise Hill as opposed to Plains schools. There are many vacancies in the existing hill schools of Lower Bengal, Assam, and the North-Western Provinces, and when these are filled up the extension of existing institutions will always be better and cheaper than the establishment of new schools. In most cases the managers may be expected themselves to undertake such extensions. The Railway Companies have also done a good deal, and are prepared to do more in the way of providing schools in the hills for the children of their European employés. It is only in the Central Provinces and the Punjab that new hill schools seem to be at present somewhat urgently required. In the former province the want will probably be met by the establishment of a railway school at Pachmarhi; and if this is made generally available to the European public, the Governor General in Council will favourably consider the question of assisting it by a building grant. In the Punjab what is required is an extension of the Lawrence Asylum at Murree to receive the children of men employed on the Punjab Northern State Railway, the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and the Indus Valley Railway,—of subordinates in the public service, and of other European parents who must use Indian schools. This matter should receive early attention from the Government of the Punjab. Apart from these special cases, the Government of India believes that the existing provision of hill schools is sufficient for all immediate wants.

16. Increased facilities for making use of these schools will be given by the revised system of Government grants-in-aid and scholarships, to be described hereafter, and also by the introduction on both the State and Guaranteed Railways of a system of free passes for children going to and returning from school when the parent stands in need of this aid. The Public Works Depart-

ment will be requested to arrange the details of such a system. The Governor General in Council has no doubt that the Railway Administrations will gladly consent to meet the wishes of Government in this respect, as they have already shown themselves fully alive to the importance of placing the means of education within the reach of the poorer classes of Europeans in this country.

17. Though not prepared to build new schools at present in the hills, the Government may very properly aid in the establishment of new schools, or even, in the absence of private effort, itself build schools at those stations in the plains where there is a permanent European population sufficiently large to justify such a provision. It must rest entirely with the Local Governments to select the stations at which new schools are required, and to settle the number of those which it can cause to be established year by year. But the Governor General in Council desires that European schools may eventually be opened in every station where an average daily attendance of 12 children can be got together. In developing this scheme of European schools, the Local Government should begin with those stations where the permanent European population is largest, and which are most distant from available and suitable schools in other stations; and a further preference should be given to stations where the residents are willing to aid by voluntary contributions and to undertake the management of the local school, receiving only a grant-in-aid from Government. In such cases as those last referred to a building grant might also be often very suitably made.

In considering this matter, it should not be forgotten that where the bulk of the European population consists of Railway servants, the Railway Administrations may very properly be moved to establish a school, the Government giving aid in proportion to the number of outsiders likely to benefit by it.

In some stations again regimental schools may, with the consent of the military authorities, be extended and made available for a certain number of pupils from the civil population.

18. Having thus explained the views of Government in the matter of the provision of additional school accommodation, it remains to state the manner in which it is proposed to facilitate the education of European children at schools of all classes. The Governor General in Council considers that this can best be done by following a system of strict religious neutrality or independence, freely using and aiding all schools, denominational or other, so long as they fulfil the condition of giving a sufficient and suitable secular education. The subsidy of Government will, therefore, be given to every school that chooses to submit to the terms of the Government grant-in-aid. These terms will only be such as may be found necessary to give effect to a reasonable system of payment-by-results. The Government will not interfere in any way in the management of any aided school. It will not insist on any particular form of management, or the adoption of any particular textbooks or mode of communicating instruction. It will be glad to see a more practical direction given to the instruction in the middle and higher schools, and will specially favour attempts to give a sound commercial or mechanical education to the elder boys. But in general terms it may be assumed that the grant-in-aid will be given with reference to the attendance and individual proficiency of the scholars, and the completeness of the educational appliances and discipline of the institution aided. Every aided institution must, of course, be freely open to the inspection of the Government educational officers, and submit to the tests and standards that may be prescribed for the regulation of the grants-in-aid.

19. The Governor General in Council has no doubt that it is only by the adoption of such a system that the anomalies and inequalities of the present grant-in-aid system as applied to European schools can be rectified, or an adequate stimulus applied to the further development of European education in this country. At present there is no security that the money given by Government is spent in the most economical and profitable manner. Grants are calculated solely with reference to the supposed needs of the schools, and not with any reference to their efficiency; and no inducement is held out to the managers to improve their arrangements, or to the scholars to show increased diligence. No doubt some difficulty may arise in applying the system of payment-by-results from the great want at present of properly trained teachers in many schools; and in introducing the change due allowance must be

made for this, and the utmost care taken that no avoidable harm is done to existing schools. The system must be introduced gradually, and with such temporary modifications and adaptations as will enable all really sound institutions to bear the change without injury. As time goes on and the standard of education rises, the conditions of the grants may be modified and made more stringent; but at the outset the chief object to be kept in view is the provision of greater facilities for the education of the poorer classes of European children. In determining the amount of the Government grants, however, due advertence must be had to the fact that in respect of some children the Railway Companies are prepared to contribute. In such cases the payment may be divided between Government and the Companies in such proportions as may be agreed upon. This point of detail will not affect the general principle above laid down.

20. The Governor General in Council is also in favour of the establishment of a system of Government scholarships, by the aid of which boys of ability may be able to rise from the lower schools to the higher, and to pass through the whole course of education up to the universities. He does not share the objection put forward by some authorities to the intermixture of social classes in middle and higher schools. So long as the boys introduced from lower schools are lads of well-tested merit and good character, no evil results can ensue from their admission. But His Excellency in Council is quite of opinion that the Government scholarships must be gained entirely by competition, and that no eleemosynary element should be allowed to enter into their grant. Provision for charitable scholarships must be left to voluntary agencies, only such aid being given by Government as may serve to stimulate and encourage these. The Governor General in Council does not propose that the Government scholarships should be specially attached to hill schools. Though convinced that a hill residence will be found most useful to growing lads, he would leave it entirely optional with the parents to select the school to which their children shall be sent, whether in the hills or in the plains. It will perhaps be desirable that a certain number of scholarships in middle and high schools should be reserved for lads desirous of receiving instruction in any technical schools or colleges that may now exist or be hereafter established. It is doubtful whether ordinary and industrial education can with advantage be combined in the regular schools in the earlier stages of education. Experience seems to show that industrial training can best follow upon a certain amount of general education; though it is quite possible to arrange for continuing and extending the latter as a matter supplementary to the special industrial training of any set of youths. This being so, some provision in the way of scholarships or bursaries for lads desirous of learning trades might very usefully be made. It does not appear necessary to provide any Government scholarships for girls.

21. It is hoped that under arrangements such as are above described it will be unnecessary for Government in many instances itself to undertake the establishment and maintenance of station schools. But where this has to be done, the principle of religious neutrality must be strictly observed in the ordinary course of instruction. Every facility should, however, be given by the manager of the school for the religious instruction of the children at suitable hours by approved ministers of religion, each parent being left free to decide by what minister, if any, his children shall be taught. This method is now successfully followed in regimental schools. It is desirable also that in Government schools the principle of payment-by-results should be applied as far as possible by making the salaries of the teachers depend in part upon the attendance of scholars, their progress, and the general discipline of the school, judged by the same standards as may be applied to aided schools.

22. In carrying into effect the principles laid down in the foregoing paragraphs, it is necessary that the Local Governments should be guided by some uniform rule, and that the managers of schools should know the terms upon which they may hope for Government aid and the amount of assistance they may be able to secure. The Governor General in Council has, therefore, determined to appoint a Committee to draft a Code for regulating the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency, so far as this

is dependent upon Government support. The general conditions upon which the Government aid shall be given, the mode in which the system of payment-by-results shall be introduced and worked, the standard of education to be required in the different classes of schools, the scales of remuneration suited to each class, the manner in which the Government scholarships should be distributed and awarded—these are all matters which the Committee may usefully consider, and as to which they should advise. It is not desirable that the Committee should be a large one, but at the same time it should be, as far as practicable, representative. The Governor General in Council has, therefore, after careful consideration decided that it shall be constituted as follows :—

President :

A. W. Croft, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Members :

The Venerable Archdeacon Baly.

The Very Reverend Father Van Impe, Rector of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.

The Reverend J. Robertson, Principal of the Free Church College, Calcutta, and late Principal of the Doveton Institution.

The Committee will meet in Calcutta as soon as possible after the 1st November, and will endeavour to submit their report and draft Code to Government before the close of the present cold season, so that the new system may come into force from the commencement of the next financial year.

23. In making their proposals, the Committee, while giving due regard to the main object of their appointment, and providing for the early extension of European education in the manner already set forth, must not overlook the fact that Government has, even in its most benevolent designs, to study economy in the expenditure of public funds. From enquiries made it appears that the amount annually spent at present by Government on European and Eurasian education in the provinces more directly under the Supreme Government amounts to Rs. 2,01,200, distributed thus—

	Rs.
Bengal	72,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	53,600
Punjab	46,200
Central Provinces	12,600
British Burma	11,000
Assam	4,000
Ajmere	1,200
Berar	600
Total ...	2,01,200

It is believed that after taking into account the proceeds of the Bruce Legacy for Calcutta, a further Government expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 per annum would amply meet all the eventual requirements of the case, including the small building grants necessary for the establishment of new schools in outlying stations. Distributed over the Local Governments and Administrations concerned, this sum can probably be easily met from Provincial resources, and the Governor General in Council does not at present propose to make any extra grant from Imperial funds. It will, however, be part of the duty of the Committee to frame as well as they can, on the information which will be laid before them, an estimate for each province of the cost of any scheme put forward by them. The Government of India will then be able to determine, in communication with the Local Governments, whether any special grant from Imperial funds is likely to be required. In framing their proposals, the Committee will bear in mind the wish of the Government of India to limit the whole annual expenditure on European education in the Bengal Presidency to three lakhs of rupees. (That sum should be looked upon as representing the ultimate maximum. During the next few years the schools will only be gradually working up to the full amount of their possible grants-in-aid, and the actual immediate increase of expenditure may probably be very small.)

24. The Governor General in Council has considered the propriety of establishing a training college for teachers—a matter in regard to which very conflicting opinions are to be found in the papers before Government. On the whole, the Government of India has come to the conclusion that the establishment of such a college would at present be premature. The students of a training college should be young men who have already been trained as pupil teachers for at least four or five years. As yet, however, there is no such class in India; and what is immediately required is the introduction in the larger elementary schools of all denominations of an efficient pupil-teacher system; and this is a subject to which the Committee appointed above will be required to devote very special attention. Grants-in-aid to denominational training colleges may hereafter be made on the necessity being shown, and on compliance with any conditions that it may be deemed proper to lay down in the Code.

25. These are the measures which the Government of India considers it proper to take in order to meet the evils referred to in the opening paragraphs of this Resolution. It cannot hope to remove these all at once, or to see the whole European population of the towns and stations of Upper India brought within the operation of its educational system. But the Governor General in Council requests that each Local Government and Administration will actively and perseveringly give effect to the principles and policy above laid down. The subject must be prominently noticed in the annual educational reports, each of which should show year by year the ascertained European population of all towns and stations where 12 or more children of school-going age are to be found, the total number of such children, and the number under instruction there or elsewhere. In this way the Government of India will be able to judge of the progress made in carrying out its orders.

26. In this Resolution the Governor General in Council has been dealing only with the provinces of the Bengal Presidency. It is believed that in Bombay and Madras sufficient provision for the educational wants of the European population is already made. This belief is not, however, based upon the result of such detailed enquiries as have been made in Bengal. It would be well, therefore, if the Governments of the other Presidencies reviewed the question in the light of the foregoing remarks and orders; and the Governor General in Council would be glad eventually to be informed of the conclusions arrived at by each of them. The attention of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma is also requested to the subject.

27. Two very important matters to which attention is drawn in Archdeacon Baly's reports is the establishment of technical schools, and the provision of employment for European youths when their education is completed. Both of these are matters which urgently call for further consideration. The Governor General in Council is aware that a good deal has already been done both by the Government of Bengal and by the Railway Companies towards the establishment of technical schools; but the Public Works Department of the Government of India will now be requested (in communication, where necessary, with the Military Department) to consider thoroughly the whole question of the opening of such schools in connection with Government factories and railway workshops, and also the introduction of a regular system of apprenticeship. Upon these subjects the information and suggestions set out at pages 20-28 of Archdeacon Baly's report of the 15th May 1880 should not be overlooked. The Public Works and Military Departments will also consider how far it is possible for Government to employ the European youths of the country when their school years are over. The Governor General in Council believes that there will always be employment for educated European workmen brought up in India, whose knowledge of the country and of the language will give them a great advantage over men coming direct from home. But, nevertheless, it is proper to enquire to what extent Government can hold out direct prospects of engagement to lads of this class. Local Governments will also be invited to report how far a system of competition might be applied to the admission to clerkships in Government offices. Openings might in this way be found for well educated young men of the class under consideration. The Governor General in Council would not propose to reserve any certain proportion of

Government appointments of this kind for European youths domiciled in India; but he considers that they might fairly be allowed to compete with educated Natives upon equal terms, if such a system could be adopted without detriment to the public interests.

28. In conclusion, the Governor General in Council desires to express his strong sense of obligation to Archdeacon Baly for the very able and complete reports which he has submitted to Government on this important subject of European education. The work has been to him no doubt a labour of love, but this in no degree detracts from his claim to receive the best thanks of the Government for the assistance which he has rendered to them. The Governor General in Council desires especially to recognise the fair and impartial spirit by which Archdeacon Baly has throughout been actuated, and the liberal breadth of view which has always characterised his proposals.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, with copy of the second report by the Venerable the Archdeacon, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; to the Public Works Department with reference to paragraphs 11, 16, and 27; to the Military Department with reference to paragraph 27; to the Foreign Department for information and communication to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and the Agent, Governor General, Central India; to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta; to the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Calcutta; and to the Secretary to the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association for information.

ORDERED also, that this Resolution be communicated to the President and Members of the Committee appointed under paragraph 22, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 26th October, 1881.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S.I.

EXCISE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Excise-revenue in Northern India, British Burma and Coorg be taken into consideration. He said that the amendments made by the Select Committee had been specified with great care in the Report of the Select Committee, which had been drawn up by Mr. Crosthwaite, and he need only now mention to the Council two or three of the more important changes. We had reduced from six months to four months the term of imprisonment provided in section 35 for illegally manufacturing spirit or liquor, in section 36 for illegally introducing country spirit, and

illegally removing or illegally importing spirit, in section 39 for illicit sale of spirit, in section 43 for conniving at illicit manufacture or sale of spirit. We had also reduced the penalty provided in section 41 for the illegal possession of spirit, liquor or drugs. The penalty provided in the corresponding section of the Bill as introduced was imprisonment for a term which might extend to six months, or fine which might extend to one thousand rupees, or both imprisonment and fine. We considered that this was unnecessarily severe, and had therefore reduced the maximum term of imprisonment to three months, and the fine to five hundred rupees.

On the other hand, we were of opinion that the punishment which could be imposed under section 45 on an Excise-officer who made a vexatious search or seizure was inadequate. We had therefore, for the penalty of five hundred rupees' fine, substituted a penalty of imprisonment for a term which might extend to three months, or a fine which might extend to five hundred rupees, or of both imprisonment and fine.

At the suggestion of two of the Local Governments concerned, we had inserted in the Bill the provisions of section 81 of the present Act (X of 1871), which provide for the grant of licenses for the sale and manufacture of spirits in military cantonments.

In section 54 of the Bill we had given the Chief Revenue Authority the power of revising the orders of Collectors and Commissioners.

We had also added a section giving the Local Government power to exempt any specified article or any class of persons from all or any of the provisions of the Act. It was thought by the Local Government that this power would be useful in British Burma, where certain tribes had, for many years past, been allowed privileges such as that of brewing without a license their own rice-beer for private consumption, or, at certain seasons, of being permitted, without payment of duty, to distil spirit for a propitiatory offering to the Nats, malevolent demons who dwelt in trees, jungles and other damp places, and who consequently liked to be fortified with alcohol.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that to clause (*a*), section 9, of the Bill the following words be added, namely,—

"and in particular as to the conditions on which any materials to be used in making spirit may be brought into such distillery."

Section 9 of the Bill provided that the Chief Revenue Authority might from time to time make rules as to the management of distilleries established under section 6. It had been thought by Mr. James, the Registrar of the High Court, Allahabad, who had greatly assisted the Select Committee in revising the Bill, that it did not provide with sufficient clearness for the power to impose conditions on the introduction into such distilleries of materials, such as the mahowa flower, to be used for the manufacture of spirit. Under this Bill therefore the Chief Revenue Authority would be able to lay down rules as to the time for introducing such materials and the notices to be given to the excise-officers as to such introduction.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, and for other purposes, and moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said that the Report had been prepared in communication with the Bombay Government. It was unnecessary that he should say anything as to the principle of the Act, which had been fully discussed when it became law some years ago. The result of the past experience in regard to it had been that, owing to what the Bombay Government considered faults in the original Act, the measure had never had a fair chance of being worked as it was intended to have been, and certain amendments had been from time to time proposed

and finally accepted in the form in which the Legislative Department here had prepared the Bill, which he had the honour to introduce into the Council some time ago. The Bill had been sent to Bombay, and had been carefully considered by that Government and by the Special Judge, Dr. Pollen, who had charge of the measure in that Presidency, and they had proposed certain amendments and alterations in the Bill. Those alterations had been fully considered by the Select Committee, and the Bill had been altered in accordance with what was considered to be the wishes of the Bombay Government. The first alteration made was the insertion of a new definition of "agriculturist." The definition originally given was considered not to have worked well, or to have carried out what was the intention of the proposers of the Bill; it was also objected to by the Bombay Government. It had been suggested to leave that Government to decide as to who should be considered an agriculturist, but taking into consideration the difficulties this would give rise to, the Select Committee had introduced into the Bill a new definition of "agriculturist" and had added two explanations which would make that definition more clear. They had also added in one of the sections the words "not being merely a surety for the principal debtor," chiefly owing to a decision given by the High Court of Bombay in which the wording of the Act as originally framed was found to have had anything but a beneficial effect,—in fact, it enabled creditors to get beyond what was the intention of the law; and the present Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Birdwood had come to the conclusion that when the Act was amended, provision should be made to remedy this. Other alterations had been made, to some of which he need hardly allude. There was one made at the suggestion of the Bombay Government, namely, to give the District Judge power to transfer applications pending before one conciliator to the file of another conciliator. The reason for this was that we found that those conciliators were gentlemen who had a great deal of labour thrust upon them without any pay, and who often in consequence found it necessary for their bodily or spiritual health to take a pilgrimage to Benares or elsewhere, leaving their work behind them. As the Act stood, there was no power to transfer the cases to another, and this was now provided for. Another and an important alteration had been made at the request of Dr. Pollen, the Special Judge, and that was in the provision of the original Act which prohibited legal practitioners of any kind from appearing in suits before a village munsif or Subordinate Judge. We had considered that question very carefully, and had come to the conclusion that it would be advisable to allow pleaders to appear before the Subordinate Judge in cases that came before him. The vernacular press had been very considerably exercised upon the point, and it was thought that the consensus of opinion in the press, together with Dr. Pollen's, which was in favour of such a change, should be accepted, and a clause had accordingly been inserted.

The only other matter he need mention was one to which he had already referred at a previous meeting of the Council, about allowing police patels to act as conciliators. The Bombay Government were of opinion that this should be allowed. The police patel in the Bombay Presidency was not like the ordinary policeman in blue coat and metal buttons, but was very often the most respectable man in the village, in which he was perhaps the hereditary revenue and police patel, and often the most influential person there. The Bill did not oblige the appointment of these men as conciliators, but it enabled the Local Government to appoint them if they considered that they were the best men for the business. There were also other minor alterations and amendments which would enable the Bombay Government to carry out the Act to the fullest extent, and to which it was unnecessary for him to refer.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BANKI LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law in force in the Mahál of Bánki, and moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said that the Select Committee had made no addition beyond that of repealing two or three words relating to the

Mahál, which were contained in three Bengal Regulations, and would when the Bill was passed become obsolete; and the only change made in the Bill was that the Mahál in question would now be attached to the District of Katák instead of to that of Púrí. This was in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants of the Mahál, and those wishes seemed reasonable, as Katák was the head-quarters of the Commissioner, the Magistrate and the Collector.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. STOKES also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON asked for leave to postpone the consideration of the notices which stood in his name regarding the Bill to amend the law relating to Emigration to the Labour-districts of Bengal and Assam. He said that the Select Committee had hoped to have been able to show the introduction of several changes which it was thought would facilitate the working of the Bill; but within the last few days they had received a telegram from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, who pressed that further time should be given to him for the consideration of the measure, which was of great importance to the Province; and in view of this request, and also to enable the Chief Commissioner to consult the planters and officials in the Districts upon certain sections of the Bill, it had been thought proper not to ignore his application. It was hoped that by the time the Council reassembled in Calcutta the representations referred to would be received.

Leave was granted.

PANJAB LAWS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES, in the absence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, and moved that the Report be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said that the Select Committee had made no substantial change in the Bill. He himself should have liked to have gone somewhat further. The Bill was a mere piece of patchwork, and the Act which it patched (IV of 1872) had been already twice amended (by Acts XV of 1875 and XII of 1878). He would, therefore, have preferred to repeal the principal and the amending Acts, and to re-enact them with the alteration now thought necessary, omitting the sections of the principal Act which purported to deal with insolvency, and which seemed to have been framed by some one altogether ignorant of what an insolvency-law should be. It made, for example, no provision as to the personal application of the jurisdiction which it conferred: it omitted to provide for vesting the debtor's property in the assignee; and it gave no appeal from orders passed in insolvency-proceedings. In view of the provisions in the twentieth chapter of the Civil Procedure Code, as amended by Act XII of 1879, the sections in question seemed absolutely useless, and he believed that his opinion was shared by the ablest judicial officers in the Panjáb. The Local Government, however, with the proverbial affection of a mother for her most rickety offspring, was unwilling to abolish this imperfect law, and he (MR. STOKES) had now done all that was in his power, in bringing to notice some of its most serious defects.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to the 7th December, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 26th October, 1881.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 3rd November 1881.

No. 1776.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8, Act XVII of 1875 (The Burma Courts Act, 1875), the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish a Court to be called the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Daydayeh township, the local limits of the jurisdiction of which shall include the following circles, *viz.*,—

1. Wakameh.
2. Daydayeh.
3. Tomayan.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 3rd November 1881.

No. 343.—Mr. J. D. Gael is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 13th August 1881.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th November 1881.

No. 1446.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act III (B. C.) of 1881 (An Act to amend the Court of Wards Act, 1879) to the district of Sylhet in the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

No. 1448.—Under the provisions of Section 6 of Act XXVI of 1870 (The Prisons Act), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Chief Commissioner of Coorg to be *ex-officio* Inspector General of Prisons in that Province.

EDUCATION.

The 29th October 1881.

No. 341.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. M. Ferrars, formerly Senior Inspector of Schools in British Burma, and on his retransfer to the Forest Department, the following arrangements are sanctioned in the Educational Department of that Province:—

Mr. L. A. Goss, Junior Inspector, to officiate as Senior Inspector of Schools, with effect from the date of Mr. Ferrars' departure on furlough.

Moung Po Moung, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Prome, to officiate as Junior Inspector.

Moung Po Moung to officiate as Senior Inspector of Schools, with effect from the departure of Mr. L. A. Goss on leave.

Mr. R. G. Hodson, late Inspector of Schools in Mysore and now Officiating Principal of the Rangoon High School, to be Senior Inspector of Schools, with effect from the 1st October 1881.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 4th November 1881.

No. 218 *I.J.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Act V of 1881 (The Probate and Administration Act, 1881) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, subject to the following modifications:—

(1) In sections 1 and 2 for the word "April" the words "December 1st" shall be substituted.

(2) For the second proviso to section 2 the following proviso shall be substituted:—

"Provided also that no Court shall receive applications for probate or letters of administration until the Resident at Hyderabad has, by a Notification in the official Gazette, authorised it so to do."

(3) In section 3 the definition of "province," in sections 52 and 59 the provisos, and sections 60, 65, 99, 154 and 155 shall be omitted.

(4) In section 3 in the definition of "Minor," the words and figures "subject to the Indian Majority Act, 1875, who has not attained his majority within the meaning of that Act, and any other person" shall be omitted.

(5) For the words "British India" and "High Court" wherever they occur the words "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" and "Resident at Hyderabad" shall respectively be substituted.

(6) In section 5 for the word "province," in section 26 for the words "province in which application for probate is made," in section 28 for the words "province in which application is made" and for the word "province," in sections 29 and 30 for the word "province," in section 39 for the words "province within which the Court that has granted the probate or letters of administration is situate," in section 41 for the word "province," in section 59 for the words "province in which the same is granted," and in section 82 for the words "province in which the same may have been granted," the words "Hyderabad Assigned Districts" shall be substituted.

(7) In section 39 for the words "such Court" the words "the Court that has granted the probate or letters of administration" shall be substituted.

(8) In section 52 for the word "it" each time it occurs the word "he" shall be substituted.

(9) In section 69 for the word "Collector" the words "Deputy Commissioner" shall be substituted.

(10) In section 81 for the words "Local Government" the words "Resident at Hyderabad" shall be substituted.

(11) In section 85 the words and figures "except in cases to which the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, applies" shall be omitted.

(12) In section 152 the words and figures "or Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827" shall be omitted.

No. 220 *I.J.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Act VI of 1881 (The District Delegates Act, 1881) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, subject to the following modifications:—

(1) In section 1 for the words "British India" and the word "April" the words "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" and the words "December 1st" shall respectively be substituted.

(2) In section 2 for the words "High Court" the words "the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad" shall be substituted, and the proviso shall be omitted.

GENERAL.

The 4th November 1881.

No. 1958 *G.G.*—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. B. Tanner, of the Survey of India, on special duty under the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from the 1st November 1881.

POLITICAL.

The 4th November 1881.

No. 322 *G.P.*—With reference to Notification No. 217 G.P., dated the 29th July 1881, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. G. W. Deane as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Madras, during the absence of Mr. T. Croysdale, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 326 *G.P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Janni as Consul for Norway and Sweden at Bombay.

T. HOPE, *Captain,*
Offg. Junior Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st October 1881.

No. 3939.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the following papers regarding the question of the necessity of the presence with the Government of India in Simla of certain Offices under the direct control of the Government of India, which either come up to Simla every year or are permanently located at Simla:—

Office Memorandum in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 562, dated 12th May 1881.

Letter from the Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 2498, dated 6th June 1881, and enclosures.

Letter from the Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 2531, dated 7th June 1881.

Memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 806G., dated 10th June 1881, and enclosures.

Office Memorandum from the Foreign Department, No. 1229G.-G., dated 27th June 1881, and enclosures.

Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 1075, dated 23rd July 1881, and enclosures.

Office Memorandum from the Military Department, No. 205S.-B., dated 9th July 1881, and enclosures.

Office Memorandum in the Department of Finance, No. 2182, dated 4th August 1881.

Office Memorandum from the Military Department, No. 303S.-B., dated 23rd August 1881.

Office Memorandum from the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 98, dated 7th September 1881.

RESOLUTION.—On full consideration of the circumstances of each Office and of the requirements of the Government of India, the Governor General in Council has decided as follows :—

1st.—The Offices of the Accountant General, Military Department, the Accountant General, Public Works Department, the Surgeon General with the Government of India, the Director General of the Post Office of India, the Director General of Telegraphs in India, the Meteorological Reporter with the Government of India, and the Press Commissioner with the Government of India, shall accompany the Head-Quarters of the Government of India to and from Simla in connection with the Departments to which they are attached; and from next year the Rules in the Simla Allowances Code shall extend to all these officers and the establishments attached to them.

2nd.—The head-quarters of the Director General of the Archæological Survey of India during the hot and rainy seasons are at Simla. There is no extra expense by this arrangement, which is allowed to continue.

3rd.—The Offices of the Inspector General of Ordnance and of the General Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations shall in future cease to accompany the Government of India to Simla. The head-quarters of the former will in future be permanently located in Calcutta; and of the latter at Meerut.

4th.—The Offices of—

the Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal;

the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India;

the Director General of Railways;

the Inspector General of Military Works;

the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works;

the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity,

already have their head-quarters permanently located at Simla, and the present arrangements regarding them will continue. Besides these, the Offices of the Commissary General, Bengal, and of the Director of Army Remount Operations shall from next year be permanently located at Simla.

2. His Excellency in Council has further decided that the rulings in the Resolutions of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1749, dated 4th December, and No. 1884, dated 12th December 1879, shall apply to the clerks of the Office of the Commissary General and of the Director of Army Remount Operations, but that, instead of the benefits of the Resolutions being restricted only to clerks who have hitherto moved with the Head-Quarters of the Government of India to and from Simla, the rules shall be applied to all clerks in permanent employ in those offices on this date; that is to say, any clerk now in permanent employ in either of those offices will be allowed to move his family to or from Simla once at the public expense under the contemporary Simla Allowances Rules, and will in future, subject to the provisions

of section 8 of the Pay and Acting Allowances Code, receive throughout the year a personal allowance, equal to two-thirds of the allowances other than travelling allowances, to which he would be entitled under the Simla Allowances Code, if he accompanied the Government of India to and from Simla; but any clerk appointed hereafter to these offices will receive no allowance beyond his sanctioned pay. In modification of the rules of the 4th and 12th December 1879, the Governor General in Council has also decided that any clerk in the Office of the Director General of Railways, who before the date of the establishment of the head-quarters of the office at Simla was in permanent employ in that office, though he had not at any time before accompanied the Head-Quarters of the Government of India to and from Simla, shall be granted the personal allowance to which he would have been entitled if he had previously so accompanied the Government of India.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural, Public Works,* Foreign,* and Military* Departments, the Director General of the Post Office of India, and the Comptroller General; and published in the *Gazette of India;*

* With their original papers.

and that the following corrections be made to the Simla Allowances Code:—

RULE 1.—*Strike out* "Inspector General of Ordnance; and Commissary General."

Add "Director General of the Post Office of India; and Director General of Telegraphs in India."

The 4th November 1881.

No. 3948.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service:—

Financial Resolution No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.
" " " 953, " 10th June 1881.
" Circular, " 220, " 28th April "
" " " 621, " 14th May "

Read also—

Communication from the Public Works Department, No. 185A.-G., dated 29th April 1881.
Office Memorandum to Public Works Department, No. 1844, dated 20th July 1881.
" " from " " No. 282A.-G., dated 8th August 1881.

RESOLUTION.—It appears that of the articles imported from England through the Store Department of the India Office during 1880-81 for use in the Telegraph Department in India, those enumerated in the list appended to this Resolution are procurable of Indian manufacture. The Governor General in Council accordingly directs that in future these articles shall be purchased locally (of Indian manufacture) if they can be obtained at the same price, including freight, &c., and of the same quality as imported goods.

2. Locks for boxes and padlocks are made at the Rurki and Aligarh Workshops.

3. Bench-vices, weighing-machines, anvils, hammers, nippers, pliers, and pincers are also made at the Rurki Workshop and in the ironworks owned by Messrs. Jessop & Co., Apcar & Co., and Burn & Co., and Marillier and Edwards, Calcutta, and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and Fraser and Miller of Bombay.

4. Brass and iron hinges, as also copper scales, can be made anywhere in the country.

5. Stone-ware jars should be procured from the Raniganj potteries (Messrs. Burn & Co.).

6. In Calcutta, and places supplied from Calcutta, Indian coal and coke should be substituted for English coal.

7. Tin, ingots.—As pointed out in paragraph 2 of Resolution No. 2302, dated 12th August, block tin should be bought in Calcutta. These remarks apply to tin, sheets, double, if by this term tinned iron sheets are not meant, which are not at present made in the country.

ORDERED, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution and of the one, No. 2302, dated 12th August last, be forwarded to the Public Works* and Military Departments, and that copies of this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

* The bi-monthly return of stores received from the Public Works Department is herewith returned.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

List of articles referred to in Resolution No. 3948, *dated 4th November* 1881.

Names of Articles.	No. or Quantity.	
For Calcutta.		
Locks, brass, for boxes 1½″	700	number.
" " " 2″	8	dozens.
" " " 2½″	100	number.
" " " 3″	5½	dozens.
" " cupboards 2″	4	"
" " " 2½″	112	number.
" " " 3″	4⅓	dozens.
" " desks 3″	4	"
" " drawers 2½″	4	"
" " " 3″	4	"
Vices, bench, 5 lbs., parallel jaws	2	"
" " 6 " " "	2	"
" " 7 " " "	1	"
" hand 1⅛″	6	"
" " 1¾″	3	"
" pin with screw	1	"
" for Britannia joints	175	number.
" " " of malleable cast-iron	8	dozens.
Jars, stone-ware, for battery, 6″ deep inside, diameter 5″ ...	7,000	number.
Machines, weighing, small, for weighing letters and parcels, with weights	30	"
Anvils, small, watchmakers'	1	dozen.
Coke	100	tons.
Coal, smithy	100	"
Hinges, brass, 2½″	644	number.
" iron butt 2″	2	dozens.
" " " 2½″	2	"
Tin, ingots, 14 lbs.	3	tons.
" sheets, double	20	boxes.
Padlocks 2″ to 3″	180	number.
Pincers 10″	2	dozens.
Pliers, cutting, or bell-hangers 5″	2	"
" " " " 6″	32	"
" " " " 7″	32	"
" flat nosed 4″	2	"
" " " 6″	2	"
" round " 4″	2	"
" " " 5″	2	"
" " " 6″	8	"
Nippers, clock cutting, 5″, 6″ and 7″, bright	1½	"
" " 10″	2	"
Twine, 3 threads	11	cwt.
Hammers, hand, fitters, 8 oz.	2	dozens.
" " " 1½ lbs.	5	"
" " riveting, 1½ lbs.	5	"
For Madras.		
Scales, copper, with weights	25	number.
Jars, stone-ware, for battery, 6″ deep inside, diameter 5″ ...	2,000	"
For Bombay.		
Jars, stone-ware, for battery, 6″ deep inside, diameter 5″ .	2,500	number.
Machines, weighing, small, for weighing letters and parcels, with weights	10	"
For Karachi.		
Jars, stone-ware, for battery, 6″ deep inside, diameter 5″ ...	1,500	number.

No. 3958.—The following Rule, framed under the orders of the Secretary of State, which is to take the place of Section 5 of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code, is published for general information :—

5. No Acting Allowance is given to an officer acting in a higher appointment in consequence of the absence of another officer on privilege leave for the first 30 days of such leave unless the acting officer is transferred from another station, in which case Charge Allowance under Section 7 is given.

1. As a general rule the duties of an officer absent on privilege leave should be discharged by another officer at the same station. Only in exceptional cases where there is absolutely no officer available on the spot can the deputation of an officer from another station to act in consequence of the absence of an officer on privilege leave be allowed.

2. After the first 30 days of absence on privilege leave, Acting Allowances will be drawn by the acting officers under the ordinary rules.

5A. Section 5 and the Rules under it apply also in the case of a vacancy caused by the deputation of an officer from another station to act in consequence of the absence of an officer on privilege leave.

The 1st November 1881.

No. 3968.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration certain representations to the effect that generally the pay allowed to the orderly peons, chaprasis, darwans, and farashes employed in public offices in Calcutta is small in comparison with the cost of living there, and that, owing to this fact, considerable difficulty is experienced in securing for these posts the services of respectable men. His Excellency in Council considers that these representations are not unfounded. In view, therefore, of improving to some extent the position and prospects of this class of servants, the Governor General in Council has decided that of the entire complement of orderly peons, chaprasis, darwans, and farashes attached to an office under the Government of India in Calcutta, one-fourth (allowing in each case one for any fraction) shall receive pay at Rs. 8 and three-fourths at Rs. 7 a month.

2. As regards the jemadar of such an office, His Excellency in Council has further decided that he shall commence with an initial pay of Rs. 12 and rise to Rs. 15 a month, by a single increment after five years' service in that capacity.

3. These orders, which will come into operation from the 1st November 1881, are not intended to authorise the appointment of a jemadar in any office in which a servant of that class has not hitherto been employed, or to affect the pay of any jemadar or of any peon, orderly chaprasi, darwan, or farash who may now be drawing pay at a higher rate than would be admissible under the orders contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Resolution.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communcated to—

The other Departments of the Government of India, for information and guidance and the issue of further necessary orders.

The Comptroller General, for information and guidance, with reference to his letter No. 2520, dated the 24th March 1881; and the Mint Master, Calcutta, the Director General of the Post Office of India, the Accountant General, Bengal, and the Superintendent of Government Printing.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The 2nd November 1881.

No. 3989.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. E. M. Palmer is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab.

The 4th November 1881.

No. 4028.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following rules be observed in future for the storage of coins in strong rooms :—

1. The following are the authorised methods of storing coin in strong rooms :—

(1) In bags of uniform contents, placed in strong iron boxes or safes, or wooden chests, or built recesses or wells, each of which has two independent locks, *both* of which must be opened before access is obtained to the contents. One of the keys to remain in charge of the treasurer, the other of the gazetted officer in charge.

(2) In boxes of uniform contents piled upon trestles. This method is not admissible unless every door, window, drain, sky-light, ventilator or other aperture in the walls of the strong room are so closed as to prevent the insertion of any rod or instrument within the room.

(3) Temporarily in boxes prepared for remittance, in the manner prescribed in the Account Code.

2. Without the special permission of the Local Government, no place shall be used as a strong room, unless it is first certified to be secure and fit for use as such by an officer of the Public Works Department not under the grade of an Executive Engineer. The Executive Engineer in certifying the room may prescribe any necessary conditions as to the manner of storing the coin, as, *e.g.*, "that it must not be piled in trestles, but must be in boxes; that no bags or boxes be placed within a prescribed distance of the wall or in any particular part of the room." The Executive Engineer must especially examine the condition of any of the enclosing walls which are so situated that they are not, on the outside, under observation of the guard.

3. The District Superintendent of Police, or the commanding officer of the guard, if a military one, shall record an order prescribing the positions of the sentries, and may also require any additional precautions to be taken in the strengthening of fastenings, burning of lights, &c.; but the responsibility for the security of the building and its fixtures shall remain with the Executive Engineer, and that for the security of chests and other treasury furniture not being part of the building or fixtures shall remain with the officer in charge of the Treasury.

4. Copy of the Executive Engineer's certificate and of the District Superintendent's (or Commanding officer's) order shall be suspended in a conspicuous place within the strong room, and it shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the Treasury to see that any conditions as to manner of storage expressed in these documents are acted up to.

5. The Executive Engineer's certificate will be in force for 12 months only, and it is the duty of the officer in charge of the Treasury to cause it to be renewed when the period is expired.

6. The doors and windows of the strong room shall remain permanently closed and locked, except during the time necessary for moving coin or other valuables into or out of it. The officer in charge must be personally present during the whole time between the opening and shutting of the strong room. The strong room must be closed if meantime he is called away on any duty.

7. As an exception to the last rule, the opening of shutters is permitted during office hours, in the aperture which is otherwise barred, if it is necessary for the admission of light or air to any other part of the building: provided that coin or valuables remain securely packed under lock and key.

2. His Excellency in Council also directs that when large amounts of coin are stored, as, for instance, in the reserve treasuries and currency strong rooms, the following rules be observed :—

The following rules regulate the management of reserve treasuries and currency strong rooms :—

1. The bulk of the coin is to be kept in a reserve strong room, of which one of the keys, both of the room and of the boxes, remains in custody of the Accountant General or Deputy Commissioner of Currency; the other in charge of the treasurer. Every such strong room, in addition to being locked, shall be sealed in such fashion that the locks by which entrance can be obtained cannot be opened without the seals being broken, and the outer door must never be opened, shut, sealed or unsealed, otherwise than in the presence of the non-commissioned officer in charge of the guard.

2. Coin sufficient for carrying on the work for a fortnight shall remain in charge of the officer in charge of the Treasury or Currency, the bulk of this being kept in a strong room under the double lock of the officer in charge and treasurer; but a sufficient quantity being given out every day to the treasurer, and received back after the close of business under the rules applicable to ordinary treasuries.

3. When the officer in charge desires access to the reserve strong room, he is to make a requisition upon the Accountant General or Deputy Commissioner for the keys of the strong

room, and of any boxes or safes to which he may desire to have access. In this requisition he is to specify exactly what the purpose of his visit is. The keys will be sent to him in a closed box or cover, or will be delivered personally.

4. After each visit to the reserve strong room, the officer in charge will return the keys to the Accountant General or Deputy Commissioner, and will make a report of his proceedings stating in what condition he found and left the strong room, the locks and the seals.

5. The reserve strong room must never remain for twenty days continuously without being visited and inspected. If, therefore, the officer in charge has no occasion to move coin to or from it for that time, he must pay it a visit of inspection.

6. The requisition and the reports will be kept in a book set apart for the purpose and in the custody of the officer in charge.

ORDERED, that these rules be communicated for information and guidance as follows :—

To the Military and Public Works Departments.

To the several Local Governments and Administrations.

To the Comptroller General and the several Accountants General.

Ordered also, that the rules be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 3rd November 1881.

No. 4034.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that, in pursuance of the policy announced in paragraphs 57 and 66 of the Financial Statement for 1881-82, Seventy-five Lakhs of Rupees provided under the head of Famine Insurance in the Budget of the current year, together with a further sum of Rs. 7,22,000 chargeable to the same head in the year 1882-83, will be applied to the reduction of debt in India in the manner indicated below :—

1st.—With reference to the Notification No. 197, dated 1st May 1871, the Transfer Loan of 1871, amounting to Rs. 22,19,000 and now bearing interest at 4 per cent., will be liquidated and paid off at par on the 13th February 1882, and any portion of the same undrawn on that date will thereafter cease to bear interest.

2nd.—With reference to the Notification No. 2010, dated 11th April 1867, the Debenture Loan of 1867-68, amounting to Rs. 60,03,000 and bearing interest at 5 per cent., will be liquidated and paid off at par on the 1st day of June 1882, and any portion of the same undrawn on that date will thereafter cease to bear interest.

3rd.—The Notifications No. 44, dated the 10th January 1867, and No. 3097, dated the 15th December 1871, permitting the transfer from any Loan bearing interest at 4 per cent. into the Loans of 1842-43 or 1865, are cancelled from this date, in so far as they apply to the abovementioned Transfer Loan of 1871.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is further pleased to announce that the Commission for the Reduction of Debt, referred to in paragraph 67 of the Financial Statement for 1881-82, will be nominated, and its constitution and duties defined shortly.

T. C. HOPE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th November, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 580.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Robert Alfred Baker, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, Wing Officer, 25th Native Infantry,—12th September, 1879.

No. 581.—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 1st November, 1881 :—

Captain *Lord* W. L. DelaP. Beresford, V.C., 9th Lancers, Aide-de-Camp, to officiate as Military Secretary, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. White, C.B., V.C.

No. 582.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. John Rose, to be Captain, *vice* S. C. Kennedy, promoted.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 583.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. DePrée, Bengal S. C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major R. E. S. Smyth, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 15th Native Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Captain C. A. Coles, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 36th Native Infantry, (m. c.) under rules IX and XIV of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant G. B. Crawley, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) under the ruling on rule VI of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation.

Surgeon-Major J. Jones, M.D., Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 584.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) C. R. Pennington, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Brigade Surgeon J. Picthall, M.D., (m. c.) for four months.

No. 585.—Captain W. J. A. Birch, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 6th Native Infantry, is allowed leave to sea (m. c.) for 91 days, under rule XXVII of the regulations of 1868.

No. 586.—Captain H. A. Vincent, Bombay S. C., Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted 13 days' extension (p. a.) of the leave granted to him in G. G. O. No. 430 of 1881.

No. 587.—The furlough granted to 1st class Apothecary T. Lyons will be held to have effect from the 20th August, 1881, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 497 of 1881.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 588.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 30th September, 1881, pages 4901 and 4902.

HER Majesty has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Reginald Colvil William Mitford. Dated 25th July, 1881.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Denroche Swete. Dated 25th June, 1881.

Captain Horace Howell. Dated 26th July, 1881.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Charles Wemyss Muir. Dated 7th July, 1881.

Lieutenant Duncan Alexander Allan Macpherson. Dated 7th July, 1881.

Lieutenant Charles Campbell Whistler. Dated 7th July, 1881.

Lieutenant Edward Duncan Frederick Bignell. Dated 7th July, 1881.

Lieutenant George Brougham Austin. Dated 8th July, 1881.

Lieutenant Henry North Webb. Dated 8th July, 1881.

Lieutenant Lewis Maltby Boileau. Dated 14th July, 1881.

Lieutenant John Clibborn. Dated 14th July, 1881.

Lieutenant George Edward Money. Dated 14th July, 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Horace Albert Browne. Dated 29th June, 1881.

To be Majors.

Captain Douglas Cowslade Hennessy. Dated 4th July, 1881.

Captain Everard Neal Digges La Touche. Dated 4th July, 1881.

Captain and Brevet Major Frederick Schomberg Carr. Dated 26th July, 1881.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Augustus Buckley, Bengal Infantry. Dated 17th July, 1881.

HER Majesty has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Henry Richard Longcroft Holmes, from the 22nd Foot. Dated 5th August, 1878, but to rank from 9th August, 1873.

Lieutenant William Tomes Fairbrother, from the 11th Foot. Dated 25th July, 1878, but to rank from 11th February, 1875.

Lieutenant Francis Anderson Harris, from the 54th Foot. Dated 15th March, 1880, but to rank from 10th September, 1875.

Lieutenant Charles Walter Harris, from the 73rd Foot. Dated 19th April, 1879, but to rank from 10th September, 1876.

Lieutenant William David Gordon, from the 17th Foot. Dated 16th May, 1879, but to rank from 11th September, 1877.

The date of admission to the Bengal Staff Corps of Lieutenant C. J. B. H. Dressner is 20th May, 1879, and not as stated in the London Gazette of the 1st July last.

"London Gazette," dated the 4th October, 1881, page 4938.

BREVET.

HER Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned Officers, in recognition of their services during the Afghan Campaigns, 1879-80. Dated 2nd March, 1881 :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Joseph Barnard Smith, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Henry Bathurst Hanna, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major John Francis FitzGerald Cologan, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Edward Stedman, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major William Alexander Lawrence, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Frederick Hughes, Bombay Staff Corps.

Captain James Turner Cummins, Madras Staff Corps.

Captain Henry Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain William John Vousden, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain William Courtney Harrison, Bombay Staff Corps.

Captain George Hambley Elliott, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Alfred Charles Le Quesne, Bengal Staff Corps.

PENSIONS.

No. 589.—First class Assistant-Apothecary W. A. Ross is permitted to retire from the service, receiving a gratuity.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 590.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Butler Shawe, Infantry,—29th October, 1881.

To be Major.

Captain (Brevet Major) the Hon'ble George Campbell Napier, C.I.E., General List, Infantry,—4th November, 1881.

No. 591.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, Arthur James Payne, M.D., (Honorary Surgeon to the Governor General), local Surgeon-General, Bengal, to have the permanent rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, with effect from the 9th September, 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 592.—Surgeon-Major Charles Planck, Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be a Deputy Surgeon-General, with effect from the 4th August, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 593.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor Joseph John Bennett, from the Supernumerary List, to be Conductor, *vice* Conductor J. Beatty, seconded on appointment as Timber Storekeeper.

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Sergeant Richard Whitmore.	*To be Sub-Conductor, on probation.*	*From the 12th October 1881.*	
Magazine Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) George Hadden.	Ditto	Ditto	Sub-Conductor Bennett.

No. 594.—NATIVE ARMY—

18th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Futteh Khan, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Hazara Singh, deceased,—29th September, 1880.

Kote-Duffadar Nihal Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kesur Singh, deceased,—6th August, 1880.

Kote-Duffadar Chiragh Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Allayar Khan, resigned,—10th December, 1880.

2nd Native Infantry.

Subadar Jaffer Ali Khan, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Nehal Sing, deceased; Jemadar Bulleeraj Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Nehal Sing, deceased,—30th July, 1881.

Jemadar Bissoondut Tewarry, to be Subadar, *vice* Salamut Ally Khan, invalided,—4th August, 1881.

Havildar Almin Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Desputtee Sing, deceased,—17th September, 1880.

Havildar Koosahur Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bulleeraj Sing, promoted,—30th July, 1881.

Havildar Sewburn Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bissoondut Tewarry, promoted,—4th August, 1881.

12th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Kadir Buksh Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Monohur Opudhia, invalided,—1st May, 1881.

Havildar Dowen Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kadir Buksh Khan, promoted,—1st October, 1879.

Havildar Najeem Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sahib Shah, invalided,—1st May, 1881.

No. 595.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain Samuel Clarke Kennedy, to be Major, *vice* Major R. C. Sterndale, resigned.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 596.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

MILITARY, INDIA OFFICE;

No. 323. *London, 6th October, 1881.*

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Para. 1. I have had under my consideration the question of extending to Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, under Indian retiring regulations, the recently revised scale of pensions for Officers who entered the Staff Corps subsequently to September, 1866.

2. Under the very favorable terms of retirement given to Officers of the Ordnance Corps in Articles 92-111 of the Royal Warrant of 25th June, 1881, it is probable that the revised Indian pensions would be rarely taken advantage of by them. As, however, the extra annuity granted under the Royal Warrant is given under certain restrictions, an Officer may find himself unable to retire, except under those Indian pension rules in force up to the 1st July, 1881, which have recently been revised on the ground that they had become unsuitable to present circumstances. I consider therefore that the benefits of the revised scale should not be withheld from the Officers of the old Indian Army, not of the local service or Staff Corps, who are still serving for Indian pensions.

3. I have accordingly intimated to the Secretary of State for War that these revised rates will be extended to Officers of the Indian cadres of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; but that the increased rates* will not be given to Officers availing themselves of the extra annuity specified in Article 978—XI of the Royal Warrant of the 25th June, 1881, Officers retiring on those terms being restricted to the Indian retiring pensions hitherto in force.

* Years.	£
20	250
24	365
28	500
32	700
38 as now	750

4. I request that your Lordship will cause this to be notified in General Orders.

I have, &c.,

HARTINGTON.

REWARDS.

No. 597.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :—

From the 21st February, 1881, in room of Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS ADAM ELLIS LOCH, C.B., BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Cornet ..	7th April, 1844.
Lieutenant ...	8th May, 1849.
Captain ...	29th May, 1857.
Brevet Major ...	20th July, 1858.
Major ..	12th September, 1866.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	18th January, 1867.
Brevet Colonel ...	15th August, 1868.
Lieutenant-Colonel .	7th April, 1870.
Major-General ...	18th May, 1881.

Appointments.

Adjutant, Southern Mahratta Horse, from July to December 1850.

Adjutant, 1st Light Cavalry, from December 1850 to June 1857.

Major of Brigade, Cavalry Brigade, Kotah, from February to April 1858.

Officiating Second-in-Command, Poona Horse, from April to September 1862.

Second-in-Command, 3rd Light Cavalry, from October 1862 to August 187).

(Officiating Brigade Major, Poona, from May to November 1864.)

Commandant, 3rd Sind Horse, from August, 1870 to March 1873.

Commandant and Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, from April 1873 to April 1876.

Brigadier-General Commanding Hyderabad Contingent from April 1876 to October 1876.

Commanding at Naggar from November 1876 to April 1877.

Commanded Aden Brigade, and Political Resident, from May 1877.

War Services.

Served in the Punjab campaign of 1848 and 1849, and acted as Extra Aide-de-Camp to General Dundas, C.B., Commanding the Bombay Column, during the siege and until the surrender of the Fort of Mooltan (medal and clasp); present at the mutiny of the Bengal troops at Nusseerabad on the 28th May, 1857; wounded at the first attack on and subsequent capture of Awah; at the siege and capture of Kotah, and pursuit of the rebels into the Gwalior territories; served with "Smith's Brigade" in Central India, at the recapture of the Fort of Chandaree, at the action of Kotah-ki-Serai, and capture of Gwalior (received a brevet), at the siege and capture of Powree, and at the surprise and pursuit of the rebels under Maun Sing at Noondrey, 14th November, 1858. Served throughout the Abyssinian campaign (mentioned in despatches, brevet rank of colonel, medal).

No. 598.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

In recognition of their services during the late war in Afghanistan, and with reference to G. G. Orders Nos. 534 of 1880 and 571 of 1881, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers to the Order of British India, with effect from the 21st October, 1881 :—

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Ressaldar-Major Sobut Sing, 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry.

Ressaldar-Major Shaik Jamal, 3rd Sind Horse.

2. These Native officers will be borne as supernumerary to the establishment until absorbed under the rule laid down in paragraph 2 of G.G.O. No. 571 of 1881.

3. Subadar-Major Nuzzar Khan, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, having died prior to the publication of G. G. O. No. 571 of 1881, his appointment to the Order of British India, as made in that G. G. O., is hereby cancelled.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Captain,*
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st October, 1881.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department from the 25th to the 31st October, 1881 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Medical Service ...	Surgeon-Major A. Taylor ...	21st October, 1881.	Delhi ...	...	...
2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment.	Lieutenant B. J. Bacon ...	25th October, 1881.	Meean Meer	...	...
Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Apothecary G. J. Harris	20th October, 1881.	Naini Tal	...	...

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd November 1881.

No. 352.—Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintending Engineer, Director of State Railway Stores, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

No. 353.—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Holmes, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class II, temporary rank, Major T. C. Manderson reverted to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from 22nd October 1881.

No. 354.—Mr. G. E. Thomas, Locomotive Superintendent in Class II of the Revenue Scale, on furlough, is posted to the Railway Establishment of British Burma for employment as Locomotive Superintendent of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

The 3rd November 1881.

No. 355.—Mr. W. D. Brockman, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class III, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is temporarily promoted to that class, with effect from the 10th August 1881.

The 4th November 1881.

No. 356.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Military Works Branch, with effect from 7th October 1881 :—

Major M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.

Captain J. E. Broadbent, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to 2nd Grade.

Major G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant H. W. Duperier, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to the same grade permanently.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

From the 26th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 19th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 35 of 1881.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

KARWAR OR SADASHIVGAD.

Replacing of Karwar Rock Buoy.

With reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 24, issued 13th June 1881, relative to the breaking adrift of the buoy marking the Karwar rock (Gudsar sunv), lying to the W. N. W. of Elephant island, the Port Officer, Karwar, has notified that the buoy has been replaced.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.)*,
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 27th October 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 242, 744, 2737, 826, and 827; also Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindustan Pilot (1880), page 110.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 63, 15, and 15*a*; Hydrographic Notice, No. 24, page 5; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 396.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 27th October 1881.

No. 2705 *S.*—Mr. C. S. Rennick, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, posted to Rajputana by the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 330, dated Simla, the 11th October 1881, for the purpose of undergoing a course of practical training, is attached to the Ajmere Provincial Division.

The 28th October 1881.

No. 2723 *S.*—Whereas land is required in the Ajmere District for public purposes, *viz.*, for the construction of service cistern, filter-beds, and new road, &c., for Ajmere Water-supply Scheme, this declaration is made in accordance with the provision of Section 6 of Act X of 1870:—

District.	Pargana.	Village.	AMOUNT REQUIRED.			Purpose for which required.	REMARKS.
			FOR OCCUPATION.		TOTAL.		
			Permanent.	Temporary.			
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Ajmere .	Ajmere.	Ajmere.	7 1 26½	...	7 1 26½	For construction of service cistern, filter-beds, and new road, &c., for the Ajmere Municipality.	The map of the land can be inspected at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*

Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., & Chief Commr., P. W. D., Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 25th October 1881.

No. 2247 *G.*—Major J. H. L. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Command, Deoli Irregular Force, returned, on the 17th October 1881, from the privilege leave granted to him by this Office Notification No. 1870 G., dated 17th September 1881.

The 27th October 1881.

No. 2265 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1932 G., dated 23rd September 1881, Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Officiating Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway Police, returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of his duties from Mr. J. R. Tregear on the forenoon of the 17th October 1881.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 21st October 1881.

No. 1755-643 *G.*—Under the provisions of Section 3 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations as amended by Notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 8 G.-J., dated 28th April 1881, the Officiating Resident is pleased to re-appoint Mr. A. R. Sabapathi Mudaliar, Rai Bahadur, to be a Commissioner for No. 4 (General Bazaar) Division of the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, for a term of three years commencing from the 15th May 1881.

The 25th October 1881.

No. 1762-647 *J.*—Under the provisions of Section 223 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Officiating Resident in Mysore is pleased to invest Mr. E. Pereira, a Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with the power to try summarily the following

offences mentioned in Clauses 1, 4, 5, 10 and 11 of Section 222 of the same Code, namely:—

(1). Offences referred to in Section 148 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(4). Theft, under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed Rs. 50.

(5). Theft, under Section 380 of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed Rs. 50.

(10). Insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, under Section 504, and criminal intimidation, under Section 506 of the Indian Penal Code (Act XI of 1874).

(11). Abetment of, or attempt to commit (when such an attempt is an offence) any of the foregoing offences.

By Order,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Asst. to the Resident.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 25th October 1881.

No. 245.—Mr. P. White, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year, under Chapter X, Section 127, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th October 1881.

No. 60.—Major T. C. Manderson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

A. CADELL, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 25th October 1881.

No. 63.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. , dated October 1881, Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Construction Section.

The 28th October 1881.

No. 64.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 341, dated 20th October 1881, Mr. G. J. H. M. Sherman, Storekeeper, officiating in Class III of Revenue Scale, is posted to the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*

Offg. Director General of Rys.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Commissariat Department.

Contracts.

Simla, the 25th October 1881.

The following correspondence regarding the supply of country manufactured blankets to the Bengal Commissariat for military purposes is published for general information:—

From Colonel W. C. R. MYLNE, Commissary General, Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 3479, dated Simla, the 1st September 1881).

With reference to your No. 663 S.-D., "Commissariat Department / Store Supplies," dated 9th June 1881, directing tenders to be invited for country manufactured blankets, and my No. 2644, dated 22nd July 1881, forwarding copy of notice and form of tender prepared with a view to arranging a contract, I have now the honor to forward a comparative statement of the tenders received and opened by me at noon to-day.

2. It will be noticed that for blankets, brown, for issue to European troops in barracks, the tender of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company is the lowest, and I recommend it for acceptance.

3. As regards the rates for the other country manufactured blankets, those of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company and Central Jail, Agra, are the lowest and are the same, and it rests with Government to decide which shall be accepted. I would recommend that for requirements at Agra and all stations above, the Central Jail should have the contract, the supply to stations below Agra and in Oudh and Rohilcund being given to the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company.

From Captain T. DEANE, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Commissary General, Bengal,—(No. 1509 S.-D., dated Simla, the 29th September 1881).

In reply to your letter No. 3479, dated the 1st September 1881, I am directed to state that the Government of India sanction your acceptance of the tender of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company for the supply of country-made blankets to the Commissariat Department for the four years commencing 1st October 1882.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 of your letter, I am to state that preference should be given to the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company over the Central Jail at Agra.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th September 1881.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans								4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent. portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion.					
Balance of 15th September 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,25,066	31,18,900	2,19,93,600	1,04,36,900	2,04,21,900	2,85,74,100	45,98,600	1,82,000	1,02,22,400	9,61,86,600	1,08,500	33,03,000	61,200	...	20,07,28,785
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th September 1881	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	7,00,000	...	...	...	30,000	3,20,000	...	...	...	...	11,50,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th September 1881	...	...	...	...	...	10,200	1,000	6,76,000	...	...	...	1,56,500	2,32,000	...	...	...	...	10,75,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th September 1881	...	...	...	...	...	91,500	1,500	2,31,500	17,500	...	...	46,500	3,97,500	...	...	...	...	7,86,000
	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,25,066	31,18,900	2,21,95,300	1,04,39,400	2,20,29,400	2,85,91,600	45,98,600	1,82,000	1,04,55,400	9,71,56,100	1,08,500	33,03,000	61,200	...	20,37,40,485
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	1,386	9,000	2,37,900	51,000	59,000	1,25,000	...	...	30,000	1,02,000	...	...	...	...	6,15,286
Balance on 30th September 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,23,680	31,09,900	2,19,57,400	1,03,88,400	2,19,70,400	2,84,66,600	45,98,600	1,82,000	1,04,25,400	9,70,34,100	1,08,500	33,03,000	61,200	...	20,31,25,199

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st July 1881, enfaced from India 4,229 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,609 lakhs.

„ 1st Aug. 1881 to 15th Aug.	„	„	„	18 „	21 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „	„	„	„	29 „	13 „
„ 1st Sept. „ to 15th Sept.	„	„	„	31 „	6 „
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „	„	„	„	30 „	6 „
				4,337 lakhs.	3,655 lakhs.
				3,655 „	
Balance against India				682 lakhs.	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th October 1881.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October 1881.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54	4 per cent. Loans								4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven Shillings Sterling per cent. Portion.	5 per cent Debenture for 15 years, Re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion.					
Balance of 30th September 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,23,680	31,09,900	2,19,57,400	1,03,88,400	2,19,70,400	2,84,66,600	45,98,600	1,82,000	1,04,25,400	9,70,34,100	1,08,500	33,03,000	61,200	...	20,31,25,199
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th October 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,000	1,00,500	...	...	...	1,72,000	...	...	...	...	3,75,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th October 1881	...	...	...	...	...	3,200	3,800	5,10,500	3,000	...	...	16,500	1,92,300	2,000	...	...	...	7,31,300
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October 1881	...	...	...	...	...	51,500	...	1,500	1,000	2,36,000	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	2,95,000
	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,23,680	31,09,900	2,20,12,100	1,03,92,200	2,25,85,400	2,85,71,100	48,34,600	1,82,000	1,04,41,900	9,74,03,400	1,10,500	33,03,000	61,200	...	20,45,26,999
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	...	...	...	11,500	2,47,000	5,000	11,500	64,100	44,700	...	40,500	1,66,000	...	...	...	...	5,90,300
Balance on 15th October 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,23,680	30,98,400	2,17,65,100	1,03,87,200	2,25,73,900	2,85,07,000	47,89,900	1,82,000	1,04,01,400	9,72,37,400	1,10,500	33,03,000	61,200	...	20,39,36,699

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th August 1881, enfaced from India 4,247 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,630 lakhs.

„ 16th Aug. 1881 to 31st	„	„	„	29 „	„	13 „
„ 1st Sept. „ to 15th Sept.	„	„	„	31 „	„	6 „
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „	„	„	„	30 „	„	6 „
„ 1st Oct. „ to 15th Oct.	„	„	„	13 „	„	5 „
				4,350 lakhs.		3,660 lakhs.
				3,660 „		
Balance against India				690 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 19th October 1881.

B. HRDAIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th October 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 70,01,129 8 2)	2,32,10,844	11	10
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,62,09,715 3 8)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,60,21,862	9	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,43,324	3	1
Sundries	12,28,227	12	5
RUPEES	7,34,16,225	9	3

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,07,64,985	12	0
Other authorized Investments	37,94,980	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	83,74,896	8	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	63,86,880	1	5
Bills discounted and purchased	1,47,69,895	6	10
Balances with other Banks	7,12,589	8	1
Bullion	3,96,117	12	5
Dead Stock	11,33,002	0	4
Stamps	7 762	2	10
Sundries	4,59,737	12	0
	4,68,00,847	0	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,14,10,991 14 11)	2,66,15,378	8	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,52,04,386 9 11)			
RUPEES	7,34,16,225	9	3

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 3rd Nov. 1881.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 24	...	...	36	...	24,22,360	7,65,899
" 25	...	...	...	...	24,22,259	7,65,899
" 26	...	...	...	...	24,21,037	7,65,899
" 27	...	...	...	...	24,21,392	7,65,899
" 28	...	...	...	...	24,21,392	7,65,899
" 29	...	...	...	...	24,21,392	7,65,899

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 2nd Nov. 1881.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
132	D 12—33503	5	The Manager, Ranikhet Brewery Company.

ALLAHABAD,
The 2nd November 1881.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
W54	M 44—18782	100	Presidency Post Master, Bombay.
W55	M 44—83621, " —83622, " —83623, " —83624, " —83625, " —83626, " —83627	100 each.	Narondass Haridass, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
H117	M 57—51201	50	Major H. Hughes-Hallett, Jubbulpur.
H118	M 57—20474	50	Rungaswamy Naidoo, Trichinopoly.
M62	M 56—29976, " —29796	20	Dadabhoy Framjee, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 1st November 1881.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
215	O 96—41765	100	Sheo Churn Lal.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
174	P 4—46726	10	Babu Kedar Nath Mukerjee.
175	L 96—93286	10	Mathoora Pershad.
176	O 82—61094	10	Babu H. L. Singh.
177	O 98—65728	5	Shibalal Monhor.
128	O 42—38647, " —38649	10	Babu Isan Chunder Banerjee.
129	O 17—44874, " —44876	10	Babu Behari Lal Burdhun.
130	L 56—53173, " —53174	5	Babu Rutnessur Mullick.
131	P 1—10746, O 81—51014	10	Babu Nundo Lal Biswas.
132	O 63—89953, " —89956	20	Babu Dwarka Prosad.
134	L 56—85962, " —85961	5	The Chief Pay Master, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th November 1881.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
12-13...	E 16—53085 " —50085	10	Jamesje & Sons, General Merchants, Rawalpindi.

LAHORE.
The 28th October 1881.

H. J BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
91 ...	B 62—59025 ...	100	Messrs. Walker & Co., No. 37, Second Line Beach, Madras, on account of J. Grose, Esq., Nellore.
92 ...	B 68—37534 ...	100	Shashaiyar Carupatharager Muligai, Merchant, Palghat.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 24th October 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk of the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October 1881.

Exchange of Money Orders with Victoria (Australia), Tasmania, and certain Offices in China and Japan.

On and after the 1st January 1882, Money Orders will be exchanged, in both directions, with Victoria (Australia), Tasmania, and the following Offices in China and Japan, *viz.* :—

Amoy.	Hong-Kong.	Ningpo.
Canton.	Kobe (Hiogo, Japan).	Shanghai.
Foochow.	Macao.	Swatow.
Hankow.	Nagasaki (Japan).	Yokohama (Japan.)
Hoihow.		

2. The following rates of commission will be charged for Money Orders drawn upon the countries named above :—

For Money Orders drawn upon Victoria and Tasmania.

	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding £2	0	4
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding £ 5 ...	0	8
" " 5 " " " 7 ...	0	12
" " 7 " " " 10 ...	1	0
" " 10 " " " 12 ...	1	4
" " 12 " " " 15 ...	1	8
" " 15 " " " 17 ...	1	12
" " 17 " " " 20 ...	2	0

For Money Orders drawn upon China and Japan.

	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	0	2
Exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ...	0	4
" " 25 " " " 50 ...	0	8
" " 50 " " " 75 ...	0	12
" " 75 " " " 100 ...	1	0
" " 100 " " " 125 ...	1	4
" " 125 " " " 150 ...	1	8

3. The maximum limit for single orders drawn upon *Victoria* is *£20*, for those drawn upon *Tasmania £10*, and for those drawn upon *China or Japan Rs. 150*. No person may obtain in one day more than four Money Orders payable to the same person.

4. In all other respects Money Orders exchanged with Victoria and Tasmania will be treated like Money Orders exchanged with the United Kingdom, and Money Orders exchanged with China and Japan like Money Orders exchanged with Ceylon (*vide* Postal Guide, dated April 1881).

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

The 26th October 1881.

No. 8297.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. H. J. Hewett is appointed to officiate as a 1st Class Mail Officer.

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett is appointed to officiate as a 3rd Class Mail Officer.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BEHAR.

Babu Denonath Mozumdar is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 4th Grade, and is posted to the Patna Division.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 4th November 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	12th Nov.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports . . .	7 "	11th "	Str. *Chinsura.*
Madras and Ceylon . . .	7 "	5th "	P & O. Str. *Nepaul.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	7 "	7th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 "	6th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits .	7 "	10th "	Str. *Pemba.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon . .	7 "	10th "	Str. *Madras.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China . . .	7 "	11th "	French Str. *Tibre.*
Persian Gulf	7 "	5th "	From Bombay.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely; after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

The Office of the Accountant General of Bengal will be removed from the old Treasury Building to No. 2, Dalhousie Square, East, on Monday, the 24th instant.

R. LOGAN,
Offg. Acctt. Genl., Bengal.

The 20th October 1881.

NOTICE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive tenders from parties desirous of leasing the water-power available at Kharakwasla, "Lake Fife;" the available power is variable: from July to January, inclusive, the minimum is about 130 actual horse-power, from beginning of February to end of April, it decreases from about 130 to about 40, and during the months of May and June the power which can be guaranteed is very small. Kharakwasla is situated south-west of Poona, 11 miles from the Railway Station, with which it is connected by a good road; about 4 acres of land close to the canal are available as sites for factories, &c. In the last year the area of sugarcane grown under the Mutha canals in the neighbourhood of Poona was 1,966 acres; this area is capable of still further extension to a probable area of 2,500 acres. Under these circumstances, it is thought that the above power offers an inducement for the erection of a sugar manufactory, of which none at present exists in the Bombay Presidency.

Information regarding the actual heads and discharges available throughout the year and all other particulars can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona. Tenders will be received up to the 15th November 1881.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

WILLIAM CLERKE, M.INST., C.E.,
Exe. Engr. for Irrigation, Poona Division.

POONA,
The 31st August 1881.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

The following number of elephants not required by Government are for sale and will be on view at Meean Meer and Umballa about dates noted:—

Most of them are fine valuable animals.

Meean Meer.

About 6th October, 15 males, 11 females.
" 20th " 31 " 23 "
Of the males, 24 are tuskers, 7 muknas.
Eighteen of the females are 8 feet and upwards in height.

Umballa.

Eight now on view, 4 males (tuskers), 4 females.
Two, 8 feet and upwards in height.

2. Commissariat Officers, Meean Meer and Umballa, will facilitate inspection by intending purchasers on application.

Descriptive rolls can be obtained from, and offers for purchase of these elephants should be addressed to, Assistant Commissary Generals, Meean Meer and Umballa, for communication to Commissary General.

BARNARD SMITH, *Major,*
Offg. Depy. Comsy. Genl.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے ونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ..	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Gustav Diefenbach in our firm ceased on the 30th of April 1881.

REINHOLD & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st November 1881.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 090867, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Chundun Dass Roy, and last endorsed to Okhoy Kumar Mullick, the deceased proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. The interest and the renewal of the said Note have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

NETYA MOYEE DASSEE,
Mothurabatty.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. $\frac{024456}{024164}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Joygopal Bose, and last endorsed to Sowdaminee Dassee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal.

SOWDAMINEE DASSEE.

Stolen

The lower halves of Government Promissory Notes, No. 077070, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, and No. 008825, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the names of Seeta Nath Mytee and J. W. Fordham, respectively, and last endorsed to the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SEETA NATH MYTEE,
Etawah.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1881.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th October, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXII OF 1881.

THE EXCISE ACT, 1881.

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An Act to amend the law relating to the Excise-revenue in Northern India, British Burma and Coorg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law in force in Northern India, British Burma and Coorg relating to the production, sale, possession and import of spirit, fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the collection of the revenue derived therefrom; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Excise Act, 1881":

Local extent.

It extends to the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg, and Ajmer and Merwára; and

Commencement.

it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1882.

Repeal of Act X of 1871.

2. On and from that day the Excise Act, 1871, shall be repealed, but all rules made, powers conferred and licenses and farms granted under that Act and in force on the same day shall be deemed to have been respectively made, conferred and granted under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Chief Revenue-authority":

(a) "Chief Revenue-authority" means—

in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces—the Board of Revenue;

in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb—the Financial Commissioner; and

in the territories respectively administered by the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg, and Ajmer and Merwára—the Chief Commissioner:

"Collector":

(b) "Collector" includes any Revenue-officer in independent charge of a District and any officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge, throughout any specified local area, the functions of a Collector under this Act:

"Commissioner of Revenue":

"Commissioner of Revenue" means any officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge, throughout any specified local area, the functions of a Commissioner of Revenue under this Act:

"Magistrate":

(c) "Magistrate" means any Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, or any Magistrate of the third class specially authorized in this behalf by the Magistrate of the District:

"Place":

(d) "Place" includes also house, boat and raft:

"Tárí":

(e) "Tárí" means the sap of any kind of palm-tree.

(*f*) "Fermented liquor" means malt liquor, wine, pachwai and fermented tárí, and, in any provision of this Act, shall, if the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, so directs, include any other fermented liquor, and also tárí though it may not have perceptibly begun to ferment:

"Fermented liquor":

(*g*) "Spirit" means any liquor containing alcohol obtained by distillation:

"Spirit":

(*h*) The expression "intoxicating drugs" means gánja, bhang, charas, and every preparation and admixture of the same:

"Intoxicating drugs":

(*i*) "Tola" means a weight of one hundred and eighty grains Troy:

"Tola":

(*j*) "Ser" means a weight of eighty tolas:

"Ser":

(*k*) The articles next hereinafter mentioned shall be deemed to be sold retail within the meaning of this Act when sold in quantities not exceeding those next hereinafter specified in respect of them, that is to say,—

"Retail":

Foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor, two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles;

country spirit, one ser, and in British Burma one reputed quart bottle;

country fermented liquor, four sers, and in British Burma four reputed quart bottles;

bhang, or any preparation or admixture thereof, one quarter of a ser;

gánja or charas, or any preparation or admixture thereof, five tolas:

If sold in larger quantities they shall be deemed to be sold wholesale.

"Wholesale."

In any case in which doubt arises the Local Government may decide what for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed to be "country spirit," "country fermented liquor," "foreign spirit," and "foreign fermented liquor"; and such decision shall be binding on the Courts.

"Country spirit": "Foreign spirit."

4. Nothing herein contained shall affect Act No. XVI of 1863 (*to make special provision for the levy of the Excise Duty payable on Spirits used exclusively in Arts and Manufactures or in Chemistry*) or the Cantonments Act, 1880.

Saving of Acts XVI of 1863 and III of 1880.

CHAPTER II.

PRODUCTION OF SPIRIT, FERMENTED LIQUOR AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

5. No person shall construct, work or possess a distillery, still or brewery, or manufacture fermented liquor, in any district except under a license granted by the Collector or by a person authorised by the Collector to grant such license, and in accordance with the conditions (if any) contained therein.

Manufacture of spirit and liquor without license prohibited.

6. The Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, from time to time,

Power to establish distilleries for country spirit.

(*a*) establish at any place within his district a distillery in which country spirit may be made, and discontinue any distillery so established;

(*b*) fix limits within his district within which no such spirit, unless made in the said distillery, shall be introduced without a pass from him.

7. No spirit shall be removed from any distillery licensed under section five or established under section six, until—

Duty on spirit.

(*a*) the duty payable in respect of such spirit under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, section eleven, has been paid, or

(*b*) a bond for such duty has been executed, or

(*c*) a duty in respect of the materials used in making such spirit has been levied at such rates and in such manner as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time direct.

8. The Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules as to—

Power to make rules as to distilleries and breweries licensed under section 5.

(*a*) the granting of licenses for distilleries, stills and breweries under section five;

(*b*) the notices to be given by the proprietor of a licensed distillery when he commences and discontinues work;

(*c*) the size and description of the stills in such distillery;

(*d*) the storing and passing out of the spirit made in such distillery, and the contents of the passes;

(*e*) the inspection and examination of the distillery and warehouses, and of the spirit made and stored therein;

(*f*) the furnishing of statements of the spirit, and of the stills, coppers, casks and other utensils, in the distillery.

9. The Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules as to—

And for distilleries established under section 6.

(*a*) the management of distilleries established under section six, and in particular as to the conditions on which any materials to be used in making spirit may be brought into such distillery;

(*b*) the conditions on which spirit may be made in such distilleries; and

(*c*) the storing and passing out of the spirit so made, and the contents of the passes.

10. Except in the territories respectively administered by the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg and Ajmer and Merwára, the sanction of the Local Government is required to validate rules under sections eight and nine.

Sanction to rules under sections 8 and 9.

11. In British Burma, the cultivation of hemp and the preparation of intoxicating drugs therefrom are prohibited except under, and in accordance with, a license granted by such officer as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Production of intoxicating drugs.

In the other territories to which this Act extends, the Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make such rules to restrict and regulate the

cultivation of hemp and the preparation of intoxicating drugs therefrom as it may deem necessary to secure the duty leviable in respect of those drugs.

CHAPTER III.

SALE OF SPIRIT, FERMENTED LIQUOR AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Spirit, fermented liquor and drugs not to be sold without license.

12. No spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug shall be sold except under, and in accordance with the terms of, a license granted under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Proviso.

Provided as follows—

(*a*) nothing in this section applies to the sale of any foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor legally procured by any person for his private use and sold by him or by auction on his behalf or on behalf of his representatives in interest upon his quitting a station or after his decease;

(*b*) any officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Revenue-authority may grant to travelling merchants, subject to such rules and restrictions as such authority may from time to time prescribe, a general license authorizing them to sell foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquor wholesale in any district which they may visit in the course of their travels, without taking out a fresh license for that district;

(*c*) any person making or producing country spirit or country fermented liquor, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, may, subject to any rules from time to time made by the Local Government in this behalf, sell such spirit or liquor to any person licensed under this Act as a retail vendor of such spirit or liquor;

(*d*) any cultivator of the hemp plant may sell any intoxicating drug prepared from his plants to any person licensed under this Act to sell the same, or to any person authorized to purchase the same by the Collector's order in writing.

Licenses how granted.

13. Subject to the rules made by the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority under the power hereinafter conferred, the Collector may grant licenses for the sale of foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquor, wholesale or retail, and for the retail sale of country spirit or country fermented liquor, and (except in British Burma) of intoxicating drugs, within his district or any part thereof or at any place therein.

Licenses for the sale of country spirit and country fermented liquor and intoxicating drugs, wholesale, and licenses for the sale, in British Burma, of intoxicating drugs, retail, shall be granted only by such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Power to cancel license for cause specified therein.

Any license granted under this section may be cancelled by the Collector for any cause specified therein.

Power to cancel license for other causes.

14. Whenever the Collector considers that the license of a vendor of country spirit, country fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs should be cancelled for any cause other than those specified in such license, he shall remit a sum equal to the amount of the license-fee for fifteen days, and shall either give fifteen days' previous notice of his intention to cancel the license, or shall, in addition to remitting such sum as aforesaid, make such compensation for default of notice as the Commissioner of Revenue or Chief Revenue-authority directs.

On the expiration of such notice or the payment of such additional compensation, the Collector may cancel the said license.

Surrender of retail license.

15. Any retail vendor licensed under this Act may surrender his license on the expiration of one month's previous notice given by him to the Collector of his intention to surrender the same, and on payment of such sum, not exceeding the amount of the license-fee for six months, as the Collector may fix in this behalf.

If the Collector is satisfied that there is a sufficient reason for surrendering a license, he may remit the sum so fixed.

Power to farm fees.

16. The Collector may, with the sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, let in farm—

(*a*) the fees leviable in any district or part of a district on licenses for the retail sale of any description of country spirit or country fermented liquor or (except in British Burma) of intoxicating drugs:

(*b*) the right to manufacture, in any district or part of a district in which no distillery is established under section six, country spirit or country fermented liquor.

Farmer to grant licenses.

When the fees so leviable or the right to manufacture such spirit or liquor, or both, are or is let in farm, the farmer may, subject to such reservations or restrictions as the Collector, with the sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, may from time to time make or impose, grant licenses for the retail sale, or for the manufacture, or for both, as the case may be, of such articles within the local limits of his farm, and shall file in the Collector's office a list of all the licenses granted by him in such form and on such day or days in each year as the Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

List of licenses granted by farmer to be filed.

Farm may be cancelled.

17. The Collector may, with the sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, cancel any farm granted under this Act.

Compensation to farmers in certain cases.

18. If any such farm be cancelled for any cause other than a breach on the part of the farmer of the conditions of the farm, or if any reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of licenses be made or imposed within the term of the farm, the farmer shall be entitled to receive for any loss which he sustains thereby such compensation as the Chief Revenue-authority may determine.

Recovery of arrears by farmers.

19. Every farmer under this Act may use the same means and processes for the recovery of any arrear of fees due to him from any retail vendor as may be lawfully used by the local landholders for the recovery of arrears of rent due to them from their tenants.

Power to regulate supply of tári and intoxicating drugs to licensed vendors.

20. The Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the mode in which tári shall be supplied to licensed vendors of the same, and the grant of licenses or passes to persons possessing or transporting intoxicating drugs for the supply of the licensed vendors of such drugs.

CHAPTER IV.

POSSESSION OF SPIRIT, FERMENTED LIQUOR AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Possession of spirit, &c.

21. No person shall have in his possession any quantity of any spirit or fermented liquor larger than that specified in section three, clause (*k*), in respect of such spirit or liquor, unless he is permitted to manufacture or sell the same, or he holds a pass therefor from the Collector or from some other officer empowered by the Local Government to grant such passes.

Proviso.

Nothing in this section extends to—

(*a*) any foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor in the possession of any common carrier or warehouse-man as such, or purchased by any person for his private use and not for sale, or

(*b*) tári intended to be used for the manufacture of gúr or molasses.

Possession of intoxicating drugs.

22. In British Burma no person shall have in his possession any intoxicating drugs except under, and in accordance with the terms of, a general exemption granted by the Chief Commissioner, or a license granted by such officer as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

In the other territories to which this Act extends, no person shall have in his possession any larger quantity of such drugs than that specified in section three, clause (*k*), in respect of such drugs, unless he is permitted to manufacture or sell the same.

CHAPTER V.

IMPORT OF SPIRIT.

Spirit from foreign territory subject to duty.

23. No person shall bring into any territory to which this Act extends any spirit manufactured at any place in India beyond the limits of British India, until duty equal to the duty prescribed for such spirit under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, section eleven, has been paid in respect thereof and a pass has been obtained therefor from such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFICERS AND THEIR POWERS.

Collectors may appoint Excise-officers.

24. The Collector may appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be officers for the collection of the excise-revenue and for the prevention of offences against this Act; and the officers so appointed shall, in addition to their ordinary designations (if any), be styled Excise-officers.

Recovery of arrears of fees.

25. The Collector may recover any amount due to the Government under this Act or the rules made hereunder, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom such amount is due or of his surety, or by any other process for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue due from landholders or from farmers of land or their sureties.

Power of Excise-officers to inspect shops.

26. Any Excise-officer may enter and inspect at any time by day or by night the shop or premises in which any manufacturer or vendor licensed under this Act carries on the manufacture of country spirit, or the sale of country spirit, country fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs.

To arrest persons carrying spirit, &c., liable to confiscation.

27. Any Excise-officer may stop and detain any person carrying any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug liable to confiscation under this Act;

and may seize such spirit, liquor or drug, together with any vessels, packages or coverings in which it is contained, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it;

and may also arrest the person in whose possession such spirit, liquor or drug is found.

To arrest persons in possession of article liable to confiscation, and to seize article.

28. Any Excise-officer in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees may arrest any person having in his possession any article liable to confiscation under this Act, or engaged in the unlawful sale of any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug, and may seize such article, spirit, liquor or drug.

To search on information of illicit manufacture or possession.

29. Whenever any Excise-officer in receipt of such monthly salary as aforesaid has reason to believe, from information given by any person (which information shall be taken down in writing), that in any place spirit is unlawfully manufactured, or any article liable to confiscation under this Act is kept or concealed,

such officer may, after sunrise and before sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of police in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees), enter into such place,

and in case of resistance may break open any door and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, and may seize and carry away such spirit or article,

and may also arrest the occupier of the place, with all other persons concerned in the manufacture of such spirit or in the keeping and concealing of such article.

Collector may issue warrant of arrest in certain cases.

30. The Collector may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe, either from information in writing, or from the proceedings in any other case under this Act or any other law, to be engaged in the unlawful sale of spirit or fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs, or to have in his possession any article liable to confiscation under this Act.

Collector may issue search-warrant.

31. The Collector may issue his warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe,

either from information in writing, or from the proceedings in any other case under this Act or any other law, that spirit is unlawfully manufactured, or that any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug liable to confiscation under this Act is kept or concealed.

Such warrant may be executed by any Excise-officer in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees, at the time and in the manner prescribed in section twenty-nine.

Special warrant authorizing search at night.

Whenever the Collector thinks that the search should be made after sunset and before sunrise on any particular day, he shall issue a warrant specially authorizing the search to be so made. Such warrant may be executed by any Excise-officer as aforesaid in the manner prescribed in section twenty-nine, and shall cease to be in force at sunrise on the day next following.

Excise-officer to report arrest, &c.;

32. Whenever an Excise-officer arrests any person,

or seizes any article liable to confiscation under this Act,

or enters any place for the purpose of searching for any such article,

he shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure or search, to his official superior, and, unless acting under the warrant of the Collector, shall take the person arrested, or the article seized, with all convenient despatch to the Magistrate for trial or adjudication.

and to take person arrested to Magistrate.

33. Whenever any person is arrested or any article is seized under the warrant of a Collector issued under this Act, the officer making such arrest or seizure shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, take the person arrested or the article seized, to the Collector, and the Collector, after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, shall send such person or article to the nearest Magistrate, or shall order the immediate discharge of such person or the release of such article.

Procedure after arrest or seizure.

34. All Police-officers are required to aid the Excise-officers in the due execution of this Act, upon request made by such officers.

Police to aid Excise-officers.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES.

35. Whoever in contravention of section five constructs, works or possesses a distillery, still or brewery, or makes fermented liquor, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

For illegally manufacturing spirit or liquor.

and all spirit and liquor made in contravention of section five, and all materials and implements collected for the purpose of such manufacture, shall be liable to confiscation.

36. Any person who—

(*a*) without a special pass from the Collector, introduces, into the limits fixed for the consumption of spirit made at a distillery established under section six, any country spirit manufactured at another place, or

For illegally introducing country spirit.

(*b*) in contravention of section seven, or of any rule made under section eight or section nine, removes any spirit from a distillery, or

For illegally removing spirit.

(*c*) in contravention of section twenty-three, brings any spirit into any territory to which this Act extends,

For illegally importing spirit.

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

and the spirit, together with the vessels, containing the same, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

37. Any person who, except in cases herein otherwise provided for, wilfully contravenes any rule made under section eight or section nine shall be punished with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

For contravening rules prescribed by Chief Revenue-authority.

38. Any person who, in contravention of section eleven or of any rule made thereunder, cultivates hemp or prepares any intoxicating drug, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

For illegally cultivating hemp and preparing drugs.

39. Any person who, in contravention of section twelve, sells any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

For illicit sale of spirit, &c.

40. Any person licensed to sell retail spirit, or fermented liquor, or intoxicating drugs, who permits drunkenness, riot or gaming in his shop, or permits persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or receives any wearing apparel or other effects in barter for spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

For permitting drunkenness, &c., in shop.

41. Any person who possesses any spirit, liquor or drug, in contravention of section twenty-one or section twenty-two, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both;

Illegal possession of spirit, liquor or drug.

and the spirit, liquor or drug, together with any vessels, packages and coverings in which it is contained, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

42. Any person holding a license under this Act and refusing to produce the same on the demand of any Excise-officer, and any person who breaks any rule made under this Act or any condition of a license granted under this Act, for the breach of which rule or condition no other penalty is hereby provided, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

For refusal to produce license and for breach of rules and conditions.

43. Any owner or occupier of land, and any agent of any such owner or occupier, who authorizes or connives at the illegal manufacture of spirit or the sale of spirit or fermented

For conniving at illicit manufacture or sale of spirit, &c.

liquor or intoxicating drugs, shall for every such offence be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

And any person invested with local jurisdiction who authorizes or connives at the illegal sale of any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug within the local limits of such jurisdiction shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

For Police neglecting to aid Excise-officers.

44. Any Police-officer who, without lawful excuse, neglects or refuses to aid an Excise-officer as required by section thirty-four, and any officer in charge of a Police station who, on application made by an Excise-officer desiring to act under section twenty-nine, fails to attend a search himself, or to depute a subordinate officer of the required rank, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

For vexatious search or seizure.

45. Any Excise-officer who—

(*a*) without reasonable grounds of suspicion searches or causes to be searched any place, or

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the moveable property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Act, or

(*c*) vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person, or

(*d*) commits any other excess not required for the execution of his duty,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

For delay in reporting arrest, &c., or in taking person arrested to Magistrate.

46. Any Excise-officer who, in contravention of section thirty-two or section thirty-three, neglects to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure or search, or delays taking to the Magistrate or Collector, as the case may be, any person arrested or any article seized under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Prosecutions restricted.

47. No complaint of an offence under any one of the following sections, namely, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty-one, forty-two and forty-three, shall be received unless it is made by the Collector or by an Excise-officer; and no complaint of any offence under this Act shall be received unless it is made within the six months next after the commission of such offence.

Confinement in what jail.

48. Every person imprisoned for an offence under section thirty-seven or section forty-two shall be confined in the civil jail, and every person imprisoned for an offence under any other section shall be confined in the criminal jail.

Attempts and abetment.

49. Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under this Act or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the commission of any such offence shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence.

Disposal of fines, &c., as rewards.

50. Any Magistrate before whom any person is convicted of any offence under sections thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty-one or forty-three may award to any person who has contributed in any way to such conviction the whole or any portion of any fine imposed upon the offender and paid by him or realized from his property.

Magistrate to pass order of confiscation.

51. Any article liable to confiscation under this Act may, on the application of an Excise-officer, be confiscated by the order of any Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is found.

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS.

Manufacture and sale of spirits, &c., in military cantonments.

52. Within the limits of any military cantonment, and within such distance from those limits as the Local Government in any case prescribes, no licenses for the manufacture of spirit, or for the sale of spirit or fermented liquor, shall be granted, nor shall the fees leviable on licenses for the retail sale of such spirit or liquor, or the right to manufacture such spirit or liquor be let in farm, unless with the knowledge and consent of the Commanding Officer;

and upon his requisition any such license which has been granted, either by the Collector or by a farmer, within such distance or limits shall be immediately cancelled.

Mode of making arrest or search in military cantonments.

53. In all other respects the provisions of this Act shall have effect within such limits or distance: Provided that whenever any arrest or search under this Act is to be made within the limits of any cantonment, the Collector or other officer authorized to make such arrest or search shall, whenever it may be practicable, give previous notice to the Commanding Officer, and in all other cases shall report the arrest or search to such Commanding Officer with as little delay as possible.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Collector subject to control of Commissioner.

54. The Collector shall in all proceedings under this Act be subject to the control of the Commissioner of Revenue, and all orders passed by a Collector under this Act shall be appealable to such Commissioner in manner provided by the rules for the time being in force relating to appeals from the orders of Collectors.

The Chief Revenue-authority may revise any order passed by a Collector under this Act or by a Commissioner under this section.

Additional power to make rules.

55. The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) as to the period for which any license or farm under this Act shall be granted;

(*b*) as to the fee payable for any such license or farm, and the time or times at which it shall be payable;

(*c*) as to the security to be given by any licensee or farmer under this Act;

(*d*) as to the form of any license or farming lease and of the counterpart thereof (if any) to be taken from such licensee or farmer, and the conditions which may be inserted therein;

(*e*) as to the disposal of things confiscated under this Act;

(*f*) as to the duties of Excise-officers; and

(*g*) to provide generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Power to exempt articles and persons.

56. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt within any specified local area any specified articles or any specified class of persons from all or any of the foregoing provisions of this Act, and may, by like notification, cancel any such exemption.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th October, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIII OF 1881.

An Act to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend, in manner hereinafter appearing, the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force at once.

"Section."

2. In this Act "section" means a section of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

Amendment of section 1.

3. In section one, before the word "Sections," the words "This section and" shall be, and be deemed to have always been, inserted.

Amendment of section 2, clause (2).

4. For section two, clause (2), the following shall be substituted:—

'Agriculturist.'

"'Agriculturist' means a person who, when or after incurring any liability the subject of any proceeding under this Act, by himself, his servants or tenants earned or earns his livelihood, wholly or partially, by agriculture carried on within the limits of the said districts.

"A cultivator who has temporarily ceased to earn his livelihood in manner aforesaid, without any intention of changing his status as such, does not thereby cease to be an agriculturist within this definition.

"An assignee of Government assessment or a mortgagee is not, as such, an agriculturist within this definition.

"An agriculturist shall be deemed to 'reside' where he earns his livelihood in manner aforesaid."

Amendment of sections 3 and 12.

5. In section three, clause (*y*), the words "not being merely a surety for the principal debtor," and in section twelve the words "not being merely a surety of the principal debtor," shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 19.

6. In section nineteen, first clause, for the words "there is no other claim against him," the words "the other debts (if any) due by him do not, taken together with such sum, amount to fifty rupees" shall be substituted; and to the same clause the words "of such sum" shall be added.

Addition to section 38.

7. To section 38, the following shall be added:—

"The expression 'officer of police' in this section shall not be deemed to include a police patel appointed under Bombay Act No. VIII of 1867 (*for the Regulation of the Village Police in the Presidency of Bombay*)."

Amendment of section 44.

8. In section forty-four, for the word "place," the word "táluqa" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 47.

9. To section forty-seven the following shall be added, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—The expression 'civil Court' in this section does not include a Mámlatdár's Court under Bombay Act No. III of 1876 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mámlatdárs' Courts*)."

New section substituted for section 48.

10. For section forty-eight the following section shall be substituted:—

Allowance to be made in period of limitation.

"48. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any such suit or application the time intervening between the application made by the plaintiff under section thirty-nine and the grant of the certificate under section forty-six shall be excluded.

Limitation in certain cases.

"Any such application which after the first day of November, 1879, has been rejected, and which, if such time had been excluded in computing the period of limitation prescribed for such application, would have been entertained, shall be entertained if made within two months from the twenty-sixth day of October, 1881.

New section substituted for section 51.

11. For section fifty-one the following section shall be substituted:—

District Judge may withdraw case from Conciliator or Subordinate Judge.

"51. The District Judge may—

"(*a*) transfer any application pending before a Conciliator to the file of any other Conciliator;

"(*b*) transfer to his own file any suit or other matter pending before the Court of any Subordinate Judge under Chapter II or Chapter IV of this Act, and may dispose of the same as if he were a Subordinate Judge; or

"(c) stay the proceedings in any such suit or matter, and sit together with such Judge as a Bench to dispose of such suit or matter in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

or sit with Subordinate Judge as a Bench for trial of any case.

"If the members of any Bench sitting under this section differ in opinion, the opinion of the District Judge shall prevail."

Addition to section 56.

12. To section fifty-six the following shall be added, namely:—

"or apply to any instrument which is executed by an agriculturist merely as a surety."

New section substituted for section 57.

13. For section fifty-seven the following section shall be substituted:—

"57. When any persons intend to execute any instrument to which section fifty-six applies, all such persons shall appear before the Village Registrar appointed for the area in which the agriculturist, or when there are several agriculturists intending to execute the instrument, any one of such agriculturists, resides, and such Registrar, after satisfying himself in such manner as he deems fit as to the identity of the intending executants and receiving the fee (if any) prescribed by the local Government in this behalf, and the stamp (if any) which may be required by law, shall write the instrument, or cause the same to be written under his superintendence; and after reading the same aloud, or causing it to be so read, in the hearing of the intending executants, shall require them to execute it in his presence.

Such instruments to be written by, or under the superintendence of, a Village Registrar and executed in his presence.

"Every instrument so written and executed shall at the time of execution be attested by the Village Registrar; and also, if any of the executants thereof is unable to read such instrument, by two respectable witnesses.

Attestation of such instruments.

"For the purposes of this section every executant of any such instrument shall appear in person before the Village Registrar; but every other party thereto may appear either in person or by any agent, being his relative, servant or dependent, whom he has duly furnished with a power-of-attorney authorizing him to appear and act on his behalf."

Amendment of section 58.

14. In section fifty-eight, for the words "parties to any instrument have executed it," the words "intending executants have executed any instrument" shall be substituted.

New section substituted for section 68.

15. For section sixty-eight the following section shall be substituted:—

"68. No pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, and no advocate or attorney of a High Court, shall be permitted to appear on behalf of any party to any case before a Conciliator or a Village-Munsif the subject-matter whereof does not exceed in amount or value one hundred rupees:

Pleaders, &c., excluded in certain cases.

"Provided that any party to any such case may be permitted, on reasonable cause being shown to the satisfaction of the Conciliator or Village-Munsif, to employ any relative, servant or dependent who is not, and has not previously been, a pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, or an advocate or attorney of a High Court, to appear either conjointly with, or in lieu of, such party.

"When a relative, servant or dependent appears in lieu of a party, he shall be furnished by him with a power-of-attorney defining the extent to which he is empowered to act."

Repeal of section 71.

16. Section seventy-one is hereby repealed.

New section substituted for section 72.

17. For section seventy-two the following section shall be substituted:—

"72. In any suit under this Act for the recovery of money from a person, not being merely a surety for the principal debtor, who at the time when the cause of action arose was an agriculturist, the following periods of limitation shall be deemed to be substituted for those prescribed in the second column of the second schedule annexed to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (that is to say):—

Limitation.

"(a) When such suit is founded on a written instrument registered under this Act or any law in force at the date of the execution of such instrument,—twelve years;

"(b) in any other case,—six years:

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall revive the right to bring any suit which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted immediately before this Act comes into force."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th October, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIV OF 1881.

An Act to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in order to provide for the establishment of a system of municipal-watchmen in certain municipalities in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, it is expedient to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Laws Amendment Act, 1881," and shall come into force at once.

Substitution of new sections for sections 39A and 39B.

2. For sections 39A and 39B of the said Act, the following sections shall be substituted:—

Power to establish system of village-watchmen and municipal-watchmen, and to make rules.

"39A. The Local Government may establish a system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen in any part of the territories under its administration, and in furtherance of this object may, from time to time, make rules to provide for the following matters:—

(*a*) the definition of the limits of watchmen's beats;

(*b*) the determination of the several grades of watchmen, and the number of each grade to be appointed to each beat;

(*c*) the appointment, suspension, dismissal and resignation of watchmen of each grade;

(*d*) the equipment and discipline of, and the control and supervision over, such watchmen;

(*e*) the conferring upon them, and the exercise by them, of any powers, and the enjoyment by them of any protection or privilege, which may be exercised and enjoyed by a police-officer under any law for the time being in force;

(*f*) the performance by them of such duties relating to police, sanitation or statistics, or for the benefit of the village-communities or municipalities within their respective beats, as the Local Government thinks fit;

(*g*) the exercise of authority over, and the rendering of aid to, such watchmen by headmen of the villages or members of the Municipal Committees of the towns comprised in their respective beats;

(*h*) the performance, by the headmen of villages comprised in the beat of any watchman, of any of the duties of a village-watchman in aid of, or substitution for, such watchman;

(*i*) the exercise, by such village-headmen for the purposes referred to in clauses (*g*) and (*h*), or by members of Municipal Committees for the purposes referred to in clause (*g*) of this section, of any of the powers, and the enjoyment by such headmen or members of any privilege or protection, of a village-watchman or a municipal-watchman as the case may be;

(*j*) the determination of the rate at which, and the mode in which, watchmen shall be paid, and, in the case of village-watchmen, of the mode in which their pay, the expenses of their equipment, and other charges connected with the village-watchman system shall be provided for, whether out of cesses or funds already leviable or available in the villages comprised in the beat, or by a special tax in money or kind to be imposed on any class of persons residing or owning property in, or resorting to, such villages, or partly in one of these ways and partly in the other;

(*k*) the collection with or without the aid of the village-headmen, and by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, of any tax imposed under clause (*j*) of this section, and the application of, and the mode of accounting for, the same; and generally for

(*l*) the efficient working of the system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen:

"Provided—

1*st*,—that the rules to be made regarding the appointment of village-watchmen shall allow to the headmen of the villages comprised in the beat to which such a watchman is to be appointed, a power of nomination to be exercised in such manner, and subject to such reasonable conditions, as may be prescribed by such rules;

2ndly,—that the rules to be made under clause (*j*) of this section with regard to village-watchmen shall include provisions for recording and securing due consideration of the views and opinions on the matters therein referred to of the headmen of the villages comprised in each beat.

Obligation to assist watchmen and headmen.

"39B. Every person is bound to render to a village-watchman, or municipal-watchman, or village-headman discharging the duties of a police-officer under the rules made hereunder, all the assistance which he is bound to render to a police-officer.

Person obstructing watchman or headman may be arrested without warrant.

"Any person who obstructs such watchman or headman in the discharge of such duties may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any watchman or village-headman empowered in this behalf by the Local Government."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th October, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXV OF 1881.

An Act to amend the law in force in the Mahál of Bánki.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been determined to annex the territory comprised in the mahál of Bánki to the district of Katak :

And whereas the said territory forms portion of a scheduled district under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 :

And whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the said territory should, on such annexation, be the same as the law in force in the district of Katak, and that the said territory should cease to be a portion of a scheduled district :

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Bánki Laws Act, 1881."

Laws of Katak to apply.

2. All enactments which shall on the first day of April, 1882, be in force in the district of Katak and not in the said territory shall be deemed to come into force in the said territory on that day :

Other laws repealed.

And all enactments which shall on that day be in force in the said territory and not in the district of Katak shall be deemed to be repealed on and from that day in the said territory.

Pending proceedings.

3. All proceedings commenced before any authority in the said territory before the said first day of April, 1882, and still pending on the said day, shall be disposed of by such authority as the Local Government may direct ; and, save as aforesaid, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

Territory to cease to be a scheduled district.

4. On and from the said first day of April, 1882, the said territory shall cease to be a portion of a scheduled district ; and in Part III of the first schedule to the said Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, for the words "Mahále of Angúl and Bánki," the words "Mahál of Angúl" shall be substituted ;

Amendment of certain Bengal Regulations.

And in the following Bengal Regulations, namely, Regulation XII of 1805, section thirty-six, Regulation XIII of 1805, section thirteen, and Regulation XI of 1816, section two, the words "Ditto Bánki" shall be repealed.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General:—

No. 22 OF 1881.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Powers-of-Attorney.

FOR the purpose of amending the law relating to Powers-of-Attorney; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Local extent. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Powers-of-Attorney Act, 1881": it applies to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1882.

44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, s. 46.

Execution under power-of-attorney

2. The donee of a power-of-attorney may, if he thinks fit, execute or do any assurance, instrument or thing in and with his own name and signature and his own seal, where sealing is required, by the authority of the donor of the power; and every assurance, instrument and thing so executed and done shall be as effectual in law as if it had been executed or done by the donee of the power in the name and with the signature and seal of the donor thereof.

This section applies to powers-of-attorney created by instruments executed either before or after this Act comes into force.

44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, s. 47.

Payment by attorney under power without notice of death, &c., good.

3. Any person making or doing any payment or act, in good faith, in pursuance of a power-of-attorney shall not be liable in respect of the payment or act by reason that before the payment or act the donor of the power had died or become lunatic, of unsound mind, or bankrupt, or insolvent, or had revoked the power, if the fact of death, lunacy, unsoundness of mind, bankruptcy, insolvency or revocation was not at the time of the payment or act known to the person making or doing the same.

But this section shall not affect any right against the payee of any person interested in any money so paid; and that person shall have the like remedy against the payee as he would have had against the payer if the payment had not been made by him.

This section applies only to payments and acts made or done after this Act comes into force.

44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, s. 48.

Deposit of original instruments creating powers-of-attorney.

4. (*a*) An instrument creating a power-of-attorney, its execution being verified by affidavit, statutory declaration or other sufficient evidence, may, with the affidavit or declaration, if any, be deposited in the High Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the instrument may be.

(*b*) A separate file of instruments so deposited shall be kept; and any person may search that file, and inspect every instrument so deposited; and a certified copy thereof shall be delivered out to him on request.

(*c*) A copy of an instrument so deposited may be presented at the office and may be stamped or marked as a certified copy, and when so stamped or marked shall become and be a certified copy.

(*d*) A certified copy of an instrument so deposited shall without further proof be sufficient evidence of the contents of the instrument and of the deposit thereof in the High Court.

(*e*) The High Court may from time to time make rules for the purposes of this section, and prescribing, with the concurrence of the Local Government, the fees to be taken under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*).

(*f*) Throughout British Burma, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be the High Court.

(*g*) This section applies to instruments creating powers-of-attorney executed either before or after this Act comes into force.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

As the law stands, the donee of a power-of-attorney, when executing an instrument pursuant to the power, must sign, and where sealing is required must seal, in his principal's name. The first object of this Bill is to render it legal for such donees to execute in and with their own names and seals. The law respecting the execution of instruments under powers-of-attorney will thus be made accordant with what will be the rule in England from and after the 31st December, 1881, and with what is believed to be the practice in the North-Western Provinces, British Burma and, probably, elsewhere in India. The section effecting this is copied from section 46 of the recent Statute 44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, which takes effect from the close of the present year.

The second object of the Bill is to preclude doubts as to the liability of a donee of a power-of-attorney who makes payments in good faith after the donor of the power has died or become lunatic or bankrupt or insolvent, or has revoked the power, when the fact of death, lunacy, bankruptcy, insolvency or revocation was not known to the donee at the time of making the payment. The section effecting this is copied from section 47 of the Statute above mentioned, and merely extends to all attorneys the rule as to trustees, executors and administrators making payments under powers, which has been in force in British India for the last fifteen years—see Act XXVIII of 1866, section 39.

The third and last object of the Bill is to provide for the deposit of instruments creating powers-of-attorney, and for the evidence of the contents of such instruments. The section effecting this is copied (with the modifications necessary to adapt it to India) from 44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, section 48.

SIMLA;
The 16th October, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 45. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1881.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Indian Value	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	Via Paumben. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
INDIAN.																				
Sent . . .	1,434	5,015 1	38	92 14	26	83 12	4,320	13,290 2	5	16 5	806	1,643 3	117	330 9	274	371 9	1,670	3,487 0	8,690	24,330 7
Received . .	1,656	8,993 2	42	175 11	27	122 14	3,163	11,856 1	3	13 10	964	2,737 0	112	306 12	...	...	1,714	2,571 0	7,681	26,776 2
TOTAL .	3,090	14,008 3	80	268 9	53	206 10	7,483	25,146 3	8	29 15	1,770	4,380 3	229	637 5	274	371 9	3,384	6,058 0	16,371	51,106 9
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Received. *Viâ* Madras .	147	515 10	...	...	9	29 4	4,209	17,349 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,365	17,894 10
„ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Laingha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paumben	17	76 3	3	7 14	...	...	405	1,278 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	1,362 11
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Viâ* Madras .	1,383	5,191 14	18	63 6	4	13 2	2,824	11,985 6	2	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,231	17,257 14
„ Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Laingha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12 10
„ Paumben	144	443 9	3	6 7	...	...	187	464 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	914 10
From West to West—																				
Viâ Bombay and Karachi.	...	...	...	...	5	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	30 0
Viâ Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	1	4 2	1	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7 2
From East to East—																				
Viâ Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6 13	...	...	1	6 13
„ Paumben .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	287 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	287 2
„ Madras .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	173 15	36	173 15
TOTAL .	1,691	6,227 4	25	81 13	19	75 6	7,627	31,091 0	2	4 2	52	287 2	...	...	1	6 13	36	173 15	9,453	37,947 7
GRAND TOTAL ...																			25,824	89,054 0

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1881.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Viâ* Teheran	1,656	1,434	3,090	33·88	24·65	28·86
	„ Turkey	42	38	80	0·86	0·65	0·75
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi	27	26	53	0·55	0·45	0·49
Red Sea . .	*Viâ* Suez	3,163	4,320	7,483	64·71	74·25	69·90
	TOTAL .	4,888	5,818	10,706	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Telegraph.

ESTABLISHMENT.

REORGANIZATION OF, AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR, RECRUITING THE SUPERIOR STAFF OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Nos. 186-89 T-E., dated Simla, the 27th October 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from Director General of Telegraphs, No. 134 E.-T., dated 8th February 1879.
Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 8 T., dated 10th April 1879.
Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 10 T., dated 17th March 1880.
Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 23 T., dated 16th September 1880.
Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 5 T., dated 3rd April 1881.
Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 27 T., dated 8th September 1881.

OBSERVATIONS.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council accepts the scale of establishment suggested in paragraph 7 of the despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 27 T., dated 8th September 1881, and is pleased to direct that in place of the existing sanctioned establishment in the superior and upper subordinate grades the following scale shall be adopted :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Direction.			
1 Director General	Fixed salary	3,000	3,000
1 Deputy Director General	,,	2,000	2,000
2 Directors (with pay as Superintendents, 1st Grade, + Rs. 100)	Mean pay	1,475	2,950
General Establishment (Superior).			
4 Superintendents, 1st Grade, @ 1,125—75—1,500 .	,,	1,375	5,500
1 Supernumerary Superintendent, 1st Grade, @ 1,125—75—1,500 (Electrician)	,,	1,375	1,375
8 Superintendents, 2nd Grade, @ 900—30—1,050 .	,,	1,000	8,000
12 Superintendents, 3rd Grade	Fixed pay	800	9,600
16 Superintendents, 4th Grade	,,	600	9,600
50 Assistant Superintendents @ 250—25—500 . .	Mean pay	375	18,750
Upper Subordinate.			
25 Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 1st Grade, @ 275—15—350	,,	325	8,125
25 Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 2nd Grade, @ 150—20—250	,,	216	5,417

2. The promotions which will be made under this sanction will have effect from the 1st April 1880. The Director General should submit recommendations for filling the vacancies in the superior grades.

3. The supernumerary appointment of 1st Grade Superintendent now held by the Electrician is temporary, and will cease on its being vacated by the present incumbent.

4. The number of officers in the superior grades is thus reduced to 95; all officers in excess of the scale now sanctioned will be considered as supernumerary, to be absorbed as vacancies occur.

5. For the future recruiting of the superior staff it is calculated that 3 and 4 officers in alternate years will be required. Arrangements have been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the despatch of two trained officers annually from England. The remaining vacancies will be filled up as occasion may require by officers trained in this country so soon as arrangements for training them are completed. The Director General should submit a separate report on this subject.

6. Natives of India appointed in this country to the superior establishment will be engaged on salaries at two-thirds of the rates notified above.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Department of Finance for record.

Also that copies be sent to the Director General of Telegraphs, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information and guidance.

Also that a copy be forwarded to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Gazette Supplement.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Major, R.E.,*
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1224 AND 1225 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 29th OCTOBER 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.		
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.		
Rajpootana.	Bikaneer	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	2 14	6 0	6 2	5 12	...	...	...	16 12	17 4	13 12	...	...	...	20 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8		
	Jhallawar	21 4	21 4	16 7½	27 14	27 14	21 14½	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	8 13½	28 5	28 5	25 13½	18 3½	18 3½	14 10	...	...	...	22 14	24 5½	18 13½	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 5		

T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1st NOVEMBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The north-east monsoon has apparently set in in parts of Southern India, as slight rain has fallen in some districts of the Madras Presidency and of the Mysore State, and more is expected. In Coorg and the Nizam's Territories also rain is needed in places, and it is urgently required in the Southern Mahratta Country of the Bombay Presidency. In Berar and the Central Provinces, in the Central India and Rajputana States, and in the Punjab (excepting one district) agricultural prospects are good; the *kharif* crops are being harvested and *rabi* sowings are in progress. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also the *rabi* is being generally sown, though sowings are hindered in some localities by deficient moisture.

In Bengal the standing crops are promising and operations for the winter crops are going on satisfactorily; more rain is, however, wanted in Orissa. In Assam and British Burma agricultural prospects are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 2nd)		
Bellary ...	*Nil*	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry withering in five taluks, elsewhere fair; wet and dry grains and sugarcane being sown; harvest dry grains, yield average; fever in parts; cholera in Bellary town.
Kurnool ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted; standing crops still good; dry grains being sown; harvest dry grains in parts, outturn about average; cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam ...	*Nil*	Standing crops, rice, red gram, cotton and sugarcane, thriving; harvest dry grains in two taluks, wet in one, outturn average; cattle-disease continues bad.
Kistna ...	*Ni*	Rain wanted; standing crops paddy under tanks withering; dry grains, chillies, and tobacco being sown; harvest dry grains, outturn about half; fever in six taluks; water over anicut 1·5 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·04 (one station)	More rain much wanted; standing crops beginning to wither from want of water in parts; harvest *ragi*, outturn about average; agricultural operations slack; fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease more general.
Coimbatore ...	·70 (average of two stations).	Standing crops fair; rain wanted in seven talukas; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn average.
Tanjore ...	1·18 (average of thirteen stations).	More rain needed in parts; standing crops good in four taluks, backward in five; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura ...	·48 (average of five stations).	Water-supply deficient; standing crops fading; harvest dry grains in two taluks, yield average.
Malabar ...	·66 (average of four stations).	Rain insufficient; second crop cultivation progressing; harvest nearly over; fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	1·78	Paddy plants withering; fever exists. *General Remarks.*—No rain in Ganjam, Kistna, Bellary, and Kurnool; general prospects fair.
Bombay—(Nov. 2nd)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 31st, 7 feet 4 inches against 6½ feet on same date last year; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in Sehwan taluka; small-pox continues at Sehwan; wheat, red rice, and *bajra* in Kurrachee 21, 44 and 40, in Sehwan 24, 40 and 52, in Ghorabari 20, 48 and 56, and in Mirpur-Botoro 20, 58 and 72 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest continues; fever general throughout district; cattle-disease in Badin; wheat 21, *jowari* 48, *bajra* 52, red rice 34, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Rice and *bajri* being harvested; preparation for *rabi* progressing; average prices—*bajri* 36 and wheat 29 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Reaping of *bajri* and rice in progress; *rabi* crops sown in many localities; sugarcane in good condition, said to be somewhat damaged in places by excessive rain; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in parts of Karvi and Amreli divisions; *bajri* 37 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings and rice and grass harvesting progressing; other crops healthy; fever in two talukas; *jowari* 45 and *nagli* 53½ lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings mostly completed; locusts in nine talukas doing much damage; cholera in four talukas; wheat 28½, *bajri* 44, and *jowari* 61½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Average abnormal temperature 1° warm; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal; wind normal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona ...	.....	Average prices—*bajri* 54 and *jowari* 65 lbs. per rupee; crops continue well; more rain wanted.
Ahmednagar ...	No rain	Reaping of *bajri* in progress; sowing of *rabi* approaching completion; *rabi* crops in good condition, except in Parner and Kopergaon, where withering for want of rain; sowing of *rabi* delayed in parts of Kopergaon for want of moisture; rain wanted generally, but urgently in Kopergaon and Parner; locusts have appeared in Akola; some people emigrating from Kopergaon; cholera in five talukas; *jowari*—maximum 132 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 72 in Akola; *bajri*—96 in Jamkhed and 54 lbs. in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings completed; *jowari* 96 lbs. 7 tolas and *bajri* 80 lbs. 39 tolas; prices continue to fall.
Dharwar ...	.....	No rain, but weather cloudy; rice crop almost lost, other *kharif* and *rabi* crops, such as cotton and *jowari*, suffering from want of rain, which is required very soon; scarcity of drinking water in villages of Gadag, Karajgi, Kod, and Kalghatgi; marked rise in price of *jowari*—48 lbs. against 65 lbs. last week.
Kanara ...	.....	Rice and *ragi* harvest continues in coast talukas; crops ripening above Ghâts; cattle-disease in four talukas; fever in above Ghât talukas; common rice in Karwar 16, in district average 14⅞ seers; weather hot at noon, mornings cold.
Rajkot ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Rain still urgently required in Southern Mahratta Country and parts of Ahmednagar; cholera decreasing in Ahmednagar and Satara; fever and cattle-disease continue in a few districts; prices rising in Southern Mahratta Country, elsewhere steady.
Bengal—(Nov. 2nd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; small-pox and cattle-disease continue; general health good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Early rice harvest going on, yield average; late rice promises well; winter crops being sown; rivers falling; general health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Prospects of late rice continue very favourable; lands being prepared for winter crops; rivers falling; price of common rice stationary; public health good; fever prevalent in Barrackpore and Busseerhat sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Late rice in ears in some places; want of rain felt in some places; other crops doing well; fever still prevails almost everywhere.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of standing crops good; pulses and mustard being sown; fever in several places; two cholera cases in Nattore town.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot during day; paddy ripening; prospects of crops good; fever prevalent.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Crops progressing; general health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; sowing of winter crops going on; general health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; health bad; fever prevalent; rivers low.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue good; sowing of winter crops going on; fever prevalent in the district.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Crops good; prices stationary; fever increasing.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cool during night; prospects of winter crops favourable; public health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rain very much wanted in rice lands; cessation of rain has endangered late rice, other crops good; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain only in Dinagepore, Jalpaiguri, and Cooch Behar; rains apparently over, but more rain still wanted for rice crops in Orissa; elsewhere rice prospects continue to be favourable; sugarcane and other standing crops promising; ploughing for and sowing of winter crops going on favourably; fever prevalent more or less in almost all districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 2nd)	No rain	Rice crop in places scanty from want of rain; prices steady; health good.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	*Rabi* sowings and *bajra* and *juar* harvest progressing; fever abating; *bajra* and *juar* falling in prices, other staples fair; wheat 18 7/16, barley 28, gram 22 3/16, coarse cleaned rice 19 9/16, unhusked rice 38, *bajra* 27¼, and peas 28 seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ 1st)	No rain	Crops thriving; prospects good; fever abating; cattle foot-disease continues; prices stationary.
Jhánsi („ „)	.....	*Kharif* being cut, promises to be average; *rabi* sowings almost over so far; young plants look well, but wheat would be benefited by rain; cattle-disease continues in pargana Jhánsi; total cases decreasing; wheat 23, gram 28, and *bajra* 19 seers per rupee.
Agra („ 2nd)	No rain	*Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings continue; fever abating; prices—wheat 18¼, gram 21, barley 24, *bajra* 20½, and *makka* 30 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Weather clear; *rabi* being sown where the land is not too dry; fever less; prices—wheat 17½, barley 24¼, *bajra* 21¼, common rice 14½, and gram 18¾ seers per rupee.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Weather clear; wind west; fever and ague still continue; crops very good; *rabi* sowings continue; cheapest wheat 20½, barley 31, gram 22¼, and *arhar* 28 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Kumaun (Nov. 2nd)	.....	Weather fine; crops all gathered up; fever and measles in some places, as also cattle-disease.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Absence of rain has injured the late *kharif* and is impairing the *rabi* harvest; cholera reported in Goshainganj; fever prevalent; barley 27 seers per rupee.
Partabgarh („ 1st)	..	The early rice, *bajra*, *makra*, *kakun*, and *sawan* crops have yielded a full outturn; the late rice is suffering from drought; rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings; fever somewhat less; slight fall in price.
Sitapur („ 2nd)	No rain	*Rabi* not germinating well; health improving; wheat 21, barley 23, and gram 21 seers per rupee.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Sowings continue; prices falling; fever still very prevalent.
Saharanpur („ „)	No rain	Westerly wind; fever decreasing; *rabi* sowings in progress; wheat 19½, gram 22½, barley 31¾, rice 10¾, *juar* 28¾, *bajra* 28½, *urd* 23, *makki* 30½, and *bijhar* 29½ seers per rupee.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather fine; *kharif* outturn is estimated at about 12 annas; fever prevalent; cattle-disease in tahsils Tirwa, Farukhabad, and Aligarh; prices slightly higher; wheat 17 2/32, barley 23 20/32, gram 19 3/32, and *bajra* 24 16/32 seers per rupee.
Aligarh („ „)	No rain	Weather hot by day; *kharif* being cut; *rabi* sowings progressing; autumnal fever prevalent; wheat 19, barley 26, *bijhar* 25, and gram 20 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ „)	.....	Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings; fever continues; prices almost stationary; wheat 19, barley 27, *bajra* 26, and *juar* 28 seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli („ 1st)	No rain	Fever causing much suffering; deaths more frequent, of 1,571 deaths in eight thanas in last week of October 1,514 are from fever; *rabi* area will be shorter than usual from want of rain and unusual extent under *juar* this year; prices on the whole falling; wheat 19½, barley 25, *bajra* 27, *juar* 20½, *dhan* 32, and *kodon* 40 seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ 2nd)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings in progress; health reports more satisfactory, fever abating; prices have risen; wheat 19 11/16, barley 24 6/16, gram 18 12/16 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; *rabi* sowings in progress, except where hindered by deficient moisture; prices risen slightly in Farukhabad, Moradabad, and Bareilly, elsewhere stationary or falling; fever still prevalent but abating; cholera reported in parts of Lucknow and Meerut, and measles in Kumaun; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun, Gorakhpur, Farukhabad, and Jhansi.
Punjab—(Nov. 1st)		
Delhi ...	No rain	*Rabi* sowings in progress; *kharif* yield average; fever continues; slight fluctuation in prices.
Hissar ...	.....	Outturn of *kharif* about average; *rabi* sowings in progress; rain much wanted; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	No rain	*Kharif* being harvested, yield reported above average; fever decreasing.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Crops promising; prices steady; fever prevalent.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; prices steady.
Lahore ...	No rain	Crops good; fever prevalent; a few cases of cholera; prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; crops promising; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	.....	Harvest prospects good; health improving.
Ráwalpindi ...	No rain	*Rabi* sowings in progress; cholera still at Pindi; fever prevails in district; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Harvest prospects fair on irrigated lands; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	No rain	*Rabi* sowings in progress; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Fever abating; *kharif* outturn average; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rain much wanted in Hissar; agricultural prospects generally good; fever continues in most districts; no marked alteration in prices.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Nov. 2nd)	.....	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* sowings well advanced; prospects good; cholera has not quite disappeared; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ „)	.....	Weather clear and cool; *kharif* being reaped; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 21 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 1st)	.....	*Kharif* harvest continues; *rabi* sowings advanced; fever very prevalent.
Seoni („ 2nd)	.....	Weather cool; *rabi* sowings progressing; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever and cattle-disease prevalent; a few cases of cholera; wheat 18¼ seers per rupee.
Raipur (Oct. 29th)	.....	Weather clear and cold; rice crop in ear; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever prevalent; cattle-disease in places; rice 45 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 27th)	.....	Weather seasonable; rice crop being reaped, good outturn expected; fever and cattle-disease abating; rice 49 seers per rupee.
Khandwa (Nov. 2nd)	.....	Days warm, nights chill; prospects good; no epidemic; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cool and pleasant; agricultural prospects good; *kharif* crops being reaped and *rabi* sowings continue; fever still prevalent; prices easy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Oct. 29th)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 191·61; public health good; slight cattle-disease; crop prospects good.
Rangoon ...	·25	Total rainfall 99·80; slight cholera, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	·11	Total rainfall 108·20; public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township; crop prospects good.
Prome ...	·20	Total rainfall 37·90; public health good; rain wanted in one township for crops already planted; with the exception of portion of Shwaydoung township, crop prospects good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	1·43	Total rainfall 200·37; public health good; crop prospects continue fair.
Toungoo ...	4·66	Total rainfall 87·47; public health and agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; slight cattle-disease in two districts only, Akyab and Bassein; crops doing well everywhere, except in small part of Prome.
Assam—(Nov. 2nd)		
Gauháti ...	No rain	Crops in fair condition; some cholera still about Gauhati and some cases reported from Barpeta.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Weather was cloudy yesterday; prospects continue good; tea doing well.
Cachar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops and state of public health good; common rice 24⅝ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of *sali dhan* very good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Nov. 2nd)		
Bangalore ...	*Nil*	Monsoon broke this evening; raining all round; at head-quarters heavy rain in one taluk on 1st November; crops have suffered much from drought throughout the district, and prospects of the season reported very unfavourable, but will be improved by the rain which has now come; price of *ragi* risen to 22½ seers per rupee.
Mysore ...	·65	More rain apparently coming up; state of crops very critical, can be saved by good rain now; prices rise.
Mercara ...	No rain	Rain much required for safety of rice crop, which is suffering; picking cardamums nearly complete; coffee picking begun.
		General Remarks.—Nearly two inches of rain fell on the 31st October in the east of the Kolar district; there has been no other fall of rain in the province, and the crops have suffered much in consequence; prospects generally critical; prices have risen rapidly, and *ragi* is in two districts 15 seers per rupee; public health good; everything depends upon the north-east monsoon, and it seems to be established; if rain continues and is general, a great deal of the *ragi* will now be saved.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Nov. 2nd)		
Amraoti ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops in good condition; *rabi* sowings progressing; prices—wheat 18 and *juari* 86 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	All crops in excellent condition and every prospect of a full harvest.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* crops continue to be reaped; rain needed in places; no sickness; cattle-disease in places; prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 26, and *tur* 26 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	.....	Health good; weather seasonable; prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	*Juar* crops favourable; health good.
Goona ...	*Nil*	Crops good; fever prevalent.
Bhopal ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; prospects favourable; health good.
Agar ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; prospects and health good.
Nowgong ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects favourable.
Manpur ...	*Nil*	Weather warm during day; *rabi* sowings commenced; fever prevalent; cattle-pox reported in Sirpur.
Rajputana—(Nov. 2nd)		
Abu ...	*Nil*	Cooler; occasionally cloudy.
Sirohi (Oct. 30th)	*Nil*	Tanks, wells, and health good.
Marwar („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full; fever still prevails; crops excellent, being harvested.
Meywar ...	.....	No report received.
Harowti (Oct. 29th)	*Nil*	Crops nearly harvested; *rabi* sowings progressing, but rain in parts still needed; fever about.
Jhallawar („ 26th)	*Nil*	Weather bright and cool; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Nov. 2nd)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings proceeding; fever prevalent.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Prices stationary; fever still prevalent.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwar (Nov. 1st)	*Nil*	Fever decreasing in parts; harvesting of *kharif* and *rabi* sowings continue.
Nepal—		
Katmandu (Oct. 27th)	*Nil*	Clear and cool weather; the late rice is being rapidly cut in the hills.

No. 1
27-39.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, the 27th October 1881.

Read again—

Letter No. 10, dated 24th February 1881, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, reviewing the Meteorological Report for the year 1879-80.

Read—

Letter No. 38., dated 8th June 1881, from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, replying to the above.

Joint Memorandum on additional rainfall stations by Mr. E. C. Buck, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, and Mr. H. F. Blanford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

THE Government of India in reviewing (Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department's letter No. 10, dated 24th February 1881) the Meteorological Report for the year 1879-80 and the narrative which it gave of the progress of meteorological observations in India during the last five years, took the opportunity of drawing the attention of the Meteorological Reporter to the suggestions contained in paragraphs 34 to 41, Part 1, of the Report of the Famine Commission, and called for information and proposals on the following points:—

(1) The existing practice in regard to the preparation and distribution of daily weather reports, and the measures considered necessary in order to secure a wider and more prompt publicity.

(2) The communication of timely and continuous information regarding the character of each passing season to the executive authorities, whose duty it would be to provide for famine.

(3) The wider diffusion of knowledge of the causes and nature of the periodical rains, not only amongst Government officials, but amongst the public generally.

(4) The improvement and extension of the existing system of meteorological observation.

(5) Continuance of the investigation of solar physics in relation to the fluctuations of the rainfall and the state of the sun's surface.

2. Mr. Blanford's reply is contained in his letter No. 38. of the 8th June 1881, and his proposals have since been fully considered in consultation with him.

3. In regard to the first head of inquiry, the Meteorological Reporter explained that under the existing system two kinds of daily weather bulletins are issued by the Calcutta Meteorological offices; the one relating to the whole of India, is published by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India; and the other, relating to the coasts of the Bay of Bengal only, is published by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

The daily weather bulletin published by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India gives the result of observations at 50 stations in the fine season and of 84 in the rains. Of these stations, 50 are observatories which report throughout the year; 10 others are observatories reporting during the rainy season only, and 24 are stations which, though not observatories, telegraph the rainfall daily during the rains. From the 16th May to 15th October the daily bulletin is published at Simla, and the tabulated figures are supplemented

by a brief commentary written by the Meteorological Reporter himself. During the rest of the year, however, the frequent absences of the Meteorological Reporter on tours of inspection necessitate the discontinuance of these remarks, and the figures alone are published by the Calcutta office. These daily reports are distributed free of charge to about 60 officials and offices in India, and till recently, when the number was reduced to two, they were also supplied to about 47 newspapers.

Besides the daily weather reports, the central Meteorological Office prepares a daily chart based on the data collected at all the observatories in India, but this is not published save on exceptional occasions.

The Bengal Meteorological Office issues daily a statement, sketch chart and verbal summary of observations at stations around the coasts of the Bay of Bengal. This report is distributed on the afternoon of the day to which it refers to the Government offices and to 27 newspaper publishers, merchants, and others, who pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 2.

4. With a view to improve the form and extend the distribution of his daily weather bulletins, Mr. Blanford made the following proposals :—

(1) To attach a chart, showing the distribution of pressure, wind and rainfall, to the daily weather statements, and to elucidate these by a verbal description throughout the year instead of during the Simla season only.

(2) To distribute the daily reports to all divisional and district officers stationed within one or two days' post of the place of publication, and to any others who may wish to have them; to make them available to the public generally on payment of a subscription of Rs. 2 per mensem, and to furnish them gratis to such newspapers as agree to publish them.

(3) To telegraph to presidency towns and other seats of Local Governments, for the information of Government and the public press, a condensed summary of the remarks which accompany the daily weather reports.

(4) To put the Meteorological Office at Simla in direct electrical communication with the Telegraph Office, and to lithograph the report and chart in the Meteorological Office, so as to issue them as far as possible on the afternoon of the day to which they relate.

5. Mr. Blanford further showed that as the daily summary of the telegraphic weather returns can only be prepared by a scientific officer, it would be necessary to entertain an assistant capable of taking charge of the Meteorological Office during the Meteorological Reporter's absence. In view of the increased work involved by the several proposals, sanction to a small additional establishment and to certain extra charges was also requested. The total estimated cost of the Meteorological Reporter's proposals under this head amounted to an annual charge of Rs. 12,793, and a special outlay of Rs. 3,300.*

6. The Governor General in Council, while concurring generally in the recommendations made by the Meteorological Reporter for improving the present arrangements in regard to the daily weather report, is of opinion that the end in view will be sufficiently obtained if a descriptive summary is appended throughout the year to the daily issues. The addition of a chart may, for the present, be dispensed with, as it would involve a heavy outlay, and the report and statements should continue to be printed by the Government Press. This will effect a saving of the items numbered 4, 5, 6 and 7, and of Rs. 240 under 8 in the table marked annexure A to this Resolution. Subject to these modifications and to the Secretary of State's approval to the appointment of a Scientific Assistant, the proposals are sanctioned. They will involve an annual expenditure of Rs. 11,233.

* For details see Annexure A.

7. The request for a Scientific Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter has before been under the consideration of the Government of India. The need of such an officer was recognised, but final decision of this matter had, in 1879, to be postponed owing to financial pressure. The Government of India now considers that for the improvement of the meteorological reports on the lines of the Meteorological Reporter's proposals the permanent addition of another scientific officer to the Department is indispensable. It is most desirable also to provide that in case of the Meteorological Reporter's sickness or absence from head-quarters, the daily meteorological work, which needs continuity of skilled supervision, should suffer no interruption. His Excellency in Council has therefore decided to apply to the Secretary of State for the services of a duly qualified officer.

8. In connection with the preparation of the daily weather reports Mr. Blanford also recommended that the number of observatories sending daily telegrams throughout the year should be increased from 50 to 80, and that reports of rainfall only should be obtained from 35 additional stations during the rainy season, instead of from 24 as at present. The estimated cost of this proposal is Rs. 12,550, but as the whole of this sum represents merely telegraph charges, the expenditure is of a nominal character. The additional reporting stations have since been arranged on the basis of definite principles by Mr. Blanford in consultation with the Government of India, with the result that there will now be in all 116 observatories or stations which will furnish during the rains telegraphic returns of the rainfall.*

9. With reference to the second and third points upon which the Meteorological Reporter was requested to submit his views, he proposed—

(*a*) to publish a periodical report (monthly during the rains and bi-monthly during the fine season), giving such a resumé of the character of the season as can be gathered from the daily weather bulletins supplemented by the weather and crop reports received in this Department, and indicating, where this can safely be done, the ensuing prospects of the season;

(*b*) to publish a popular treatise on Indian meteorology founded on the data already collected.

It has further been arranged that the monthly and bi-monthly reports shall in future be periodically supplemented by a short historical summary in a

* *Punjab.*

Peshawar, Murree, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan, Mooltan, Lahore, Sialkot, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Umballa, Simla, Delhi, Sirsa.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Chakrata, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Roorkee, Meerut, Bareilly, Aligarh, Agra, Baraitch, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Hamirpur, Fyzabad, Rai Bareli, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Benares, Gorakhpur, Mirzapur, Jhansi.

Rajputana and Central India.

Jeypore, Ajmere, Morar, Mount Abu, Neemuch, Indore, Goona, Sutna.

Bengal.

Mozufferpore, Patna, Gya, Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Dinagepore, Darjiling, Hazaribagh, Burdwan, Dacca, Calcutta, Saugor Island, Chittagoug, Cuttack, False Point.

Assam.

Dhubri, Gauhati, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Silchar.

Central Provinces.

Raipur, Jabalpur, Saugor, Seoni, Nagpur, Khandwa.

Berar.

Amraoti, Akola.

Bombay.

Jacobabad, Hyderabad, Kurrachee, Bhuj, Rajkot, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Surat, Dhulia, Maligaon, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Kaladgi, Belgaum, Goa.

Hyderabad.

Secunderabad.

Madras.

Gopalpur, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Gooty, Kurnool, Bellary, Madras, Salem, Negapatam, Madura, Coimbatore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Ootacamund, Mangalore.

Mysore and Coorg.

Bangalore, Mercara, Chitaldrug.

British Burma.

Akyab, Theyet Mio, Prome, Tounghoo, Diamond Island, Rangoon.

popular form of the weather phenomena of each half-year. The first will embrace the period from 1st of May to the 31st of October (including an account of the south-west monsoon); and the second from 1st November to 30th April (giving an account of the cold weather rains in the north of India and the Carnatic monsoon in the south of India). The dates of publication will be the 1st January and the 1st June respectively in each year.

These proposals are tentatively approved by His Excellency in Council.

10. The extension and improvement of the existing system of meteorological observations form the fourth subject for consideration. The Meteorological Reporter's proposals fall under two separate heads:—(*a*) establishment of additional observatories, and (*b*) collection of information on the meteorology of Indian seas.

11. In regard to (*a*), Mr. Blanford proposed to create 7 new observatories, of which 3 should be in Madras (Cuddapah, Kurnool and Rajahmundry), 1 in Assam (Gauhati), and 3 in the Himalayas (one at Kailang in the upper valley of the Chandra Bhaga, and the other two at places to be selected in the interior of Kumaon). He further proposed to allow a salary to the observers at Ootacamund, Sambhar and Katmandu, who have hitherto received no remuneration. He also recommended the appointment of a well trained European observer, who should visit the various observatories and instruct, where necessary, the observers in charge. He also proposed to grant small additional allowances to a certain number of deserving observers as a reward for good and accurate work.

These measures, he estimated, would entail a special outlay of Rs. 2,800 and an annual charge of Rs. 9,250 (*vide* Annexure B).

12. It appears to His Excellency in Council that as the Scientific Assistant referred to in paragraphs 5 and 7 will not have to superintend the preparation of a daily chart as originally proposed, he might be partly employed in instructing observers at outlying observatories as occasion may demand. He would also at the same time inspect such observatories as come within the line of his journey, and thus afford material assistance to the Meteorological Reporter in a direction in which the proposed European Instructor could render little or no aid. For these reasons the entertainment of a special Instructor is considered unnecessary; the other proposals, as detailed in the Annexure B, are sanctioned. Items Nos. 2 and 3 of the table will stand, as the allotments will probably be required to cover the travelling allowance charges of the Scientific Assistant. In fixing the position of the new observatories, the Meteorological Reporter will communicate with, and obtain the assent of, the Local Governments concerned.

13. For the purpose of prosecuting the study of marine meteorology Mr. Blanford solicited a grant of Rs. 5,000 to carry out the reduction and discussion of the 20 years' statistics of Indian marine meteorology received from the London Meteorological Office. He also proposed to introduce under the immediate supervision of Mr. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, a system of collecting information regarding the weather on Indian seas through the medium of the Hooghly pilots and the logs (where obtainable) of vessels coming into the port of Calcutta.

The expenditure required for this purpose is shown in Annexure C, and amounts to Rs. 3,138 a year, besides a special outlay of Rs. 5,000.

14. The importance of extending our at present very imperfect knowledge of the meteorological phenomena over Indian seas, intimately connected as they are with the annual rainfall over continental India, has long been recognised. His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to sanction as an experimental measure Mr. Blanford's proposals under this head. The concurrence of the Government of Bengal to Mr. Eliot's co-operation will be obtained.

15. The sixth and last point on which a report was called for was the best means of carrying out the suggestion of the Famine Commission, that the investigations already on foot as to the supposed coincidences between the fluctuations of rainfall and the state of the sun's surface should be continued.

Mr. Blanford reported that, besides the solar investigations undertaken by the Great Trigonometrical Survey, actinometric observations are made at Alipore. But as the skies there are ordinarily unfavourable to the observer, preliminary steps have already been taken to obtain actinometric observations at Leh in Kashmir under the supervision of Mr. Ney Elias, the Assistant Commissioner of Leh.

Mr. Blanford further recommended that a trained European should be sent up to Leh to start these observations and instruct the permanent native observer attached to the observatory. The Solar Physics Committee have volunteered to select a sapper of the requisite qualifications in England, who will be there instructed in the use of the Winstanley instrument as an adjunct to the actinometer. The term of his engagement should, it is proposed, be for two years, at the end of which the native assistant observer at Leh will probably be able to conduct the work without further supervision. The pay of the sapper is estimated at Rs. 250 per mensem and that of the native assistant Rs. 150, or an annual expenditure of Rs. 4,800. The cost of the Winstanley instrument would be in addition to this.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to approve of these proposals, and they will be submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

16. Excluding nominal items, the proposed and sanctioned estimated expenditure involved in the several recommendations and suggestions which have been considered above, compare as follows:—

	Proposed.		*Sanctioned.*	
	Annual.	Special.	Annual.	Special.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Daily weather reports ...	12,793	3,300	11,233	...
II. Observatories ...	9,250	2,800	6,550	2,800
III. Marine meteorology ..	3,138	5,000	3,138	5,000
IV. Solar investigations ...	4,800	...	4,800	...
Total ...	29,981	11,100	25,721	7,800
Proposals sanctioned ...	25,721	7,800		
Reduction ...	4,260	3,300		

17. As far as possible, the arrangements sanctioned will come into operation from the 1st of April next, subject to any modifications which Local Governments for good and sufficient reasons may be disposed to recommend.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations,* the attention of the Government of Bengal being invited to paragraph 14.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Residents at Hyderabad, Mysore and Nepal, and to the Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Baroda for information.

* Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
" North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces.
" British Burma.
" Assam.
" Ajmere.
" Coorg.
Secretary for Berar to Resident in Hyderabad.

ANNEXURE A.

	Annual expenditure.	Special expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. A Scientific Assistant on a pay rising from Rs. 500 to 750 (minimum pay + ¾ of difference = Rs. 666-10-8) ...	8,000	
2. Two Tabulators for preparing the necessary statements, &c., on Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 55 each (minimum + ¾ of difference = Rs. 102-8-0)	1,230	
3. A Daftri on Rs. 10	120	
4. Lithographic press and gas engine	.....	3,000
5. Setting up above	.....	300
6. Materials for engine and press	540	
7. A pressman and two assistants at a total cost of Rs. 35 per mensem and a Native engineman on Rs. 30, total Rs. 65 × 12 = ...	780	
8. Travelling allowance to Scientific Assistant and tabulators, pressman, &c.	1,523	
9. Extra accommodation at Simla	600	
10. Rent of Simla telegraph line and instruments ...	700	Nominal charges.
11. Additional postage charges	2,300	
12. Additional telegram charges for telegraphic summary to seats of Local Governments	8,000	
Total ...	23,793	3,300

ANNEXURE B.

	Annual expenditure.	Special expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. A European Instructor on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250 (minimum pay + ¾ of difference = Rs. 225 per month) ...	2,700	
2. Fixed travelling allowance to Instructor at Rs. 50, for nine months	450	
3. Mileage for Instructor's journeys...	1,000	
4. Allowance for seven new observers and three old ones, at Rs. 15 each	1,800	
5. Good service allowances to 30 observers at Rs. 5, and to 10 at Rs. 10	3,000	
6. Contingencies at the seven new observatories	300	
7. Constructions at the new observatories	.....	700
8. Instruments for ditto	.....	2,100
Total ...	9,250	2,800

ANNEXURE C.

	Annual expenditure.	Special expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Grant for temporary establishment and contingencies for reduction and discussion of marine meteorological logs obtained from London	.....	5,000
2. Special allowance to Mr. Eliot at Rs. 150 per month for superintending for two years the proposed department of marine meteorology	1,800	
3. One copyist on Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 35 (minimum + ¾ of difference = Rs. 32-8 per mensem)	390	
4. One draftsman on Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 (minimum + ¾ difference = Rs. 47-8 per mensem)	570	
5. One peon on Rs. 6-8	78	
6. Contingencies	300	
Total ...	3,138	5,000

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1881.

No. 1, as to age and sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.		
Under 2 years ..	6	11	17	44 women to every 100 men.	9	8	17	45·30 women to every 100 men.	15	19	34	
From 2 to 10 years	29	25	54		17	11	28		46	36	82	
„ 10 to 20 „	111	48	159		85	44	129		196	92	288	
„ 20 to 30 „	240	102	342		153	64	217		393	166	559	
„ 30 to 40 „	17	13	30		7	3	10		24	16	40	
„ 40 to 50 „	7	2	9		...	...	.		7	2	9	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	..		...	...	..		..	...		
Grand Total...	410	201	611		271	130	401		681	331	1,012	

No. 2, as to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.		
Orissa	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Western Bengal... ...	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	5	5	
Central Bengal	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	
Eastern Bengal.	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	
Behar	51	21	72	11	1	12	62	22	84	
North-Western Provinces ...	282	142	424	103	44	147	385	186	571	
Oudh	54	20	74	140	69	209	194	89	283	
Central India	2	2	4	11	11	22	13	13	26	
Punjab	15	9	24	2	3	5	17	12	29	
Nepal	..	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Mix Madras and Bombay, &c.	3	2	5	3	...	3	6	2	8	
Grand Total ...	410	201	611	271	130	401	681	331	1,012	

No. 3, as to caste and religion.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
Brahmins, high caste ...	79	24	103	46	19	65	125	43	168	
Hindus: Agriculturists	95	36	131	89	35	124	184	71	255	
Hindus: Artizans	19	5	24	18	4	22	37	9	46	
Hindus: Low castes	152	91	243	93	48	141	245	139	384	
Musalmans ...	64	45	109	25	24	49	89	69	158	
Christians ...	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Grand Total ...	410	201	611	271	130	401	681	331	1,012	

Memorandum.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	591	262	853
2. Musalmans	89	69	158
3. Christians	1	...	1
Total ...	681	331	1,012

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 46.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Agra, the 9th November 1881.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levée at Government House, Calcutta, on Saturday the 3rd December 1881, at 9-30 P.M.

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée are requested to send their names to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than the 30th November 1881, after which none will be received. Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House will be good enough to add the names of Gentlemen who will present them.

Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards with their names legibly written on them—one to be delivered on entering Government House, the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

The Levée will be closed by the Native Officers of the Garrison being presented by their Commanding Officers.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in evening dress.

The carriages of Gentlemen (except such as have the private entrée) attending the Levée will enter by the North-East Gate, set down under the Grand Staircase, and pass out by the North-West Gate.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon will hold a Drawing Room at Government House, Calcutta, on the evening of Tuesday the 6th December 1881, at 9-30 o'clock.

Ladies purposing to attend the Drawing Room are requested to send their cards and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Saturday the 3rd December, after which no cards will be received, and to bring with them to the Drawing Room two cards with their names legibly written on them—one to be given on entering Government House, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Ladies who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House are requested to send their cards with their addresses and the name of the Lady by whom they are to be presented to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting as soon as possible.

Ladies who present others should themselves attend the Drawing Room.

The carriages of those who have the private entrée will enter by the South-East Gateway and set down at the South Entrance of Government House.

All other carriages will enter by the North-East Gate, set down under the Grand Stairs, and pass out by the North-West Gate.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Captain,*
Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th November, 1881.

No. 27.—Whereas the Secretary of State for India has, by Resolution in Council, declared the provisions of the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, section 1, to be from and after the 1st October, 1877, applicable to the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Coorg;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Coorg has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent:

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. II of 1881.

Regulation to amend the law relating to the Courts in the Province of Coorg.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Courts in the Province of Coorg; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Coorg Courts Regulation, 1881";

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the date of its publication in the *Gazette of India*.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from such date Act No. XXV of 1868 (the Coorg Courts Act) and section 586 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be repealed;

Saving.

But such repeal shall not affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings commenced, before the said date;

And all rules prescribed, forms framed, tables of fees settled, appointments made and powers conferred under the said Coorg Courts Act and now in force shall (so far as they are consistent with this Regulation) be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, framed, settled, made and conferred hereunder.

II.—Civil Justice.

Grades of Courts.

3. Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be four grades of Civil Courts in the Province of Coorg (namely):—

(1) The Court of the Súbahdár;

(2) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner;

(3) The Court of the Commissioner;

(4) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner and all Súbahdárs' Courts established in the said Province when this Regulation comes into force shall be deemed to have been established under this Regulation.

Appointment and removal of Judicial Commissioner, Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners.

4. The Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint the Judicial Commissioner, the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners, and suspend or remove any officer so appointed:

Provided that the Judicial Commissioner and the Súbahdárs holding office under the Coorg Courts Act at the time this Regulation comes into force shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Regulation.

Appointment and removal of Súbahdárs.

5. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint Súbahdárs and suspend or remove them.

Number of Courts of first and second grades.

6. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix, and with the like sanction from time to time vary, the number of Courts of Súbahdárs and Assistant Commissioners.

Power to fix local limits of original jurisdiction of Courts of first and second grades.

7. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, fix, and with the like sanction by like notification, from time to time, vary the local limits of the original jurisdiction of each of the Courts of Súbahdárs and Assistant Commissioners.

Judicial Commissioner's Court, High Court.

8. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall, for the purposes of all enactments relating to civil jurisdiction for the time being in force, be deemed to be the High Court for the Province of Coorg.

Commissioner's Court principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

The Court of the Commissioner shall for the said Province be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction and the District Court within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Control over Civil Courts.

The control over all the Civil Courts in the Province of Coorg is vested in the Commissioner, subject to the general control of the Judicial Commissioner.

Original jurisdiction of different grades of Courts.

9. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section fifteen,—

(a) the jurisdiction of the Commissioner extends to all original suits;

(b) the jurisdiction of an Assistant Commissioner extends to all original suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed three thousand rupees;

(c) the jurisdiction of a Súbahdár extends to all original suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed three hundred rupees.

Power to confer certain jurisdiction on Párpatigárs.

10. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time invest any Párpatigár with power to try and determine suits for money due on bond or other contract, or for rent, or for moveable property, or for the value of such property, or for damages, when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed fifty rupees, and may from time to time define the local limits within which such power shall be exercised.

The Chief Commissioner may at any time withdraw all or any of the powers conferred under this section.

Appeals.

11. Subject to any law for the time being in force, appeals shall lie as follows:—

(a) From the decrees and orders of Súbahdárs, and of Párpatigárs invested with jurisdiction under section ten—to the Assistant Commissioner.

(b) From the decrees and orders of Assistant Commissioners in original suits and proceedings—to the Commissioner.

(c) From the decrees and orders of the Commissioner in original suits and proceedings—to the Judicial Commissioner.

Appeals from decrees, &c., passed before Regulation comes into force.

12. For the purposes of the last preceding section all decrees and orders passed before the date on which this Regulation comes into force shall be deemed,—

(a) if passed by the Superintendent of Coorg, to have been passed by the Commissioner; and

(b) if passed by an Assistant Superintendent of Coorg, to have been passed by an Assistant Commissioner.

Limitation for appeals to Assistant Commissioner.

13. The period of limitation for the presentation of appeals to the Courts of the Assistant Commissioner and Commissioner shall be the same as that prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, for the presentation of appeals to the Court of the District Judge.

Local limits within which Courts of the Assistant Commissioner to exercise appellate jurisdiction.

14. The Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, define the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of each of the Courts of the Assistant Commissioners, and with the like sanction from time to time vary the local limits so defined.

Distribution of business among subordinate Courts.

15. The Commissioner may direct the business in the Courts subordinate to him to be distributed among such Courts in such way as he thinks fit:

Provided that no Court shall try any suit in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the jurisdiction conferred on it under this Regulation.

Presiding officer of Court not to try suit in which he is interested.

16. Except with the consent of the parties, no presiding officer of any Court having jurisdiction under this Regulation shall try any suit, appeal or proceeding to or in which he is a party or personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself, or shall adjudicate upon any matter connected with or arising out of such suit, appeal or proceeding.

Procedure when officer subordinate to Chief Commissioner is interested, &c.

17. When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before the presiding officer of any Court subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner, he shall forthwith, unless all the parties request him to proceed with the case himself, transmit the record to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with an explanation of his reasons for so doing.

Such Court shall thereupon try the case itself, or transfer it for trial to a subordinate Court of competent jurisdiction.

Procedure when Judicial Commissioner is interested, &c.

When an appeal is preferred to the Judicial Commissioner from a judgment or order passed by him in any other capacity, or in

which he is personally interested, he shall, unless all the parties request him to proceed with the case himself, report the fact to the Chief Commissioner, who shall either direct the Judicial Commissioner to try the case himself, or shall transfer it to the High Court at Madras for disposal, or appoint an officer to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner for the disposal thereof.

III.—Criminal Justice.

Judicial Commissioner's Court to be deemed to be, except as regards European British subjects, High Court for Coorg.

18. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall, except with reference to proceedings against European British subjects or persons charged jointly with European British subjects, be deemed to have, throughout the Province of Coorg, the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or by any other enactment relating to criminal jurisdiction for the time being in force in the said Province, on a High Court, other than a High Court established by Royal Charter.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

Judicial Commissioner empowered to make rules as to ministerial officers.

19. The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules regulating the appointment, suspension, removal and punishment of the ministerial officers of all the Courts subordinate to him.

Power to presiding officer to fine ministerial officers of Court.

Subject to such rules, the presiding officer of any Court may punish any ministerial officer of his Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office with fine which may extend to one month's salary of the offender.

Any fine imposed under this section shall, if the order imposing it so directs, be recovered from the offender's salary.

Judicial Commissioner empowered to hold Court within or without limits of Coorg.

20. The Judicial Commissioner may, for the purpose of the exercise of any jurisdiction conferred on him under this Regulation, hold his Court at such place either within or without the limits of the Province of Coorg as he from time to time thinks fit.

Pending proceedings.

21. All proceedings pending on the date on which this Regulation comes into force shall be heard and disposed of by the Courts established under this Regulation that would have had jurisdiction if they had been in existence when such proceedings were instituted.

For the purpose of this section all appeals pending on the said date shall,—

(*a*) if preferred from the decrees or orders of the Superintendent of Coorg,—be deemed to be appeals from the decrees or orders of the Commissioner; and

(*b*) if preferred from the decrees or orders of Assistant Superintendents of Coorg,—be deemed to be appeals from the decrees or orders of Assistant Commissioners.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 11th November 1881.

No. 1838.—The services of Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.S., and Mr. E. C. Morrieson, C.S., Assistant Commissioners in British Burma, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 10th November 1881.

No. 354.—The following extract paragraph 1, from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 119, dated the 6th October 1881, is published for general information:—

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Bengal Civil Service, in the following order, and to the divisions of your Government placed against their names:—

Mr. Ernest Thomas Lloyd,—Bengal (Lower Provinces).

Mr. Jonathan Oakeshott,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. Alexander Henderson Diack,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. Walter Grindlay,—Bengal (Lower Provinces).

Mr. Robert Heath Fawcett,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Alan Colquhoun Duff,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. John George Mackworth Rennie,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. James Charles Emerton Branson,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. Alfred Frederick Steinberg,—Bengal (Lower Provinces).

Mr. Francis William Brownrigg,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

Mr. Edward Frederick Growse,—Bengal (Lower Provinces).

Mr. John James Gruchy,—Bengal (Lower Provinces).

EXAMINATIONS.

The 11th November 1881.

No. 80.—The following Regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in June 1882, are published for general information :—

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF JUNE 1882.

N.B.—The regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On the 1st June 1882, and following days, an examination open to all qualified persons will be held in London (*a*). Not fewer than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified; *viz.*, for the Presidency of Bengal [for the Upper, for the Lower Provinces (including Assam), and for Burma], for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay (*b*).

No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners—

(i) that he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty;

(ii) that his age will be above seventeen years and under nineteen years on the 1st June 1882 [*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the candidate may have resided*];

(iii) that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India;

(iv) that he is of good moral character;

(v) that he has paid such fee as may be prescribed under the provisions of the order in Council of the 22nd March 1879 (*c*).

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the candidate will be admitted to the examination. The Commissioners may however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the certificate of qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India; and if already selected will be removed from the position of a probationer.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :—

	Marks.
English Composition	300
(*d*) History of England, including a period selected by the candidate	300
(*d*) English Literature, including books selected by the candidate	300
Greek	600
Latin	800
French	500
German	500
Italian	400
(*e*) Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,000
Natural Science: that is, the Elements of any two of the following Sciences, *viz.*,— Chemistry, 500; Electricity and Magnetism, 300; Experimental Laws of Heat and Light, 300; Mechanical Philosophy, with outlines of Astronomy, 300.	
Logic	300
Elements of Political Economy	300
(*f*) Sanskrit	500
(*f*) Arabic	500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (*g*), in order to secure that "a candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

7. The examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

(*a*) An order for admission to the examination will be sent to each candidate on the 18th of May.

(*b*) The numbers will be announced hereafter.

(*c*) The fee will be £5, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to candidates.

(*d*) A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be allotted to the work selected by the candidate (see notice on page 4). In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the periods or books selected, but chiefly to the thoroughness with which they have been studied.

(*e*) The examination will range from Arithmetic, Algebra, and Elementary Geometry, up to the elements of the differential and integral calculus, including the lower portions of applied Mathematics.

(*f*) The standard of marking in Sanskrit and Arabic will be determined with reference to a high degree of proficiency, such as may be expected to be reached by a native of good education.

(*g*) Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several candidates who shall have obtained after the deduction above mentioned a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate. A selected candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—(*h*)

	Marks.
1. Law	1,250
2. Classical languages of India—	
Sanskrit	500
Arabic	400
Persian	400
3. Vernacular languages of India (each)	400
4 The History and Geography of India	350
5. Political Economy	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India. At this examination candidates will be permitted to take up any one of the following branches of natural science, *viz.*, Botany, Geology, or Zoology, for which 350 marks will be allowed.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. The selected candidates who, at the final examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as candidates must apply on forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.," at any time after the 1st December 1881. The forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before 1st April 1882. They should be accompanied by evidence on the first four of the points mentioned in Regulation 2, and by a list of the subjects in which the candidate desires to be examined (*i*).

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorised by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

(1) *Selected candidates will be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the open competition, so long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed; but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State, or the Government of India, deem it necessary* (*k*).

(2) *The probationers, having passed the necessary examinations, will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their certificate of qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(3) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the final examination.*

(4) *An allowance amounting to £300 will be given to all candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen, Trinity College, Dublin; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such candidates shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(5) *All selected candidates will be required after having passed the first periodical examination, and before receiving the first instalment of their allowance, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. A surety will be required.*

(*h*) Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

(*i*) Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than 1st March 1882. Applications for leave to alter or add to the list of subjects named will not be entertained unless received on or before the 5th of May.

(*k*) This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the open competition is announced on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

(6) *After passing the final examination, each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to agree to such regulations for the provision of pensions for their families as may be approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(7) *Candidates rejected at the final examination of 1884 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

NOTICE RESPECTING THE EXAMINATION IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

For the guidance of candidates who may have a difficulty in making their selections for special study under this head, the following list is given as indicating the character and amount of reading that would be regarded as satisfactory:—

Any one of the following periods, to be studied generally in "Bright's History," and particularly in portions selected by the candidate of the text books named:—

1. *Henry II to Edward III., A.D.* 1154-1377.—Stubbs' Select Charters; Stubbs' Constitutional History of England.
2. *The Tudors, A.D.* 1485-1603.—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Froude's History of England.
3. *The Stuarts, A.D.* 1603-1714.—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Macaulay's History of England.
4. *A.D.* 1714-1805.—Lord Stanhope's History; Sir T. E. May's Constitutional History; *either* Massey's Reign of George III *or* Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Under this head there will be (besides the general paper) a special paper on the following books:—

1. *Chaucer.*—Prologue to the Canterbury Tales with the Clerk's Tale.
2. *Shakespeare.*—Coriolanus, the Tempest.
3. *Milton.*—Comus and Sonnets.
4. *Bacon.*—Essays, i to xxx inclusive.
5. *Johnson.*—"Six Chief Lives of the Poets," *viz.*, of Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope, and Gray; with Macaulay's Biography of Johnson.

The oral examination in English Literature will have reference chiefly to such works, not included in the foregoing list, as the candidate may offer for the purpose.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1882.

Selection of subjects.

* * * Place your initials against the subjects which you select, and strike out the remainder.

		INITIALS.
	English Composition	.....
*	History of England	.....
*	English Literature	.....
	Greek	.....
	Latin	.....
	French	.....
	German	.....
	Italian	.....
	Mathematics (Pure)	.....
	" (Mixed)	.....
	Natural Science, *viz.*,—	
Two of these only may be selected.	Chemistry	.....
	Electricity and Magnetism	.....
	Experimental Laws of Heat and Light	.....
	Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy	.....
	Logic	.....
	Elements of Political Economy	.....
	Sanskrit	.....
	Arabic	.....

Signature _____

Date _____

* State periods and books selected on the next sheet.

To the Director of Examinations,
Civil Service Commission.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1882.

History of England.—Period selected by the undersigned candidate :—

English Literature.—Books selected by the undersigned candidate :—

*Signature*_____

To the Director of Examinations,
Civil Service Commission.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES.

*** This Form must be sent so as to be received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission on or before the 1st April 1882.

*Date*_____

SIR,

Being desirous to offer myself as a candidate at the examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 1st of June 1882, I transmit herewith, as required by the Regulations—

(1) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

(1) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age will be above 17 years and under 19 years on the 1st of June 1882.

(2) The terms indicated by the marks of quotation must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st March 1882.

(2) A certificate signed by of my having "no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me for the Civil Service of India."

(3) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st March 1882. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years' standing; the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer. If the candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

(3) Proof of my moral character, *viz.*,—
(1) A testimonial from
(2) A testimonial from

(4) This should be given on the form herewith. If the History of England or English literature be named, the schedule should also be filled up.

(4) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined.

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (i) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am,
SIR,
Your obedient Servant,

*Name in full*_____

*Address*_____

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I.—Every candidate born in England or Wales should produce a certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his Provincial officers. This certificate may be obtained at Somerset House or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—A candidate who is a Native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

III.—Every other candidate *not producing the certificate* mentioned in clause 1 must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of birth or baptism from some official register; under which term may be included the parochial registers of baptisms, the non-parochial registers of baptisms and births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This Regulation applies—

(1) To all candidates not born in England or Wales.

(2) To candidates who, though born in England or Wales, cannot produce the Registrar-General's certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding in each case upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of candidates:—

(*a*) The declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enabled the declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the declaration, and must be mentioned in the declaration as having been so produced.

(*b*) If the candidate was born in England or Wales, the declaration must contain a statement that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar-General; or a separate declaration must be made to that effect.

(*c*) If no extract from any register is produced, the declaration must contain a statement that after due inquiry no such record is believed to exist; or a separate declaration must be made to that effect.

(*d*) Statutory declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 and 6 William IV, c. 62. A printed form, if required, will be supplied on application to the Civil Service Commissioners.

N.B.—Clergymen, as such, are not qualified to take declarations.

MEDICAL.

The 9th November 1881.

No. 568.—The services of Surgeon-Major R. Temple Wright, M.D., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 11th November 1881.

No. 582.—Mr. D. Callaghan, 1st Class Apothecary, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed Civil Surgeon of Buldana in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, *vice* Mr. A. R. Menasse, retired.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th November 1881.

No. 1463.—With reference to Section 15 of Act XI of 1865, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 94 of Act XVII of 1875 (The Burma Courts Act, 1875), the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Moung San Hla Baw with the powers of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the town of Rangoon.

FORESTS.

The 7th November 1881.

No. 1017*F*.—Mr. J. T. Jellicoe, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, who has been transferred from Mysore to Bengal, officiated as a Deputy Conservator of the 2nd Grade in Mysore from the 1st April 1881 to the date of his joining his appointment in Bengal.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 10th November 1881.

No. 1989 *G.G.*—Mr. F. Holmwood, 1st Assistant Political Agent at Zanzibar, officiated as a Political Agent, 1st Class, and as Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar from the 27th August to the 26th September 1881.

POLITICAL.

The 11th November 1881.

No. 334 *G.P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Hans Mattson as Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

No. 337 *G.P.*—With reference to Notification No. 221 G.P., dated the 4th August 1881, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Henry Beer as Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

T. HOPE, *Captain,*
Offg. Junior Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th November 1881.

No. 4115.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the undermentioned correspondence regarding the publication of the accounts of certain Local Funds, in accordance with the requirements of the legal enactments constituting the Funds:—

To the Government of Madras, No. 1307, dated the 22nd June 1881.
" " of Bombay, " 1308, " " "
" " of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1306, dated the 22nd June 1881.
From the " of Madras, No. 1331, dated the 20th July 1881.
" " of Bombay, " 262A-360, dated the 19th October 1881.
" " of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1675, dated the 15th October 1881.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of Madras was asked whether the annual accounts of the Local Funds constituted by Madras Act IV of 1871 are published in the Local Gazette as required by Section 32 of that Act. In reply that Government reports that the accounts are published in the Gazettes of the districts in which the Local Funds circles are respectively situated.

2. The Government of Bombay was asked whether the accounts of the District Funds constituted by Act III of 1869 are published in the vernacular papers of the districts as required by the Act; and it appears from the reply of that Government that the accounts are published in the vernacular papers of most of the districts where there are such papers, but not in some where the insertion would have to be paid for.

3. The Governor General in Council requests that the Government of Bombay will issue instructions for compliance with the terms of the law in these districts, any necessary payments to the newspapers being made from the Local Funds.

4. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was similarly asked whether any accounts of the local rates levied under Acts III and IV of 1878 are published in the Local Gazette as required by Sections 14 and 13 of those Acts respectively. That Government replies that such accounts were published up to 1874-75, but that afterwards they had to be discontinued, owing chiefly to certain difficulties which were felt in fixing the assignments for each district. The Local Government, however, reports that orders have now been issued prescribing the manner in which district assignments should be fixed, and that the accounts of 1879-80 and 1880-81 are being prepared accordingly, and will be published as soon as they are completed.

5. The Governor General in Council desires that the other Local Governments will take particular care that any similar provisions of the Legislature in respect of any other Local Funds are not overlooked anywhere.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 9th November 1881.

No. 4121.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of Act XVI of 1881 (The Obstructions in Fairways Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule, namely,—

"In any fairway leading to the port of Rangôon the placing of fishing stakes or the casting or throwing of sand or stone ballast, rubbish, or any other thing likely to give rise to a bank or shoal is prohibited."

The 11th November 1881.

No. 4161.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the establishment of Government Savings Banks at all Post Offices, being Money Order Offices, at which the Director General of the Post Office shall permit deposits to be received, in the following Provinces and places, with effect from the first day of April 1882:—

The Lower Provinces of Bengal, with the exception of the Presidency town and of the town of Howrah.	Berar.
Assam.	Port Blair.
North-Western Provinces.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Ajmere.
Oudh.	Nowgong (Bundelkhand).
Central Provinces.	Indore.
British Burma.	Nusseerabad.
	Gwalior.
	Sambhar.

Quetta.

2. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to prescribe the following rules for the guidance of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks:—

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF DEPOSITORS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS IN INDIA.

Definitions.

I.—For the purposes of these rules:—

Deposit means money paid into a Post Office Savings Bank by, or on behalf of, a depositor.

Depositor means the person by whom, or on whose behalf, money is deposited.

Account means the account of a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank.

Balance means the balance at credit of an account.

Minor means a person who has not completed the age of 18 years.

Legal guardian means not only any guardian constituted by law for the time being, but also includes a father or, if the father be dead, a mother.

Postmaster General means the Chief Postal Authority in any Province or place to which the system of Post Office Savings Banks is extended.

Object of Government in establishing Post Office Savings Banks.

II.—The object of Government in establishing Post Office Savings Banks is to provide a ready means for the deposit of savings, and so to encourage thrift. Savings Banks are not to be used for the purpose of keeping a current account, and the Comptroller, Post Office, is empowered to close an account, should he have reason to believe that the depositor has used the Savings Bank for a purpose for which it was not intended.

Business Hours.

III.—Post Office Savings Banks will be open for the transaction of business between the hours of noon and 4 P.M. every day, with the exception of Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday. These hours may, under the authority of the Postmaster General, be altered to suit local circumstances.

Persons who may deposit money.

IV.—Any person may deposit money in a Post Office Savings Bank on his own behalf. The parents or other relatives of any minor may also deposit money in the name and on the behalf of such minor.

Explanation.—Minors are allowed to deposit money in their own names, and women, whether married or single, are allowed to deposit money in their own names, but subject, in the case of married women, to the limitation laid down in Rule V.

Limitations as to deposits.

V.—No person can open more than one account in his own name; but the fact that he has an account in his own name shall not prevent him from opening an account in the name of any relative who is a minor; nor shall the fact that an account has been opened on behalf of a minor prevent such minor from opening an account in his own name. The wife of a depositor who has an account in his own name may also open an account in her own name, provided that the money to be deposited by her is her own property or earning.

Explanation.—No person who has an account in his own name at a District Savings Bank will be allowed to open an account with a Post Office Savings Bank.

VI.—Money held under a trust for another person cannot be deposited in a Post Office Savings Bank, and money cannot be deposited in the name of two or more persons jointly: provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the deposit of money in the name of a known firm.

VII.—The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is four annas; and no sum can be deposited that is not a multiple of four annas. A depositor cannot deposit a larger sum than five hundred rupees in all between the 31st March of any year and the 1st April of the following year.

Powers to withdraw Money, and Limitations as to withdrawal.

VIII.—A depositor can withdraw money from his account once a week.

IX.—A minor can withdraw money deposited by him in his own name; but money deposited on behalf of a minor can only be withdrawn during his minority by his legal guardian.

X.—Women, whether married or single, can withdraw money deposited by them in their own names; and married women can also withdraw money deposited by them as single women in their own names, their marriage notwithstanding. The fact that a female minor on whose behalf money has been deposited is married, or becomes married after the account has been opened on her behalf, shall not prevent her from withdrawing the money so deposited on attaining majority.

XI.—A depositor cannot withdraw a smaller sum than four annas, and he cannot withdraw any sum which is not a multiple of four annas, unless it be to close his account, in which case he can withdraw the balance at his credit.

How to open an Account.

XII.—Any person wishing to open an account should apply to the nearest Post Office that is a Money Order Office. Application need not necessarily be made in person; but the applicant must state his name, his occupation or profession, and his place of residence. If he be a Native, he must also state his father's name and caste.

XIII.—The intending depositor must sign a declaration in the following form that he has read and accepted the Post Office Savings Banks Rules. If he be unable to write, he must attend personally, and, in the presence of a witness, affix his mark or seal to the declaration to be attested by the signature of the witness. If he should apply in person, a copy of the Rules will be given to him to read, or they will be read and explained to him, should he be unable to read. If he should not apply in person, a copy of the Rules, with the form of declaration, will be sent to him, and he must present the declaration duly signed with the first deposit.

Form of Declaration to be signed by Depositor on making first deposit.

I hereby declare that the Post Office Savings Banks Rules have been read {by me / to me}, and that I accept them as binding upon me.

I further declare that I have no account in my own name at any Government Savings Bank.

Signed in the presence of

— — — } — — — — — — — — — —

The — — — — — — — *188* . } *Depositor.*

XIV.—Women who by the custom of the country are not allowed to appear in public may open accounts in their own names through their agents, or if they are married women, through their husbands or agents. The agent or husband will be required to sign the declaration that the depositor understands and accepts the rules.

XV.—When the declaration is presented duly signed with the amount of the first deposit, or when it has been signed by a depositor attending in person to make a deposit, the amount of the deposit will be entered in a Pass-book, which will be supplied to the depositor, and the entry will be initialed by the Postmaster and stamped with the office stamp. The depositor will be required to sign a receipt for the Pass-book.

XVI.—If the account be opened at a Sub-Post Office, the Pass-book for the depositor will have to be obtained from the Head Office. A Preliminary Receipt for the amount of the first deposit will, therefore, be given to the depositor, who will be informed of the date on which he should call to receive the Pass-book. When the Pass-book is handed over to the depositor, he will be required to return this Preliminary Receipt, and to sign an acknowledgment for the Pass-book. The amount of the original deposit will be entered in the Pass-book at the Head Office, and the depositor will therefore have a guarantee that the sum has been received in that office. He should be careful to see that the entry in the Pass-book corresponds with the amount entered in the Preliminary Receipt before giving up the latter.

Pass-book, and its importance.

XVII.—The Pass-book will show, in the vernacular of the district or in English, as the depositor may wish, the number of his account, with the name of the office from which the book is issued, his own name, occupation or profession, and address. No deposit can be made and no money can be withdrawn from an account without its production, and the Post Office will not be responsible for any sum not acknowledged in the Pass-book. Depositors should carefully examine their books before leaving the offices, and ascertain that the entries are correct. They should also be careful to keep their Pass-books in their own possession, as the Post Office will not be responsible for any loss caused to a depositor if any person shall obtain possession of the book and fraudulently obtain the payment of any sum belonging to the depositor.

Loss of Pass-book.

XVIII.—No charge will be made for the book at first supplied to a depositor or for any books issued to him in continuation of the original book. But if a book be lost or spoiled, or if an account be reopened after it has been closed, the depositor will have to pay one rupee for a fresh book.

Mode of depositing money after an account has been opened.

XIX.—A depositor may deposit money at the Post Office at which his account stands as often as he wishes, so long as the prescribed yearly limit is not exceeded. All that he is required to do is to take or send the amount to be deposited with his Pass-book to the Post Office. The amount of his deposit will be entered in the Pass-book and the balance struck as shown below. The entry will then be initialed by the Postmaster and stamped with the dated stamp of the office, and the Pass-book returned—

Date.	Dated stamp of the Post Office.	Amount of each deposit or withdrawal (to be entered in words).	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn	Balance at credit of the depositor.	Initials of the Postmaster.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
3rd April 1882 ...		Deposited ten rupees ...	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	A. B. C.
15th " " ...		Deposited twenty-five rupees	25 0 0	...	35 0 0	A. B. C.
12th May " ..		Withdrawn three rupees ...	...	3 0 0	32 0 0	A. B. C.

XX.—If the amount be deposited at a Sub-Post Office, the depositor will receive, in addition to the receipt in his Pass-book, an acknowledgment from the Head Office, which will generally be the office at the head-quarter station of the district. This acknowledgment will be delivered to him in ordinary course through the Post Office. If it should not reach the depositor in proper time, or if, when it reaches him, it should show any signs of erasure, or should not agree with the entry in the Pass-book, the depositor should immediately apply to the Postmaster of the Head Office, the name of which is in the Pass-book, and renew his application again and again until he receives a satisfactory reply.

Mode of withdrawing money.

XXI.—When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he must present his Pass-book personally or by agent at the Post Office at which his account stands, with a printed form of Application for Withdrawal, which can be obtained at the Post Office, signed by himself and showing the balance at his credit and the amount which he wishes to withdraw. If he is unable to write, he must attend personally and affix his mark or seal to the Application to be attested by the signature of a witness. Should he be absolutely unable to attend personally, he must have his mark or seal affixed to the Application and attested by some respectable witness, and the Postmaster will make payment to the person presenting this Application with the Pass-book, after satisfying himself, by such enquiry as he may think proper, of the inability of the depositor to attend, and of the genuine character of the application.

XXII.—The amount to be withdrawn will be entered in the Pass-book and a fresh balance struck, as in the case of a deposit, under the initials of the Postmaster and the dated stamp of the office. The amount will then be paid to the depositor or to the person presenting the Pass-book and Application, and his receipt taken, in all cases without a receipt stamp, on the Warrant of Payment.

XXIII.—If the amount be withdrawn at a Sub-Post Office, payment cannot be made until a Warrant of Payment is received from the Head Office. The depositor, therefore, or other person presenting the Pass-book and Application, will be informed of the date on which he should come to the Post Office to receive payment, and will have the Pass-book returned to him. On presentation of the Pass-book on that date, or any subsequent date after the arrival of the Warrant of Payment, the amount will be paid to the depositor, or other person presenting the Pass-book, and his receipt taken, in all cases without a receipt stamp, upon the Warrant. The necessary entries will then be made in the Pass-book under the initials of the Sub-Postmaster and attested by the stamp of the office.

Interest.

XXIV.—Interest will be allowed at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum until further orders on all deposits subject to the conditions of this rule. This interest will be allowed for each calendar month on the lowest balance at credit of an account during the period from the first day until the close of the twenty-fourth day of the month: provided that interest shall only be calculated at the rate of three pies a month on every complete sum of five rupees; provided also that no higher monthly interest than Rs. 9-6 shall be allowed on the balance of any account.

XXV.—The interest calculated as above for each month will be added to the balance of each account after the 31st of March of each year. Depositors should therefore present their Pass-books as soon after that date as possible, in order that the necessary entries may be made in them. If the Pass-book be not presented for this purpose, the entry will be made on the first occasion when a deposit is made, or when money is withdrawn, after the 31st March.

Transfer of account.

XXVI.—A depositor may have his account transferred free of charge to any Post Office that is a Money Order Office. If he should wish to transfer his account, he must present his Pass-book at the Post Office personally or send it with a written application for transfer. The Pass-book will be retained by

the Postmaster, and a certificate given to him showing the amount at his credit. On presenting this at the Post Office to which his account has been transferred, he will receive a new Pass-book free of charge.

Closing an account.

XXVII.—When a depositor wishes to close his account, he must present his Pass-book with a form of Application for Withdrawal of the net amount at his credit. The amount of interest due on his account up to the end of the calendar month preceding the date of presentation will be entered in the Pass-book and a final balance struck. The amount will then be paid to the depositor and his receipt taken on the Warrant of Payment. The Pass-book will be retained in the Post Office. If the application for closing an account be presented at a Sub-Office, the same procedure will be followed as in the case of an ordinary withdrawal, except that the Pass-book will be retained.

XXVIII.—If an account be closed under the orders of the Comptroller, Post Office, notice in writing will be sent to the depositor requiring him to present his Pass-book and receive payment of the balance at his credit as soon as convenient. After the date of such notice no deposit will be accepted on the account so closed, and no interest will be allowed upon the balance after the end of the calendar month preceding such date.

Reopening an account.

XXIX.—A depositor who has once closed an account cannot open another account until after the expiration of three months from the date of closure without the permission of the Comptroller, Post Office; and a depositor whose account has been closed by order cannot open a fresh account in any case without the permission of the Comptroller, Post Office.

Powers of Postmaster General in certain special cases.

XXX.—If a depositor should die leaving in a Post Office Savings Bank a sum of money not exceeding one thousand rupees, and if probate of his will or letter of administration of his estate or a certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 be not produced to the Postmaster General within three months of the death of the said depositor, the Postmaster General may pay the said sum of money to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it, or to administer the estate of the deceased.

XXXI.—If any depositor become insane or otherwise incapable of managing his affairs, and if such insanity or incapacity be proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, then the Postmaster General may from time to time make payment out of the deposit to any proper person.

Secrecy.

XXXII.—The officers of the Postal Department engaged in the receipt or payment of deposits are not allowed to disclose the name of any depositor or the amount deposited or withdrawn by him except to the Postmaster General or other officers of the Department engaged in carrying out the provisions of these rules.

Purchase of Government Securities on behalf of Depositors.

XXXIII.—If a depositor should wish that the balance at his credit or any part of it should be invested in the purchase of Government securities, he may present a written application to this effect with his Pass-book at the Post Office. The application will then be forwarded to the Comptroller, Post Office, who will take the necessary steps for making the purchase through the Comptroller General.

(*a*) The paper purchased will be of the 4 per cent. loans, unless 4½ per cent. paper is specially applied for.

(*b*) The investor may also specially apply that the paper remain in the custody of the Comptroller General, and that the interest be remitted as drawn, to the local Treasury for payment to him. In this case the Comptroller General will, if necessary, transfer the paper to the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 and will remit the interest as applied for. The investor may at any time apply

through the local Post Office for the delivery to him of paper thus held by the Comptroller General. If application is not made under this clause, the paper purchased by the Comptroller General will be enfaced for payment of interest at the local Treasury and forwarded to the Post Office for delivery to the investor.

(*c*) An investor under these rules may at any time apply in the same way for the sale of paper purchased through the Post Office, whether held by himself or held for him by the Comptroller General.

(*d*) These arrangements are intended only for persons of moderate income, who belong to a class who do not ordinarily have transactions with bankers, and the advantage of them must be refused, both by the Post Office, and, if necessary, by the Comptroller General, if the applicant is not within this definition.

The following fees will be charged :—

On purchase: 4 annas per cent.

On realisation and remittance of interest: 4 annas per cent.

On delivery out of custody: 4 annas per cent., unless the application for delivery is made within a year of the purchase.

On sales: 4 annas per cent., and any actual outlay upon brokerage.

The following are the principal rules of the Post Office Savings Banks in India which will be printed in each depositor's Pass-book in English always and, at the option of the depositor, also in the vernacular language of the District :—

Where and when deposits may be made.

I.—Post Office Savings Banks are established at all Post Offices that are Money Order Offices, and are open to receive deposits daily, with the exception of Sundays and Post Office holidays, from noon till 4 P.M.

Who may deposit—What they may deposit—What Government promises to do with regard to deposits.

II.—At these banks any person, man, woman or child, may deposit money. No sum less than four annas, and no sum that is not a multiple of four annas, can be received, and no one is allowed to deposit more than Rs. 500, in all, in the year. Government promises to repay the money, with interest, to the person depositing it in his or her own name, whether man, woman or child. Parents and other relatives can also deposit money on behalf of minors—that is, of persons who have not completed the age of 18 years—but Government will not pay this money, during the minority of the minors, to any one except their legal guardians.

Interest on deposits how calculated and paid.

III.—Interest is allowed until further orders at the rate of one pice, or three pies, a month on every complete sum of five rupees. It will be calculated on the lowest balance at the credit of an account on any date from the first to the close of the twenty-fourth day of a month. The amount of interest will be added to each account once a year after the 31st March.

How to make a first deposit.

IV.—On making a first deposit every person must give his name, occupation and residence. A Native must also give his father's name and caste. He must then sign the following declaration, or, should he be unable to write, affix his mark or seal to it at the Post Office in the presence of a witness, who will attest it with his signature.

Form of declaration.

I hereby declare that the Post Office Savings Banks Rules have been read {by me / to me}, and that I accept them as binding upon me. I further declare that I have no account in my own name at any Government Savings Banks.

Depositor.

Depositor's book—Its use and importance.

V.—A Pass-book will be given to every depositor, free of charge, when he makes his first deposit. This will show, in the vernacular of the district or in English, as the depositor may wish, the number of his account, with the name of the office from which the book is issued, his own name, occupation and residence. Money cannot be paid in or taken out without the production of this book, and the Postmaster will enter in it every sum of money paid in or taken out, strike the balance on each occasion, and sign the entry and stamp it with the office stamp. The depositor must present the Pass-book after the 31st March of each year in order that the interest due may be added to the principal in the book, and he must always carefully examine the entries made in his book before leaving the office. On no occasion should he allow the Pass-book to remain at the Post Office, unless his account is finally closed. The Pass-book is his private property, and must be kept carefully in his own hands. Should he lose the book or allow it to be spoiled, he will have to pay one rupee for a fresh book.

How to make a second or third deposit—Depositor at Sub-Post Office entitled to special receipt.

VI.—When a depositor wishes to deposit money after the first time, all that he has to do is to send or present the money with his Pass-book at the Post Office. If this money be paid in at a Sub-Office, the depositor will receive, in addition to the receipt in the book, an acknowledgment by post from the Head Office. If this acknowledgment should not reach him, or if it should have any corrections in it, or should not tally with the entry in the book, he must write to the Postmaster at the Head Office, the name of which is in his book, and should renew his application again and again until he receives a satisfactory reply.

How to withdraw money.

VII.—A depositor may withdraw money once a week not less than four annas and no sum that is not a multiple of four annas. He must make an application on a printed form, which he can obtain at the Post Office. If he can write, he can sign the form and send it to the Post Office with his Pass-book. If he cannot write, he must attend the Post Office and affix his mark or seal to the form, to be attested by the signature of a witness. Payment will then be made to the depositor, or to the person presenting the signed application and Pass-book, and his receipt taken, *in all cases without a receipt stamp*, on the order for payment. At a Sub-Office payment cannot be made until an order of payment is received from the Head Office. The depositor will be told on what day to come for the money, and on that day payment will be made as above to the person presenting his Pass-book. If a depositor wishes to withdraw the whole of his money, he must follow the same procedure.

How to transfer deposits.

VIII.—A depositor can transfer his deposit, without charge, to any other Post Office that is a Money Order Office. If he should wish to transfer his account, he must present his Pass-book at the Post Office, or he can send a written application asking for the transfer with his Pass-book. The Pass-book will be retained by the Postmaster, and a receipt given to him showing the amount at his credit. On presenting this receipt at the Post Office to which his account is transferred, he will receive a new Pass-book free of charge.

How depositor can obtain further information.

IX.—If any further information be required on any point connected with the Post Office Savings Banks, detailed rules will be found in the Postal Guide, or can be seen at any Post Office.

Post Office officials bound to secrecy.

X.—The officers of the Post Office are not allowed to disclose the name of any depositor or the amount deposited or withdrawn by him to any one not belonging to the Postal Department.

No. 4162.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty on receipts given by, or on behalf of, depositors in Post Office Savings Banks for sums of money withdrawn from such Banks in all cases in which, but for this exemption, such receipts would be liable to stamp duty.

No. 4185.—Notification No. 4034, dated the 3rd instant, with the addition in the first clause of the words "now otherwise called the Reduced Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881," is republished for general information:—

The 3rd November 1881.

No. 4034.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that, in pursuance of the policy announced in paragraphs 57 and 66 of the Financial Statement for 1881-82, Seventy-five Lakhs of Rupees provided under the head of Famine Insurance in the Budget of the current year, together with a further sum of Rs. 7,22,000 chargeable to the same head in the year 1882-83, will be applied to the reduction of debt in India in the manner indicated below:—

1st.—With reference to the Notification No. 197, dated 1st May 1871, the Transfer Loan of 1871, now otherwise called the Reduced Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881, amounting to Rs. 22,19,000 and now bearing interest at 4 per cent., will be liquidated and paid off at par on the 13th February 1882, and any portion of the same undrawn on that date will thereafter cease to bear interest.

2nd.—With reference to the Notification No. 2010, dated 11th April 1867, the Debenture Loan of 1867-68, amounting to Rs. 60,03,000 and bearing interest at 5 per cent., will be liquidated and paid off at par on the 1st day of June 1882, and any portion of the same undrawn on that date will thereafter cease to bear interest.

3rd.—The Notifications No. 44, dated the 10th January 1867, and No. 3097, dated the 15th December 1871, permitting the transfer from any Loan bearing interest at 4 per cent. into the Loans of 1842-43 or 1865, are cancelled from this date, in so far as they apply to the abovementioned Transfer Loan of 1871.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is further pleased to announce that the Commission for the Reduction of Debt, referred to in paragraph 67 of the Financial Statement for 1881-82, will be nominated, and its constitution and duties defined shortly.

No. 4188.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st October 1881, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta .	6,30,25,390	1,40,85,129	7,98,322	1,48,83,451
Madras .	1,18,06,805	66,43,240	10,54,000	76,97,240
Bombay .	3,77,03,305	1,34,11,513	2,47,942	1,36,59,455
Allahabad ...	68,82,330	1,18,64,170		1,18,64,170
Lahore ..	74,07,020	1,48,30,005	.	1,48,30,005
Cuttack ...	11,34,725	26,56,690		26,56,690
Coconada ..	3,32,070	4,86,980	1,65,000	6,51,980
Nagpur .	8,43,050	17,90,570		17,90,570
Kurrachee .	32,40,455	39,25,300	52,400	39,77,700
Akola .	4,54,275	19,75,670		19,75,670
TOTAL	13,39,11,215	7,16,69,367	23,17,664	7,39,87,031
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,99,24,184
GRAND TOTAL ...				13,39,11,215

T. C. HOPE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th November, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 599.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenant William Edwin Bunbury, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 25th Native Infantry,—14th September, 1880.

Second-Lieutenant Bunbury will rank as Lieutenant from the 14th September, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 600.—NATIVE ARMY—

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Sabz Ali Khan, appointed on probation by G. G. O. No. 718 of 1879, is permitted to resign his appointment.

7th Native Infantry.

No. 601.—Jemadar Mohomed Zeman Khan, appointed on probation by G. G. O. No. 668 of 1879, is permitted to resign his appointment.

No. 602.—*13th Bengal Lancers*—

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from date of joining:—

Soorjun Singh, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Tajoo Khan, invalided.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 603.—REGULATIONS—

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the publication of a compendium embodying existing Commissariat Regulations applicable to the Bengal Presidency only.

This compendium is not to be cited as authority for the admission of any claims which are not supported by the orders quoted therein, but is issued merely as a useful guide to existing rules and practice, and to the various authorities upon which its several clauses are based.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

22nd Native Infantry.

No. 604.—The services of Sirdar Bhoop Singh, appointed a Jemadar on probation in G. G. O. No. 1048 of 1879, are dispensed with.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 605.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. D. Campbell, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 30th Native Infantry, (u. p. a.) for one year and 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. E. Evans, Infantry, (p. a.) for one year and one day, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) O. B. C. St. John, C.S.I., R.E., Resident, 2nd Class, Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major H. E. Ryves, Bengal S. C., Squadron Commander, 13th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant L. J. E. Bradshaw, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 24th Native Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant G. A. Money, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 18th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868. [This cancels the furlough granted to Lieutenant Money in G. G. O. No. 555 of 1881.]

Surgeon W. E. Griffiths, 21st Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon O. Baker, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor P. Lyons, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 606.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Major *the Hon'ble* G. C. Napier, C.I.E., General List Infantry, (u. p. a.) for one month.

Captain F. A. Remmington, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

No. 607.—In G. G. O. No. 583 of 1881, notifying the grant of furlough out of India to Captain C. A. Coles, Bengal Staff Corps, *for* "under rules IX and XIV," *read* "under rule XIV, clause 1."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 608.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 26th July, 1881, page 3689.

BREVET.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Nathaniel Spencer, Madras Establishment, to be Honorary Lieutenant. Dated 25th April, 1881.

Deputy Assistant Commissary William Adolphus Armstrong, Bengal Establishment, to be Honorary Lieutenant. Dated 20th May, 1881.

Deputy Assistant Commissary William Durham, Bengal Establishment, to be Honorary Lieutenant. Dated 20th May, 1881.

"London Gazette," dated the 7th October, 1881, pages 4991 and 4992.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir Charles Patton Keyes, K.C.B., Madras Staff Corps, to have the local rank of Major-General in the East Indies, in consequence of his appointment to the Divisional Staff of the Army in the Madras Presidency. Dated 8th October, 1881.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the following Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Theodore Walter Ross Boisragon, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 2nd September, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Browne William Ryall, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th September, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Charles Lester, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th September, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Lamont Robertson Glasfurd, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 27th September, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mansfeldt George Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th September, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry William Harris, of the Half-Pay List, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 17th August, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arundel Thomas Spens, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th September, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ashton George Mayne, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th September, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Strachan Mignon, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd October, 1881.

Major John Greenwood Gillmor, of the Half-Pay List, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd September, 1881.

Surgeon-Major James Bannatyne Samuel Brown, of the Bengal Army. Dated 9th August, 1881.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Theodore Walter Ross Boisragon, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 2nd September, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Browne William Ryall, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th September, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Charles Lester, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th September, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Lamont Robertson Glasfurd, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 27th September, 1881.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mansfeldt George Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th September, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry William Harris, of the Half-Pay List, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 17th August, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arundel Thomas Spens, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th September, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ashton George Mayne, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th September, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Strachan Mignon, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd October, 1881.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major John Greenwood Gillmor, of the Half-Pay List, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd September, 1881.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 609.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant John Charles Frederick Gordon,—10th November, 1881.

Lieutenant Frederick Charles Napier Goldney,—10th November, 1881.

Lieutenant Michael King Martin,—10th November, 1881.

No. 610.—NATIVE ARMY—

13th Bengal Lancers.

Duffadar Lehna Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Geyal Singh, invalided,—1st May, 1881.

4th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Shunker Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Balkishen Pande, deceased; Havildar Ram Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shunker Sing, promoted,—15th December, 1880.

17th Native Infantry.

Havildar Ramrutton Misser, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewnaram Misser, invalided,—9th September, 1881.

27th Native Infantry.

Havildar Nehal Sing, 2nd, to be Jemadar, *vice* Khanzada, deceased,—3rd May, 1881.

No. 611.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Goorkha Regiment.

Subadar Ram Sing, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Bulbhudder Naigee, appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General,—18th June, 1881.

No. 612.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Charles Liddell, to be Captain, *vice* Captain J. H. E. Beer, resigned.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Volunteer William Comrie, to be Captain, *vice* Captain D. Bennie, deceased.

Lieutenant Thomas Mecklenburgh, to be Captain, *vice* Captain J. Cook, deceased.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 613.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 542 of 1881, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1881, with effect from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Andrew Aldcorn Munro, Bengal S. C.,—9th November, 1881.

No. 614.—Surgeon-Major Alexander Dugald Campbell, M.D., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th October, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 615.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Rifle battalion to be designated the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle battalion, and to be composed of the companies and detachments of volunteers at the stations noted in the margin.

Ghazipur	Basti.
Azamgarh.	Benares.
Jaunpur.	Mirzapur.
Gorakhpur.	Chunar.

The following appointments in the battalion are also sanctioned:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant.

Major John Henry Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

To be Majors.

Mr. Henry Davis Willock, C.S.

Mr. Fortescue Willoughby Porter, C.S.

No. 616.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the conversion of the Chunar (Garrison) Volunteer Artillery Corps into a company of Rifles to be affiliated to the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle battalion.

No. 617.—In G. G. O. No. 550 of 1881, *for* "Volunteer P. W. Linahan" *read* "Volunteer P. W. Linehan."

SPECIAL.

No. 618.—Captain F. J. Curtin, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to be Provost Marshal at Quetta in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain E. R. H. Torin, 13th Hussars, proceeding to India with his regiment. Dated 26th October, 1881.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Captain,*
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th November, 1881.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 1st to the 7th November, 1881:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Dragoon Guards ...	Major A. Gibbings ...	27th Oct., 1881	Camp Sydabad.		
Army Medical Department	Surgeon D. Williams, M.D. ...	27th Oct., 1881	Cawnpore.		

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th November, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 43.—Mr. A. W. Deane, to be a 4th grade officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Captain,*
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th November 1881.

No. 357.—Major W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., Manager, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' special leave under Public Works Department Notification No. 223, dated 26th March 1873 (G. G. O. Military Department No. 249 of 1873), with effect from 1st November 1881 or any subsequent date.

The 10th November 1881.

No. 358.—Mr. Horace Bell, Superintending Engineer, Class II (temporary rank), is, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

No. 359.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 95, dated 10th March 1881, Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class I, is retransferred to the Railway Branch, and is placed at the disposal of the Government, of Bombay, Public Works Department, and appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the "Southern Mahratta Railway." This system includes the lines hitherto known as the Bellary-Hubli Railway, and the Bombay Eastern Deccan Railway.

No. 360.—Mr. C. C. Harold, Examiner of Accounts, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, is appointed temporarily to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department.

The 11th November 1881.

No. 361.—Mr. H. L. Tilly, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, British Burma, reverted to his substantive rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 31st October 1881.

No. 362.—Mr. D. J. Clancey, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Rajputana to Assam.

No. 363.—Major G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence on special leave of Captain F. Firebrace, R.E.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

From the 26th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 19th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 8th November 1881.

No. 246.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. B. Tanner, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, having been replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from the 1st November 1881, the following reversions will take place from the same date :—

Major H. Lees Smith, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Mr. W. G. Beverley, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to revert to his officiating appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st October 1881.

No. 53.—Assistant Surgeon Jogendra Nath Mullick, of the Bengal provincial establishment, is permitted to resign the service.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th November 1881.

Offices opened and closed during the month of October 1881 :—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Agra City (Bolungunge).	Suburbs of Agra .	5th .	Opened.
Chaman . .	Beluchistan . .	18th .	Closed.
Guneshkhind .	Bombay Presdy. .	15th .	Ditto.
Jalozai . .	Punjab . .	5th .	Opened.
Jutogh . .	Suburbs of Simla .	10th .	Ditto.
Killa Abdulla .	Beluchistan . .	20th .	Closed.
Khojac . .	Ditto . .	17th .	Ditto.
Mahabaleshwar .	Bombay Presdy. .	1st .	Re-opened.
Matheran . .	Ditto . .	1st .	Ditto.
Naini Tal Cantonment.	Suburbs of Naini Tal.	24th .	Opened.
Parell . . .	Bombay Presdy. .	27th .	Re-opened.
Patna City (Jhowgunge).	Suburbs of Patna	5th .	Opened.
Ranikhet Cantonment.	Suburbs of Ranikhet.	12th .	Ditto.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 2nd November 1881.

No. 2333 *G.*—Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, in medical charge of the Eastern Rajputana States Agency, returned, on the forenoon of the 1st October 1881, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2064 G., dated 5th October 1881.

The 3rd November 1881.

No. 2343 *G.*—The services of 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Gholam Ahmed, lately attached to the Mayo Hospital, Jeypore, are placed at the disposal of Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 7th October 1881.

2nd Class Hospital Assistant Ausgur Hoosein returned on the afternoon of the 8th October 1881, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1968 G., dated 28th September 1881.

With reference to this Office Notification No. 467 G., dated the 26th March 1881, the medical charge of the Jail and Detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force at Abu is transferred to 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Ausgur Hoosein of the Abu Dispensary from the 25th October 1881.

No. 2346 *G.*—The undermentioned Hospital Assistants having been found qualified under G. O. G. G., No. 968, dated 4th October 1870, by a Committee assembled at Ajmere, are promoted to the next higher grade, with effect from the 15th October 1881 :—

Class of Hospital Assistant.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Class to which promoted	With or without English.	Place of present appointment.
II	Khoda Bux .	1st Oct. 1867	1st	Without	Jeypore Agency.
III	Aleemuddeen .	3rd Nov. 1875	2nd	Do. .	Masuda Dispensary.
III	Moheebullakhan	16th July 1873	2nd	Do. .	Rajputana State Railway.

2nd Class Hospital Assistant Emamooddeen, attached to the Rajputana State Railway, passed his examination in English on the 15th October 1881, according to G. G. O. No. 945 of 1868.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 31st October 1881.

No. 1183-173.—Under the provisions of Sections 57 and 58, Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. M. Kristnaiengar, 1st Class Pleader, to be Public Prosecutor for the Province of Coorg.

By Order,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st November 1881.

No. 61.—Captain A. E. Ward, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

The 2nd November 1881.

No. 62.—Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on 13th September 1881.

A. CADELL, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 3rd November 1881.

No. 65.—With reference to Notifications No. 39, dated 18th April 1881, by the Manager, Indus Valley State Railway, and No. 354, dated 2nd November 1881, by the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. E. W. M. Hughes, Locomotive Superintendent in Class II

of the Revenue Scale, is confirmed in his appointment of Locomotive Superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director General of Rys.

INDUS VALLEY AND KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAYS,
Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 5th November 1881.

The following Stations have been opened for the receipt and despatch of public messages in addition to those already notified in the *Gazette of India*, dated 27th November 1880:—

i. On the Northern Section,—Reti
ii. On the Southern Section,—Bhau.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Manager.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment of Foot, dated at Umballa, this 8th day of November 1881.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 67—1853, Private George Lawson.
Age,—24 years.
Size,—5 feet 8½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—3rd November 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Umballa.
Date of Enlistment,—27th January 1879.
At what Place Enlisted,—Portsmouth.
Parish and County in which Born,—Petersfield, near the town of Petersfield.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Trade,—Farm Laborer.
Coat or Jacket,—Regimentals.
Waistcoat,—*Nil.*
Breeches or Trousers,—*Nil.*
Under 3 years' service.
REMARKS,—

R. D. BARRETT, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., Leinster Regt. of Foot.

NOTICE.

The Office of Registrar of the Bengal Secretariat, Judicial and Political Departments, will be vacant on the 1st December 1881. The pay of the appointment rises from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per month, by five annual increments, and there is an additional local allowance of Rs. 58-5-4 per month, drawn by the officer actually performing the duties of Registrar. Applications for the appointment must, in the first instance be in writing, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department. Each applicant must state his age, his past appointments and salaries, and the nature of his experience in controlling an office.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
DARJEELING;
The 3rd November 1881.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 31 / Nov. 1	Holidays.					
" 2	...	...	...	...	24,21,392	7,65,899
" 3	...	...	...	.	24,21,392	7,65,899
" 4	2,30,130	...	...	2,30,130	24,21,986	7,65,899
" 5	...	..	...	2,30,130	24,22,128	7,65,899

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 7th November 1881.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th November 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 86,72,067 3 8) / Public Deposits at Branches (1,60,48,221 8 10)	2 47,20,288	12	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,55,85,109	11	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,43,915	15	4
Sundries	12,72,922	12	5
RUPEES	7 45,34,233	7	9

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,07,94,759	12	0
Other authorized Investments	37,94,980	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	82 82 384	8	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	64,76,953	7	11
Bills discounted and purchased	1,66,79,183	10	7
Balances with other Banks	6,65,646	5	2
Bullion	3,25,380	1	2
Dead Stock	11,32,650	6	5
Stamps	7 441	5	10
Sundries	4,57,416	14	2
	4,86,16,796	7	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (91,60,432 11 0) / Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,67,57,004 4 11)	2,59,17,436	15	11
RUPEES	7,45,34,233	7	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 10th November 1881.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GEN

No. 1540.—*Acct of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE.	Estimates, 1881-82.	April to June 1880.	April to June 1881.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,495,000	6,153,040	6,277,384	1244	..
II.—Tributes	705,000	180,811	112,560	...	68,251
III.—Forest	768,100	72,107	75,039	2,932	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	3,031,000	789,383	823,912	34,529	.
V.—Assessed Taxes	550,000	143,785	236,453	92,668	.
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,863,000	819,983	919,089	99,106	...
VII.—Customs	2,367,000	576,437	622,645	46,208	...
VIII.—Salt	7,153,000	1,859,506	1,962,152	102,646	...
IX.—Opium	8,763,000	2,418,125	2,294,356	...	123,769
X.—Stamps	3,290,000	857,612	888,603	30,991	...
XI.—Registration	290,000	76,090	77,123	1,033	...
XII.—Mint	89,000	24,241	2,113	...	22,128
XIII.—Post Office	967,000	284,887	242,165	...	42,722
XIV.—Telegraph	452,600	99,197	108,040	8,843	...
XV.—Minor Departments	62,500	14,579	16,218	1,639	...
XVI.—Law and Justice	664,000	149,349	138,317	...	11,032
XVII.—Police	236,000	57,867	59,329	1,462	...
XVIII.—Marine	210,000	42,793	35,379	...	7,414
XIX.—Education	143,000	39,108	39,795	687	...
XX.—Medical Services	37,700	6,174	6,488	314	...
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	61,000	13,333	11,256	...	2,077
XXII.—Interest	668,000	161,439	157,977	...	3,462
XXIII.—Pensions	215,600	25,907	26,989	1,082	...
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	265,000	55,461	55,787	326	...
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	412,000	12,970	14,296	1,326*	...
TOTAL	56,758,500	14,934,184	15,203,465	269,281	...
XXV.—Railways. *Guaranteed Railways.* Traffic Receipts	7,489,800	1,751,702	2,014,054	262,352	...
State Railways. Gross Traffic Earnings	2,420,000	473,632	547,569	73,937	...
Net Traffic do. East Indian	2,800,000	712,067	804,404	92,337	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Net Traffic Receipts, &c., Madras Irrigation.	902,500	32,709	69,424	36,715	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	472,500	96,633	105,497	8,864	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	821,000	...	...	...	..
XXIX.—Army	777,000	219,913	212,118	19,588	...
Military Operations in Afghanistan	61,000		27,383		
TOTAL	72,502,300	18,220,840	18,983,914	763,074	...
England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	3,238,700	17,126	99,730	82,604	...
GRAND TOTAL	75,741,000	18,237,966	19,083,644	845,678	...

* Includes gain on Capital transactions of East Indian £5,439

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 11th November 1881.

ERAL'S OFFICE.

Third month of the year 1881-82, as compared with the corresponding period of 1880-81.

sterling @ Rs 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1881-82.	April to June 1880.	April to June 1881.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	3,576,700	703,291	825,756	122,465	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	407,300	47,012	58,425	11,413	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	350,000	86,162	107,650	21,488	...
4.—Land Revenue	3,031,100	669,669	685,465	15,796	...
5.—Forests	565,800	57,192	59,609	2,417	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	99,000	39,761	22,459	...	17,302
7.—Assessed Taxes	15,000	4,644	2,461	...	2,183
8.—Provincial Rates	48,000	10,694	13,535	2,841	...
9.—Customs	206,000	49,049	49,018	...	31
10.—Salt	428,000	80,087	92,172	12,085	...
11.—Opium	2,262,500	1,075,120	1,105,286	30,166	...
12.—Stamps	74,000	20,217	20,417	200	...
13.—Registration	186,000	42,896	42,804	...	92
14.—Mint	85,200	17,778	20,350	2,572	...
15.—Post Office	997,900	337,100	257,888	...	79,212
16.—Telegraph	459,600	95,004	99,286	4,282	...
17.—Administration	1,298,900	315,480	292,628	..	22,852
18.—Minor Departments	438,700	87,191	120,924	33,733	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,349,600	789,007	779,454	...	9,553
20.—Police	2,571,000	604,581	612,681	8,097	...
21.—Marine	432,100	81,975	87,184	5,209	...
22.—Education	1,057,600	231,114	249,282	18,168	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,200	38,545	39,414	869	...
24.—Medical Services	690,500	151,667	155,701	4,034	...
25.—Stationery and Printing	424,400	103,838	107,743	3,905	...
26.—Political	535,700	92,000	160,563	68,563	...
27.—Allowances and Assignments	1,881,900	405,408	451,540	46,132	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	4,000	1,047	1,368	321	...
29.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	708,000	260,639	224,556	...	36,083
30.—Miscellaneous	251,000	60,771	63,816	3,045	...
31.—Famine Relief	1,500,000	76	7,772	7,696	...
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,475,000	856,440	948,520	92,080	...
TOTAL	31,568,700	7,415,458	7,765,727	350,269	...
32.—Railways — *Guaranteed Railways.*					
Working Expenses	4,760,000	578,003	546,336	...	31,667
Land and Supervision	78,900	12,658	13,610	952	...
Interest in India	4,800	494	...	...	494
Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies	165,300	33,802	52,773	18,971	...
State Railways.					
Working Expenses	2,086,000	906,532	425,061	...	134,970
Surplus Profits, &c., East Indian Railway	204,600		82,977		
Frontier Railways	386,000		263,524		
33.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Madras Irrigation Interest, &c.	1,351,700	148,800	157,541	8,741	...
34.—Other Public Works	4,939,400	299,605	466,819	167,214	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	114,000	...	...	...	...
36.—Army	12,392,000	4,305,393	3,151,109	...	536,897
Military Operations in Afghanistan	2,271,000		617,387		
TOTAL	60,322,400	13,700,745	13,542,864	...	157,881
England, including Army, Public Works and Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,563,600	2,764,309	3,264,127	499,818	...
TOTAL	74,886,000	16,465,054	16,806,991	341,937	...
38.—*Productive Public Works*—					
Capital Expenditure in India	3,010,000	723,542	611,472	...	112,070
Ditto ditto in England	1,863,000	150,706	69,428	...	81,278
TOTAL	4,873,000	874,248	680,900	...	193,348
GRAND TOTAL	79,759,000	17,339,302	17,487,891	148,589	...

gain on transactions of the Military Department £2,296.

E. W. KELLNER,
Dcpy. Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 1st November 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Port Blair	Aug. 1881	Oct. 17, 1881
2	Assam	Do. „	Do. 18, „
3	Military Works Branch ...	Do. „	Do. 20, „
4	Punjab ... ... Hyderabad (Imperial) .. Hyderabad (Assigned Districts).	Do. „	Do. 21, „
7	Beluchistan Agency ... Mysore (Imperial) ...	Do. „	Do. 22, „
9	North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Coorg ... ... Central India .. ... Rajputana	Do. „	Do. 24, „
13	Bombay ... ... Central Provinces ...	Do. „	Do. 25, „
15	Madras ..	Do. „	Do. 27, „
16	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 31, „
17	British Burmah ...	July „	Sep. 29, „

TELEGRAPH DEPT.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Indo-European ...	Aug. 1881	Oct. 29, 1881
2	Indian	July „	Sep. 31, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajputana	Aug. 1881	Oct. 17, 1881
2	Assam	Do. „	Do. 18, „
3	Punjab	Do. „	Do. 21, „
4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 24, „
5	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 25, „
6	Madras	Do. „	Do. 27, „
7	British Burmah ...	Do. „	Do. 28, „
8	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 31, „

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab	Aug. 1881	Oct. 21, 1881
2	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 24, „
3	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 25, „
4	Madras	Do. „	Do. 27, „
5	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 28, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Nalhati ... ... Umballa & Kalka ...	Aug. 1881	Oct. 17, 1881
3	State Railway Stores Branch.	Do. „	Do. 18, „
4	Patna & Gya ...	Do. „	Do. 19, „
5	Calcutta & South-Eastern Extension. Tirhoot	Do. „	Do. 21, „
7	Bhopal ... ... Bhopal Extension ... Rajputana ... ... Sindia ... ... Holkar .. ... Indore-Nasirabad ... Wardah Coal .. ... Indus Valley . ... Dhond-Manmad ... Kandahar (Upper See.) ... Delhi-Ferozepore ... Bombay (Eastern Deccan) Central Bengal Southern Mahratta Country.	Do. „	Do. 24, „
21	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ... Kandahar (Lower See.)	Do. „	Do. 25, „
23	Calcutta & South-Eastern Northern Bengal . Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam	Do. „	Do. 27, „
26	Muttra-Hathras ...	Do. „	Do. 28, „
27	Patna-Bahraich ...	Do. „	Do. 29, „
28	Punjab-Northern ... Cawnpore-Farukhabad ... Bhawpore-Kalpi	Do. „	Do. 31, „
31	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	July „	Sep. 29, „
32	Nizam's	Do. „	Do. 30, „
33	Sindia Extension ...	Do. „	Oct. 1, „
34	Bhavnagar & Gondal ...	Do. „	Do. 3, „
35	Rangoon & Sittang Valley	Do. „	Do. 5, „
36	Cawnpore-Farukhabad Extension Bareilly Pilibhit ...	Do. „	Do. 15, „
38	Muttra-Achneyra ...	Do. „	Do. 17, „
39	Ghazipore-Dildarnagar ...	Do. „	Do. 20, „
40	East Indian	June „	Do. 18, „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Wardah Coal	Aug. 1881	Oct. 20, 1881
2	Rajputana .. ... Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ... Dhond & Manmad ... Bhavnagar & Gondal ...	Do. „	Do. 24, „
6	Nalhati . .. Holkar & Sindia-Nimach Indus Valley	Do. „	Do. 25, „
9	Calcutta & South-Eastern Northern Bengal ... Tirhoot ... ... Patna & Gya ...	Do. „	Do. 27, „
13	Muttra Hathras ...	Do. „	Do. 29, „
14	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ..	Do. „	Do. 31, „
15	Sindia ..	Do. „	Nov. 1, „
16	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	July „	Sep. 29, „
17	Nizam's	Do. „	Do 30, „
18	Punjab Northern ...	Do. „	Oct. 3, „
19	East Indian	June „	Do. 18, „

The 8th November 1881.

A. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.*,
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October 1881.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS STERLING PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT DEBENTURE FOR 15 YEARS, RE-PAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	REDUCED 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1879.	Of 1870.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION.					
Balance of 15th October 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,23,680	30,98,400	2,17,65,100	1,03,87,200	2,25,73,900	2,85,07,000	47,89,900	1,82,000	1,04,01,400	9,72,37,400	1,10,500	33,03,000	61,200	...	20,39,36,699
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st October 1881	...	...	...	...	...	82,000	10,000	1,09,000	6,100	...	...	...	33,000	...	...	...	...	2,40,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st October 1881	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	...	2,61,000	15,500	...	...	1,700	1,42,600	...	...	...	...	4,95,800
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October 1881	...	...	...	533	14,000	17,000	10,500	1,59,000	49,900	42,000	...	76,000	3,18,400	...	...	...	...	6,87,333
	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,24,213	31,12,400	2,19,39,100	1,04,07,700	2,31,02,900	2,85,78,500	48,31,900	1,82,000	1,04,79,100	9,77,31,400	1,10,500	33,03,000	61,200	...	20,53,59,932
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	...	...	4,160	...	1,67,300	40,000	89,500	55,800	2,000	...	12,000	4,41,000	...	...	...	...	8,11,760
Balance on 31st October 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,20,053	31,12,400	2,17,71,800	1,03,67,700	2,30,13,400	2,85,22,700	48,29,900	1,82,000	1,04,67,100	9,72,90,400	1,10,500	33,03,000	61,200	...	20,45,48,172

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st August 1881, enfaced from India 4,276 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,643 lakhs.

,, 1st Sept. 1881 to 15th Sept.	,,	,,	,,	31 ,,	,,	,,	6 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, to 30th ,,	,,	,,	,,	30 ,,	,,	,,	6 ,,
,, 1st Oct. ,, to 15th Oct.	,,	,,	,,	13 ,,	,,	,,	5 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, to 31st ,,	,,	,,	,,	14 ,,	,,	,,	8 ,,
				4,364 lakhs.			3,668 lakhs.
				3,668 ,,			
Balance against India				696 lakhs.			

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd November 1881.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
H119	M 60—43985	10	Maneckji Temoolji, Bombay.
M63	M 8—83464 „ —70409	5	Gordhandass Dossabhoy, Bombay.
M64	M 8—97085 „ —97086	5	Mogan and Balcrishna, Poona.

BOMBAY,
The 8th November 1881.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
216	O 96—67787	100	Babu Kala Chand Dey.
219	„ —90978	100	Inspector F. Peterson.
	O 65—02545	50	
	„ —02546	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs	
178	O 42—77579	10	Dr. J, Cleghorn.
179	O 96—28947	100	Shaik Katuh Meah.
180	L 9—43223 „ —43224	5	Babu Gopaul Chunder Paul.
181	O 38—54682	5	Babu Abinash Chunder Kundu.
182	O 94—41413	10	Munshi Mohamed Shukrullah.
137	L 31—11407 L 54—97789	5	Mr M. Appleby.
138	L 23—61586 „ —61587	5	Jamoona Das.
140	O 36—53144 „ —53114	5	Babu Gopaul Chunder Paul.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th November 1881.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 8—59475 „ —62893	20 each	Govind Meghasham Satheya, at Poona.
G 8—56518	20	Lodji Khajabhoy, Butcher, Sholapur.
G 13—41968 „ —41970 *	5	Noorbhay Esmaeljee, Shopkeeper, Kurrachee.

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 2nd November 1881.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
43	E 19—00698	50	The Officer Commanding 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Meean Meer.
	„ —02664	50	
	E 13—96479	100	
	„ —97705	100	
	N 5—05002	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs	
67	E 15—82333	50	Revd. A. Bridges, Hissar.
	E 19—06359	50	
	N 5—07628	100	
	O 71—35267	500	
62	E 1—55844	1,000	Sya Pershad, Muzufferpur.

LAHORE,
The 5th November 1881.

H. J BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs	
48	B 61—73183	50	P. Sawmy Aiyar, Pleader, Tanjore District Court, Mayaveram.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
90	B 68—41688 to „ —41697 „ —42051 to „ —42060	100 each	Ismail Madrasi, Shawline Gate, Moto Chowk, Lahore.
93	B 64—16650	20	D. Campbell, Esq., Sub-Engineer, Hoshangabad.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 31st October 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st October 1881.

On and after the 1st January next, Money Orders will be exchanged, in both directions, between India and Mauritius.

2. The following rates of commission will be charged for Money Orders drawn in India upon Mauritius:—

	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	0	2
Exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ...	0	4
„ „ 25 „ „ „ 50 ...	0	8
„ „ 50 „ „ „ 75 ...	0	12
„ „ 75 „ „ „ 100 ...	1	0
„ „ 100 „ „ „ 125 ...	1	4
„ „ 125 „ „ „ 150 ...	1	8

3. The maximum limit for single Money Orders drawn upon Mauritius is Rs. 150. No person may obtain in one day more than four Money Orders payable to the same person, and no order may contain a fractional part of an anna.

4. In other respects Money Orders exchanged with Mauritius will be treated like Money Orders exchanged with Ceylon (*vide* Postal Guide, dated April 1881).

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

Calcutta, the 11th November 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	19th Nov.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports . . .	7 "	18th "	Str. *Sirdhana.*
Madras and Ceylon . . .	7 "	19th "	P. & O. Str. *Deccan.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also *viâ* Torres Straits for Queensland; also for Australian Colonies	7 "	15th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	7 "	14th "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 "	13th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits .	7 "	17th "	Str. *Malda.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon . .	7 "	17th "	Str. *Mahratta.*
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	7 "	16th "	Str. *Lennox.*
Persian Gulf	7 "	12th "	From Bombay.

* Also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Bé and Réunion, can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely; after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 6th November 1881.

Abergone & Co.
Agent of Calcutta (application for Bridge).
Aparva Chunder Biswas.
Aviett, A.
Baidh Dowlathram.
Baldwin, A.
Barral, G. B.
Bartlett, Mrs. W. H.
Beathe, M. H.
Beattie, W. G.
Bengal Medical Librarian.
Bhurtpur Tea Company.
Bornoh, Bysak & Co.
Bourdonnais, Mons. La.
Bradley, Mrs. P.
Brown, James.
Browne, W.
Cave, H.
Chinton & Co.
Clerk, A.
Coleman, P.
Cook, T. F.
Ernest, F.
Evans, C. A.
Ferguson, Edgar.
Gocool Chunder Dass & Co
Henry, G. H.
Hunt, T.
Jones, Mrs. E.
Kelly, H.
Law, W. C.
Mackay, J.
Morton, T. G.
Paxwell, E.
Pereira, R.
Proprietor, Bengal Mail.
R M. E.
Reilly, Mrs. J.
Rhoades, A. H.
Robertson, Alex.
Russie Lall Seal.
Scott, Mrs. Ida May.
Sen, R. & Co.
Staples, Lieut. J. E. L.
Stephenson, Miss A. J.
Speedy, Revd.
Sutherland, H. H.
Wainright, J.
Walters, Mrs. M.
Webster, Francis.
Wilson, Miss A.
Wilson, H. T.
Young, E.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. F. & Co.
Allen, Mons. J. A.
Anderson, John.
Atkinson, Capt. S. B.
Bailey, Sydney W.
Bartlett, A. P.
Bell, J. H.
Billinge, Dudley.
Boarge, J., Signora.
Bore, G. J.
Borham, W. E.
Brockleburst, W. T.
Brundage, J. D.
Cahill, James.
Calder, S.
Cassarley, Patrick Jas.
Chater, E. J.
Clay, Samuel.
Collins, Frederick.
Cruft, J.
Cunard, A Litherland.
Daniell, A. A.
Dobbin, Philip T.
Doody, Sergt. Geo.
Driscoll, D. J.
Dundas, A. A.
Dyer, W.
Earle, G. H.
Eleftheria, Nicholas K.
Feck, Richard.
Ferm, Arthur.
Fisher, Louis.
Fleming, Master John.
Flewker, W.
Forest, William Deno.
Fraucher, W.
G. O.
Gerolame, G.
Glazebrook, J. T. W.
Grant, Geo. H.
Grimes, T.
Guru Dass Chatterjee.
Hankievz, Charles.
Hazard, F.
Henzell, H. L.
Herman, Morris.
Hime, C. W.
Hopekerk, William.
"Indigo."
Jameson, T. D.
Jash, F. H.
Jones, Pryce.
Kellar, Harry.
Keymer, J. S
Kirkwood, T. M.
Kirti Chunder Mitter.
Kohn, Joseph.
Lambert, Dr. E.
Leebmann, H.
Lillingwell, A. J.
Littlewood, J. H.
MacIntyre, A.
Madden, S. L.
Martin, C. M.
Martin, G.
McCormick, J.
McDougall, A.
Mills, C. H.
Nieraunsteen, S.
Padmore, Robt.
Parkinson, Mrs. Annie.
Pearce, Mrs. R.
Peters, D.
Peters, J.
Peyrot, A.
Presse, J.
Queen, S. F.
Reed, C. A. P.
Ross, C. Henry.
Rourke, Mr. E.
Scott, David W.
Shepherds, —.
Smith, T. H.
Spalding, N.
Strong, Samuel Stephen.
Synnot, W.
Tripasure, Venkata Kristna Rao.
Walker & Co.
Wood, W., Captain.
Yeomans, Miss.
Zifferer, F. T.

Newspapers.

Brundage, J. D.
Campbell, Major A. D.
Collins, F.
Froster, J.
Johnson, E. C.

Registered Letters.

Hankuwing, Monsr. Chas.
Kirkwood, T. M.
Morton, Mr.
Pollard, Alex.
Reed, C. A. P.
Schapira, D.
Sinclair, H. G.
Sypsoms, Theodore.
Tougouloff, Monsr. A.
Warde, Mrs.
Weben, Madame Martha.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئيناڤين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته ے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات ے اور سيواے ونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته ے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوںمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا ے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بارہ آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ..	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
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required for this purpose, to avoid the delay of enquiry before complying with the requisition.

Just published.

Compendium of Existing Regulations, Commissariat Department, Bengal. Compiled by H G. Whelan, Superintendent, Office of Examiner of Commissariat Accounts. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 8 annas. Interleaved copies, Rs. 6; packing and postage 12 annas.*

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Super-royal octavo, cloth.

Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Bengal Army List, corrected up to 30th September 1881.

☞ *From January 1881 the price of the Army List has been reduced to 1 Rupee per copy; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

The Civil Service Gradation List will no longer be appended to the Army List, but will be published separately, and may be obtained from Mr. J. Wetherill, Civil Fund Office, Treasury Buildings. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Select Extra-Tropical Plants readily eligible for industrial culture or naturalisation, with indications of their native countries and some of their uses, by Baron Ferd. Von Mueller. Indian edition, 1880. *Price, Rs. 4; Packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on Cotton Gins, and on the cleaning and quality of Indian cotton, in two parts; by Dr. FORBES WATSON. *Price, Rs 5; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—From 1834 to 1863.

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☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

A Manual of Tibetan, being a Guide to the Colloquial Speech of Tibet, in a Series of Progressive Exercises, by Major T. H. Lewin, F.R.G.S., of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 8 annas.*

Copies are to be had at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Reprint of the Report of the Rent Law Commission, with the draft of a Bill to consolidate and amend the law of Landlord and Tenant in Bengal. Vols. I and II. *Price, Rs 8-8; packing and postage, 9 annas.*

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Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

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To all officers employed in Government Departments who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs. 3.*

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Urya ditto ditto. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Urdu ditto ditto. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1879-80. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage 3 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1879-80. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 8 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1878-79. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 5; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 annas.*

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Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respi-ration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 4 annas.*

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Messrs. GEDDES, CLARKE and PATERSON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership which formerly subsisted between Auckland Campbell Geddes, Tom Priddy Clarke, and Robert Stuart Paterson, and carried on under the style or firm of Geddes, Clarke and Paterson, was determined and dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th day of April 1881.

JNO. MACFARLANE,
Solicitor to the said Messrs. Geddes, Clarke and Paterson.

TREACHER'S BUILDING,
BOMBAY;
The 26th October 1881.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 090867, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Chundun Dass Roy, and last endorsed to Okhoy Kumar Mullick, the deceased proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. The interest and the renewal of the said Note have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

NETYA MOYEE DASSEE,
Mothurabatty.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. $\frac{004456}{024164}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Joygopal Bose, and last endorsed to Sowdaminee Dassee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal.

SOWDAMINEE DASSEE.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 12, 1881.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th October, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXII OF 1881.

THE EXCISE ACT, 1881.

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An Act to amend the law relating to the Excise-revenue in Northern India, British Burma and Coorg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law in force in Northern India, British Burma and Coorg relating to the production, sale, possession and import of spirit, fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the collection of the revenue derived therefrom; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Excise Act, 1881":

Local extent.

It extends to the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg, and Ajmer and Merwára; and

Commencement.

it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1882.

Repeal of Act X of 1871.

2. On and from that day the Excise Act, 1871, shall be repealed, but all rules made, powers conferred and licenses and farms granted under that Act and in force on the same day shall be deemed to have been respectively made, conferred and granted under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Chief Revenue-authority":

(a) "Chief Revenue-authority" means—

in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces—the Board of Revenue;

in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb—the Financial Commissioner; and

in the territories respectively administered by the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg, and Ajmer and Merwára—the Chief Commissioner:

"Collector":

(b) "Collector" includes any Revenue-officer in independent charge of a District and any officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge, throughout any specified local area, the functions of a Collector under this Act:

"Commissioner of Revenue":

"Commissioner of Revenue" means any officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge, throughout any specified local area, the functions of a Commissioner of Revenue under this Act:

"Magistrate":

(c) "Magistrate" means any Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, or any Magistrate of the third class specially authorized in this behalf by the Magistrate of the District:

"Place":

(d) "Place" includes also house, boat and raft:

"Tárí":

(e) "Tárí" means the sap of any kind of palm-tree.

(*f*) "Fermented liquor" means malt liquor, wine, pachwai and fermented tárí, and, in any provision of this Act, shall, if the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, so directs, include any other fermented liquor, and also tárí though it may not have perceptibly begun to ferment:

"Fermented liquor":

(*g*) "Spirit" means any liquor containing alcohol obtained by distillation:

"Spirit":

(*h*) The expression "intoxicating drugs" means gánja, bhang, charas, and every preparation and admixture of the same:

"Intoxicating drugs":

(*i*) "Tola" means a weight of one hundred and eighty grains Troy:

"Tola":

(*j*) "Ser" means a weight of eighty tolas:

"Ser":

(*k*) The articles next hereinafter mentioned shall be deemed to be sold retail within the meaning of this Act when sold in quantities not exceeding those next hereinafter specified in respect of them, that is to say,—

"Retail":

Foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor, two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles;

country spirit, one ser, and in British Burma one reputed quart bottle;

country fermented liquor, four sers, and in British Burma four reputed quart bottles;

bhang, or any preparation or admixture thereof, one quarter of a ser;

gánja or charas, or any preparation or admixture thereof, five tolas:

If sold in larger quantities they shall be deemed to be sold wholesale.

"Wholesale."

In any case in which doubt arises the Local Government may decide what for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed to be "country spirit," "country fermented liquor," "foreign spirit," and "foreign fermented liquor"; and such decision shall be binding on the Courts.

"Country spirit": "Foreign spirit."

4. Nothing herein contained shall affect Act No. XVI of 1863 (*to make special provision for the levy of the Excise Duty payable on Spirits used exclusively in Arts and Manufactures or in Chemistry*) or the Cantonments Act, 1880.

Saving of Acts XVI of 1863 and III of 1880.

CHAPTER II.

PRODUCTION OF SPIRIT, FERMENTED LIQUOR AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

5. No person shall construct, work or possess a distillery, still or brewery, or manufacture fermented liquor, in any district except under a license granted by the Collector or by a person authorised by the Collector to grant such license, and in accordance with the conditions (if any) contained therein.

Manufacture of spirit and liquor without license prohibited.

6. The Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, from time to time,

Power to establish distilleries for country spirit.

(*a*) establish at any place within his district a distillery in which country spirit may be made, and discontinue any distillery so established;

(*b*) fix limits within his district within which no such spirit, unless made in the said distillery, shall be introduced without a pass from him.

7. No spirit shall be removed from any distillery licensed under section five or established under section six, until—

Duty on spirit.

(*a*) the duty payable in respect of such spirit under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, section eleven, has been paid, or

(*b*) a bond for such duty has been executed, or

(*c*) a duty in respect of the materials used in making such spirit has been levied at such rates and in such manner as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time direct.

8. The Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules as to—

Power to make rules as to distilleries and breweries licensed under section 5.

(*a*) the granting of licenses for distilleries, stills and breweries under section five;

(*b*) the notices to be given by the proprietor of a licensed distillery when he commences and discontinues work;

(*c*) the size and description of the stills in such distillery;

(*d*) the storing and passing out of the spirit made in such distillery, and the contents of the passes;

(*e*) the inspection and examination of the distillery and warehouses, and of the spirit made and stored therein;

(*f*) the furnishing of statements of the spirit, and of the stills, coppers, casks and other utensils, in the distillery.

9. The Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules as to—

And for distilleries established under section 6.

(*a*) the management of distilleries established under section six, and in particular as to the conditions on which any materials to be used in making spirit may be brought into such distillery;

(*b*) the conditions on which spirit may be made in such distilleries; and

(*c*) the storing and passing out of the spirit so made, and the contents of the passes.

10. Except in the territories respectively administered by the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg and Ajmer and Merwára, the sanction of the Local Government is required to validate rules under sections eight and nine.

Sanction to rules under sections 8 and 9.

11. In British Burma, the cultivation of hemp and the preparation of intoxicating drugs therefrom are prohibited except under, and in accordance with, a license granted by such officer as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Production of intoxicating drugs.

In the other territories to which this Act extends, the Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make such rules to restrict and regulate the

cultivation of hemp and the preparation of intoxicating drugs therefrom as it may deem necessary to secure the duty leviable in respect of those drugs.

CHAPTER III.

SALE OF SPIRIT, FERMENTED LIQUOR AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Spirit, fermented liquor and drugs not to be sold without license.

12. No spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug shall be sold except under, and in accordance with the terms of, a license granted under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Proviso.

Provided as follows—

(*a*) nothing in this section applies to the sale of any foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor legally procured by any person for his private use and sold by him or by auction on his behalf or on behalf of his representatives in interest upon his quitting a station or after his decease;

(*b*) any officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Revenue-authority may grant to travelling merchants, subject to such rules and restrictions as such authority may from time to time prescribe, a general license authorizing them to sell foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquor wholesale in any district which they may visit in the course of their travels, without taking out a fresh license for that district;

(*c*) any person making or producing country spirit or country fermented liquor, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, may, subject to any rules from time to time made by the Local Government in this behalf, sell such spirit or liquor to any person licensed under this Act as a retail vendor of such spirit or liquor;

(*d*) any cultivator of the hemp plant may sell any intoxicating drug prepared from his plants to any person licensed under this Act to sell the same, or to any person authorized to purchase the same by the Collector's order in writing.

Licenses how granted.

13. Subject to the rules made by the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority under the power hereinafter conferred, the Collector may grant licenses for the sale of foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquor, wholesale or retail, and for the retail sale of country spirit or country fermented liquor, and (except in British Burma) of intoxicating drugs, within his district or any part thereof or at any place therein.

Licenses for the sale of country spirit and country fermented liquor and intoxicating drugs, wholesale, and licenses for the sale, in British Burma, of intoxicating drugs, retail, shall be granted only by such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Power to cancel license for cause specified therein.

Any license granted under this section may be cancelled by the Collector for any cause specified therein.

Power to cancel license for other causes.

14. Whenever the Collector considers that the license of a vendor of country spirit, country fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs should be cancelled for any cause other than those specified in such license, he shall remit a sum equal to the amount of the license-fee for fifteen days, and shall either give fifteen days' previous notice of his intention to cancel the license, or shall, in addition to remitting such sum as aforesaid, make such compensation for default of notice as the Commissioner of Revenue or Chief Revenue-authority directs.

On the expiration of such notice or the payment of such additional compensation, the Collector may cancel the said license.

Surrender of retail license.

15. Any retail vendor licensed under this Act may surrender his license on the expiration of one month's previous notice given by him to the Collector of his intention to surrender the same, and on payment of such sum, not exceeding the amount of the license-fee for six months, as the Collector may fix in this behalf.

If the Collector is satisfied that there is a sufficient reason for surrendering a license, he may remit the sum so fixed.

Power to farm fees.

16. The Collector may, with the sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, let in farm—

(*a*) the fees leviable in any district or part of a district on licenses for the retail sale of any description of country spirit or country fermented liquor or (except in British Burma) of intoxicating drugs:

(*b*) the right to manufacture, in any district or part of a district in which no distillery is established under section six, country spirit or country fermented liquor.

Farmer to grant licenses.

When the fees so leviable or the right to manufacture such spirit or liquor, or both, are or is let in farm, the farmer may, subject to such reservations or restrictions as the Collector, with the sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, may from time to time make or impose, grant licenses for the retail sale, or for the manufacture, or for both, as the case may be, of such articles within the local limits of his farm, and shall file in the Collector's office a list of all the licenses granted by him in such form and on such day or days in each year as the Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

List of licenses granted by farmer to be filed.

Farm may be cancelled.

17. The Collector may, with the sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, cancel any farm granted under this Act.

Compensation to farmers in certain cases.

18. If any such farm be cancelled for any cause other than a breach on the part of the farmer of the conditions of the farm, or if any reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of licenses be made or imposed within the term of the farm, the farmer shall be entitled to receive for any loss which he sustains thereby such compensation as the Chief Revenue-authority may determine.

Recovery of arrears by farmers.

19. Every farmer under this Act may use the same means and processes for the recovery of any arrear of fees due to him from any retail vendor as may be lawfully used by the local landholders for the recovery of arrears of rent due to them from their tenants.

Power to regulate supply of tárí and intoxicating drugs to licensed vendors.

20. The Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the mode in which tárí shall be supplied to licensed vendors of the same, and the grant of licenses or passes to persons possessing or transporting intoxicating drugs for the supply of the licensed vendors of such drugs.

CHAPTER IV.

POSSESSION OF SPIRIT, FERMENTED LIQUOR AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Possession of spirit, &c.

21. No person shall have in his possession any quantity of any spirit or fermented liquor larger than that specified in section three, clause (*k*), in respect of such spirit or liquor, unless he is permitted to manufacture or sell the same, or he holds a pass therefor from the Collector or from some other officer empowered by the Local Government to grant such passes.

Nothing in this section extends to—

Proviso.

(*a*) any foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor in the possession of any common carrier or warehouse-man as such, or purchased by any person for his private use and not for sale, or

(*b*) tárí intended to be used for the manufacture of gúr or molasses.

Possession of intoxicating drugs.

22. In British Burma no person shall have in his possession any intoxicating drugs except under, and in accordance with the terms of, a general exemption granted by the Chief Commissioner, or a license granted by such officer as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

In the other territories to which this Act extends, no person shall have in his possession any larger quantity of such drugs than that specified in section three, clause (*k*), in respect of such drugs, unless he is permitted to manufacture or sell the same.

CHAPTER V.

IMPORT OF SPIRIT.

Spirit from foreign territory subject to duty.

23. No person shall bring into any territory to which this Act extends any spirit manufactured at any place in India beyond the limits of British India, until duty equal to the duty prescribed for such spirit under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, section eleven, has been paid in respect thereof and a pass has been obtained therefor from such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFICERS AND THEIR POWERS.

Collectors may appoint Excise-officers.

24. The Collector may appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be officers for the collection of the excise-revenue and for the prevention of offences against this Act; and the officers so appointed shall, in addition to their ordinary designations (if any), be styled Excise-officers.

Recovery of arrears of fees.

25. The Collector may recover any amount due to the Government under this Act or the rules made hereunder, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom such amount is due or of his surety, or by any other process for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue due from landholders or from farmers of land or their sureties.

Power of Excise-officers to inspect shops.

26. Any Excise-officer may enter and inspect at any time by day or by night the shop or premises in which any manufacturer or vendor licensed under this Act carries on the manufacture of country spirit, or the sale of country spirit, country fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs.

To arrest persons carrying spirit, &c., liable to confiscation.

27. Any Excise-officer may stop and detain any person carrying any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug liable to confiscation under this Act;

and may seize such spirit, liquor or drug, together with any vessels, packages or coverings in which it is contained, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it;

and may also arrest the person in whose possession such spirit, liquor or drug is found.

To arrest persons in possession of article liable to confiscation, and to seize article.

28. Any Excise-officer in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees may arrest any person having in his possession any article liable to confiscation under this Act, or engaged in the unlawful sale of any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug, and may seize such article, spirit, liquor or drug.

To search on information of illicit manufacture or possession.

29. Whenever any Excise-officer in receipt of such monthly salary as aforesaid has reason to believe, from information given by any person (which information shall be taken down in writing), that in any place spirit is unlawfully manufactured, or any article liable to confiscation under this Act is kept or concealed,

such officer may, after sunrise and before sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of police in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees), enter into such place,

and in case of resistance may break open any door and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, and may seize and carry away such spirit or article,

and may also arrest the occupier of the place, with all other persons concerned in the manufacture of such spirit or in the keeping and concealing of such article.

Collector may issue warrant of arrest in certain cases.

30. The Collector may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe, either from information in writing, or from the proceedings in any other case under this Act or any other law, to be engaged in the unlawful sale of spirit or fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs, or to have in his possession any article liable to confiscation under this Act.

Collector may issue search-warrant.

31. The Collector may issue his warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe,

either from information in writing, or from the proceedings in any other case under this Act or any other law, that spirit is unlawfully manufactured, or that any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug liable to confiscation under this Act is kept or concealed.

Such warrant may be executed by any Excise-officer in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees, at the time and in the manner prescribed in section twenty-nine.

Special warrant authorizing search at night.

Whenever the Collector thinks that the search should be made after sunset and before sunrise on any particular day, he shall issue a warrant specially authorizing the search to be so made. Such warrant may be executed by any Excise-officer as aforesaid in the manner prescribed in section twenty-nine, and shall cease to be in force at sunrise on the day next following.

Excise-officer to report arrest, &c.;

32. Whenever an Excise-officer arrests any person,

or seizes any article liable to confiscation under this Act,

or enters any place for the purpose of searching for any such article,

he shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure or search, to his official superior, and, unless acting under the warrant of the Collector, shall take the person arrested, or the article seized, with all convenient despatch to the Magistrate for trial or adjudication.

and to take person arrested to Magistrate.

33. Whenever any person is arrested or any article is seized under the warrant of a Collector issued under this Act, the officer making such arrest or seizure shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, take the person arrested or the article seized, to the Collector, and the Collector, after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, shall send such person or article to the nearest Magistrate, or shall order the immediate discharge of such person or the release of such article.

Procedure after arrest or seizure.

34. All Police-officers are required to aid the Excise-officers in the due execution of this Act, upon request made by such officers.

Police to aid Excise-officers.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES.

35. Whoever in contravention of section five constructs, works or possesses a distillery, still or brewery, or makes fermented liquor, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

For illegally manufacturing spirit or liquor.

and all spirit and liquor made in contravention of section five, and all materials and implements collected for the purpose of such manufacture, shall be liable to confiscation.

36. Any person who—

(a) without a special pass from the Collector, introduces, into the limits fixed for the consumption of spirit made at a distillery established under section six, any country spirit manufactured at another place, or

For illegally introducing country spirit.

(b) in contravention of section seven, or of any rule made under section eight or section nine, removes any spirit from a distillery, or

For illegally removing spirit.

(c) in contravention of section twenty-three, brings any spirit into any territory to which this Act extends,

For illegally importing spirit.

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

and the spirit, together with the vessels containing the same, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

37. Any person who, except in cases herein otherwise provided for, wilfully contravenes any rule made under section eight or section nine shall be punished with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

For contravening rules prescribed by Chief Revenue-authority.

38. Any person who, in contravention of section eleven or of any rule made thereunder, cultivates hemp or prepares any intoxicating drug, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

For illegally cultivating hemp and preparing drugs.

39. Any person who, in contravention of section twelve, sells any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

For illicit sale of spirit, &c.

40. Any person licensed to sell retail spirit, or fermented liquor, or intoxicating drugs, who permits drunkenness, riot or gaming in his shop, or permits persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or receives any wearing apparel or other effects in barter for spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

For permitting drunkenness, &c., in shop.

41. Any person who possesses any spirit, liquor or drug, in contravention of section twenty-one or section twenty-two, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both;

Illegal possession of spirit, liquor or drug.

and the spirit, liquor or drug, together with any vessels, packages and coverings in which it is contained, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

42. Any person holding a license under this Act and refusing to produce the same on the demand of any Excise-officer, and any person who breaks any rule made under this Act or any condition of a license granted under this Act, for the breach of which rule or condition no other penalty is hereby provided, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

For refusal to produce license and for breach of rules and conditions.

43. Any owner or occupier of land, and any agent of any such owner or occupier, who authorizes or connives at the illegal manufacture of spirit or the sale of spirit or fermented

For conniving at illicit manufacture or sale of spirit, &c.

liquor or intoxicating drugs, shall for every such offence be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

And any person invested with local jurisdiction who authorizes or connives at the illegal sale of any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug within the local limits of such jurisdiction shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

For Police neglecting to aid Excise-officers.

44. Any Police-officer who, without lawful excuse, neglects or refuses to aid an Excise-officer as required by section thirty-four, and any officer in charge of a Police station who, on application made by an Excise-officer desiring to act under section twenty-nine, fails to attend a search himself, or to depute a subordinate officer of the required rank, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

For vexatious search or seizure.

45. Any Excise-officer who—

(*a*) without reasonable grounds of suspicion searches or causes to be searched any place, or

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the moveable property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Act, or

(*c*) vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person, or

(*d*) commits any other excess not required for the execution of his duty,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

For delay in reporting arrest, &c., or in taking person arrested to Magistrate.

46. Any Excise-officer who, in contravention of section thirty-two or section thirty-three, neglects to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure or search, or delays taking to the Magistrate or Collector, as the case may be, any person arrested or any article seized under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Prosecutions restricted.

47. No complaint of an offence under any one of the following sections, namely, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty-one, forty-two and forty-three, shall be received unless it is made by the Collector or by an Excise-officer; and no complaint of any offence under this Act shall be received unless it is made within the six months next after the commission of such offence.

Confinement in what jail.

48. Every person imprisoned for an offence under section thirty-seven or section forty-two shall be confined in the civil jail, and every person imprisoned for an offence under any other section shall be confined in the criminal jail.

Attempts and abetment.

49. Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under this Act or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the commission of any such offence shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence.

Disposal of fines, &c., as rewards.

50. Any Magistrate before whom any person is convicted of any offence under sections thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty-one or forty-three may award to any person who has contributed in any way to such conviction the whole or any portion of any fine imposed upon the offender and paid by him or realized from his property.

Magistrate to pass order of confiscation.

51. Any article liable to confiscation under this Act may, on the application of an Excise-officer, be confiscated by the order of any Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is found.

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS.

Manufacture and sale of spirits, &c., in military cantonments.

52. Within the limits of any military cantonment, and within such distance from those limits as the Local Government in any case prescribes, no licenses for the manufacture of spirit, or for the sale of spirit or fermented liquor, shall be granted, nor shall the fees leviable on licenses for the retail sale of such spirit or liquor, or the right to manufacture such spirit or liquor be let in farm, unless with the knowledge and consent of the Commanding Officer;

and upon his requisition any such license which has been granted, either by the Collector or by a farmer, within such distance or limits shall be immediately cancelled.

Mode of making arrest or search in military cantonments.

53. In all other respects the provisions of this Act shall have effect within such limits or distance: Provided that whenever any arrest or search under this Act is to be made within the limits of any cantonment, the Collector or other officer authorized to make such arrest or search shall, whenever it may be practicable, give previous notice to the Commanding Officer, and in all other cases shall report the arrest or search to such Commanding Officer with as little delay as possible.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Collector subject to control of Commissioner.

54. The Collector shall in all proceedings under this Act be subject to the control of the Commissioner of Revenue, and all orders passed by a Collector under this Act shall be appealable to such Commissioner in manner provided by the rules for the time being in force relating to appeals from the orders of Collectors.

The Chief Revenue-authority may revise any order passed by a Collector under this Act or by a Commissioner under this section.

Additional power to make rules.

55. The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) as to the period for which any license or farm under this Act shall be granted;

(*b*) as to the fee payable for any such license or farm, and the time or times at which it shall be payable;

(*c*) as to the security to be given by any licensee or farmer under this Act;

(*d*) as to the form of any license or farming lease and of the counterpart thereof (if any) to be taken from such licensee or farmer, and the conditions which may be inserted therein;

(*e*) as to the disposal of things confiscated under this Act;

(*f*) as to the duties of Excise-officers; and

(*g*) to provide generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Power to exempt articles and persons.

56. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt within any specified local area any specified articles or any specified class of persons from all or any of the foregoing provisions of this Act, and may, by like notification, cancel any such exemption.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th October, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIII OF 1881.

An Act to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend, in manner hereinafter appearing, the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force at once.

"Section."

2. In this Act "section" means a section of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

Amendment of section 1.

3. In section one, before the word "Sections," the words "This section and" shall be, and be deemed to have always been, inserted.

Amendment of section 2, clause (2).

4. For section two, clause (2), the following shall be substituted:—

'Agriculturist.'

"'Agriculturist' means a person who, when or after incurring any liability the subject of any proceeding under this Act, by himself, his servants or tenants earned or earns his livelihood, wholly or partially, by agriculture carried on within the limits of the said districts.

"A cultivator who has temporarily ceased to earn his livelihood in manner aforesaid, without any intention of changing his status as such, does not thereby cease to be an agriculturist within this definition.

"An assignee of Government assessment or a mortgagee is not, as such, an agriculturist within this definition.

"An agriculturist shall be deemed to 'reside' where he earns his livelihood in manner aforesaid."

Amendment of sections 3 and 12.

5. In section three, clause (*y*), the words "not being merely a surety for the principal debtor," and in section twelve the words "not being merely a surety of the principal debtor," shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 19.

6. In section nineteen, first clause, for the words "there is no other claim against him," the words "the other debts (if any) due by him do not, taken together with such sum, amount to fifty rupees" shall be substituted; and to the same clause the words "of such sum" shall be added.

Addition to section 38.

7. To section 38, the following shall be added:—

"The expression 'officer of police' in this section shall not be deemed to include a police patel appointed under Bombay Act No. VIII of 1867 (*for the Regulation of the Village Police in the Presidency of Bombay*)."

Amendment of section 44.

8. In section forty-four, for the word "place," the word "táluqa" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 47.

9. To section forty-seven the following shall be added, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—The expression 'civil Court' in this section does not include a Mámlatdár's Court under Bombay Act No. III of 1876 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mámlatdárs' Courts*)."

New section substituted for section 48.

10. For section forty-eight the following section shall be substituted:—

Allowance to be made in period of limitation.

"48. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any such suit or application the time intervening between the application made by the plaintiff under section thirty-nine and the grant of the certificate under section forty-six shall be excluded.

Limitation in certain cases.

"Any such application which after the first day of November, 1879, has been rejected, and which, if such time had been excluded in computing the period of limitation prescribed for such application, would have been entertained, shall be entertained if made within two months from the twenty-sixth day of October, 1881.

New section substituted for section 51.

11. For section fifty-one the following section shall be substituted:—

District Judge may withdraw case from Conciliator or Subordinate Judge,

"51. The District Judge may—

"(*a*) transfer any application pending before a Conciliator to the file of any other Conciliator;

"(*b*) transfer to his own file any suit or other matter pending before the Court of any Subordinate Judge under Chapter II or Chapter IV of this Act, and may dispose of the same as if he were a Subordinate Judge; or

"(c) stay the proceedings in any such suit or matter, and sit together with such Judge as a Bench to dispose of such suit or matter in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

or sit with Subordinate Judge as a Bench for trial of any case.

"If the members of any Bench sitting under this section differ in opinion, the opinion of the District Judge shall prevail."

Addition to section 56.

12. To section fifty-six the following shall be added, namely :—

"or apply to any instrument which is executed by an agriculturist merely as a surety."

New section substituted for section 57.

13. For section fifty-seven the following section shall be substituted :—

"57. When any persons intend to execute any instrument to which section fifty-six applies, all such persons shall appear before the Village Registrar appointed for the area in which the agriculturist, or when there are several agriculturists intending to execute the instrument, any one of such agriculturists, resides, and such Registrar, after satisfying himself in such manner as he deems fit as to the identity of the intending executants and receiving the fee (if any) prescribed by the local Government in this behalf, and the stamp (if any) which may be required by law, shall write the instrument, or cause the same to be written under his superintendence; and after reading the same aloud, or causing it to be so read, in the hearing of the intending executants, shall require them to execute it in his presence.

Such instruments to be written by, or under the superintendence of, a Village Registrar and executed in his presence.

"Every instrument so written and executed shall at the time of execution be attested by the Village Registrar; and also, if any of the executants thereof is unable to read such instrument, by two respectable witnesses.

Attestation of such instruments.

"For the purposes of this section every executant of any such instrument shall appear in person before the Village Registrar; but every other party thereto may appear either in person or by any agent, being his relative, servant or dependent, whom he has duly furnished with a power-of-attorney authorizing him to appear and act on his behalf."

Amendment of section 58.

14. In section fifty-eight, for the words "parties to any instrument have executed it," the words "intending executants have executed any instrument" shall be substituted.

New section substituted for section 68.

15. For section sixty-eight the following section shall be substituted :—

"68. No pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, and no advocate or attorney of a High Court, shall be permitted to appear on behalf of any party to any case before a Conciliator or a Village-Munsif the subject-matter whereof does not exceed in amount or value one hundred rupees:

Pleaders, &c., excluded in certain cases.

"Provided that any party to any such case may be permitted, on reasonable cause being shown to the satisfaction of the Conciliator or Village-Munsif, to employ any relative, servant or dependent who is not, and has not previously been, a pleader, vakíl or mukhtár, or an advocate or attorney of a High Court, to appear either conjointly with, or in lieu of, such party.

"When a relative, servant or dependent appears in lieu of a party, he shall be furnished by him with a power-of-attorney defining the extent to which he is empowered to act."

Repeal of section 71.

16. Section seventy-one is hereby repealed.

New section substituted for section 72.

17. For section seventy-two the following section shall be substituted :—

"72. In any suit under this Act for the recovery of money from a person, not being merely a surety for the principal debtor, who at the time when the cause of action arose was an agriculturist, the following periods of limitation shall be deemed to be substituted for those prescribed in the second column of the second schedule annexed to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (that is to say) :—

Limitation.

"(a) When such suit is founded on a written instrument registered under this Act or any law in force at the date of the execution of such instrument,—twelve years;

"(b) in any other case,—six years:

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall revive the right to bring any suit which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted immediately before this Act comes into force."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th October, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIV OF 1881.

An Act to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in order to provide for the establishment of a system of municipal-watchmen in certain municipalities in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, it is expedient to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Laws Amendment Act, 1881," and shall come into force at once.

Substitution of new sections for sections 39A and 39B.

2. For sections 39A and 39B of the said Act, the following sections shall be substituted :—

Power to establish system of village-watchmen and municipal-watchmen, and to make rules.

"39A. The Local Government may establish a system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen in any part of the territories under its administration, and in furtherance of this object may, from time to time, make rules to provide for the following matters :—

(*a*) the definition of the limits of watchmen's beats;

(*b*) the determination of the several grades of watchmen, and the number of each grade to be appointed to each beat;

(*c*) the appointment, suspension, dismissal and resignation of watchmen of each grade;

(*d*) the equipment and discipline of, and the control and supervision over, such watchmen;

(*e*) the conferring upon them, and the exercise by them, of any powers, and the enjoyment by them of any protection or privilege, which may be exercised and enjoyed by a police-officer under any law for the time being in force;

(*f*) the performance by them of such duties relating to police, sanitation or statistics, or for the benefit of the village-communities or municipalities within their respective beats, as the Local Government thinks fit;

(*g*) the exercise of authority over, and the rendering of aid to, such watchmen by headmen of the villages or members of the Municipal Committees of the towns comprised in their respective beats;

(*h*) the performance, by the headmen of villages comprised in the beat of any watchman, of any of the duties of a village-watchman in aid of, or substitution for, such watchman;

(*i*) the exercise, by such village-headmen for the purposes referred to in clauses (*g*) and (*h*), or by members of Municipal Committees for the purposes referred to in clause (*g*) of this section, of any of the powers, and the enjoyment by such headmen or members of any privilege or protection, of a village-watchman or a municipal-watchman as the case may be;

(*j*) the determination of the rate at which, and the mode in which, watchmen shall be paid, and, in the case of village-watchmen, of the mode in which their pay, the expenses of their equipment, and other charges connected with the village-watchman system shall be provided for, whether out of cesses or funds already leviable or available in the villages comprised in the beat, or by a special tax in money or kind to be imposed on any class of persons residing or owning property in, or resorting to, such villages, or partly in one of these ways and partly in the other;

(*k*) the collection with or without the aid of the village-headmen, and by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, of any tax imposed under clause (*j*) of this section, and the application of, and the mode of accounting for, the same; and generally for

(*l*) the efficient working of the system of village-watchmen or municipal-watchmen :

"Provided—

1*st*,—that the rules to be made regarding the appointment of village-watchmen shall allow to the headmen of the villages comprised in the beat to which such a watchman is to be appointed, a power of nomination to be exercised in such manner, and subject to such reasonable conditions, as may be prescribed by such rules;

2ndly,—that the rules to be made under clause (*j*) of this section with regard to village-watchmen shall include provisions for recording and securing due consideration of the views and opinions on the matters therein referred to of the headmen of the villages comprised in each beat.

Obligation to assist watchmen and headmen.

"39B. Every person is bound to render to a village-watchman, or municipal-watchman, or village-headman discharging the duties of a police-officer under the rules made hereunder, all the assistance which he is bound to render to a police-officer.

Person obstructing watchman or headman may be arrested without warrant.

"Any person who obstructs such watchman or headman in the discharge of such duties may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any watchman or village-headman empowered in this behalf by the Local Government."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th October, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXV OF 1881.

An Act to amend the law in force in the Mahál of Bánki.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been determined to annex the territory comprised in the mahál of Bánki to the district of Katak:

And whereas the said territory forms portion of a scheduled district under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874:

And whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the said territory should, on such annexation, be the same as the law in force in the district of Katak, and that the said territory should cease to be a portion of a scheduled district:

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Bánki Laws Act, 1881."

Laws of Katak to apply.

2. All enactments which shall on the first day of April, 1882, be in force in the district of Katak and not in the said territory shall be deemed to come into force in the said territory on that day:

Other laws repealed.

And all enactments which shall on that day be in force in the said territory and not in the district of Katak shall be deemed to be repealed on and from that day in the said territory.

Pending proceedings.

3. All proceedings commenced before any authority in the said territory before the said first day of April, 1882, and still pending on the said day, shall be disposed of by such authority as the Local Government may direct; and, save as aforesaid, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

Territory to cease to be a scheduled district.

4. On and from the said first day of April, 1882, the said territory shall cease to be a portion of a scheduled district; and in Part III of the first schedule to the said Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, for the words "Mahals of Angúl and Bánki," the words "Mahál of Angúl" shall be substituted;

Amendment of certain Bengal Regulations.

And in the following Bengal Regulations, namely, Regulation XII of 1805, section thirty-six, Regulation XIII of 1805, section thirteen, and Regulation XI of 1816, section two, the words "Ditto Bánki" shall be repealed.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General :—

No. 23 OF 1881.

A Bill to amend the Prisoners' Act, 1871.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. V of 1871 (*to consolidate the laws relating to Prisoners confined by order of a Court*); It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Prisoners' Act Amendment Act, 1883":

Local extent.

Commencement.

it extends to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1883.

Section substituted for section 33, Act V of 1871.

2. For section thirty-three of the said Act the following shall be substituted (namely) :—

Governor General in Council to appoint places to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent.

"33. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, appoint places within British India to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent; and the Local Government, or some officer duly authorized in this behalf by the Local Government, shall give orders for the removal of such persons to the places so appointed, except when sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence.

Act X of 1872, s. 31

Local Government to direct removal of such persons to places appointed.

Act X of 1872, s. 320

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SECTIONS 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure have been omitted in the Bill for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature, which repeals that Code.

The former section empowers the Governor General in Council to appoint a place or places in British India to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent, and also authorizes the Local Government to provide for the removal of such persons to the place or places so appointed. The latter section provides for the case of persons sentenced to transportation while already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed.

The reason for the omission of these provisions in the Bill is that the matter with which they deal does not belong to Criminal Procedure, but falls within the scope of the Prisoners' Act, 1871.

The present Bill has therefore been prepared. It simply substitutes for section 33 of the Prisoners' Act, 1871, a section containing the provisions of sections 319 and 320 of the present Code of Criminal Procedure, and will come into force at the same time as the new Code. The part of the former section which declares that no sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported will be added to section 368 of the new Code.

SIMLA;
The 10th November, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. XLI OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return recived.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 16th October 1880.		Receipts for week ending 15th October 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 16th October 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 15th October 1881		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22nd Oct. 1881	East Indian ...	6,35,329	422	7,01,877	467	2,06,62,848	482	2,27,42,984	534	20,80,136	...
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	70,068	408	1,66,146	967	25,19,716	515	29,14,101	592	3,94,385	...
15th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	69,957	128	75,595	138	23,06,548	149	25,52,439	165	2,45,891	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,81,056	416	1,83,432	271	63,11,594	329	46,72,323	244	...	16,39,271
Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,25,456	146	1,17,471	137	33,21,036	136	34,05,972	137	84,936	..
Ditto ..	South Indian ...	65,068	110	72,089	110	20,22,622	111	20,91,019	113	68,397	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	3,29,657	232	5,31,408	369	1,24,24,575	306	1,63,68,546	401	39,43,971	...
8th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,37,075	309	(d)...	...	(e)42,06,819	345	(f)48,28,660	399	6,21,841	...
	TOTAL ...	17,13,666	273	18,48,018	316	5,37,75,758	302	5,95,76,044	334	58,00,286	.
	State.										
22nd Oct. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,805	64	2,350	83	75,510	95	79,405	100	3,895	...
15th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	859	32	1,098	40	35,576	46	33,431	44	...	2,145
22nd ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	24,924	108	36,290	156	7,89,011	121	8,89,204	136	1,00,193	...
15th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,678	127	6,593	88	2,78,322	124	2,90,846	132	12,524	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	8,201	144	9,108	160	2,60,535	161	2,50,507	155	...	10,028
22nd ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,778	61	2,214	76	70,064	85	73,873	90	3,809	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	1,342	30	6,985	155	(c)74,453	58	2,54,933	200	1,80,480	...
Ditto ..	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	1,602	86	4,061	76	68,680	46	1,47,138	90	78,458	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	26,107	162	20,409	127	6,48,711	142	7,03,426	154	54,715	...
22nd ditto ...	Sindia ...	3,888	56	8,006	103	1,02,636	52	1,56,436	73	53,800	...
15th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	68,430	126	1,69,069	233	19,95,824	129	34,51,963	168	14,56,139	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15th ditto ...	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	26,903	106	40,775	141	7,31,133	109	10,00,102	122	2,68,969	...
Ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	60,619	266	65,165	180	16,10,243	322	15,24,639	148	...	85,604
22nd ditto ...	Indus Valley&Kandahar	2,43,372	384	1,78,637	278	39,93,974	226	26,54,614	146	...	13,39,360
...	Khamgaon (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,260	110	17,183	142	3,78,367	110	4,27,029	125	48,662	...
22nd ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	6,257	73	...	...	1,45,285	60	1,45,285	...
15th ditto ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	12,878	67	...	...	3,58,418	80	3,58,418	...
Ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	3,096	53	...	...	77,103	47	77,103	...
Ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	331	28	505	42	552	26	20,297	60	19,745	...
	TOTAL ...	4,93,099	196	5,90,679	179	1,11,13,691	158	1,25,38,649	137	14,25,058	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,06,765	251	24,38,697	255	6,48,89,349	261	7,21,14,693	266	72,25,344	..
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	..	...	...	3,31,36,949	133	3,56,75,230	132	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	.	...	...	...	3,17,52,400	128	3,64,39,463	135	46,87,063	...

(a) Included with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(b) Included with the Rajputana State Railway figures.
(c) Total receipts from 6th April to 16th October 1880.
(d) Return not received.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 9th October 1880.
(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th October 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1881, UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1881.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during September 1881. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	...	740	...	37,927	32,274
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	...	47,702	47,964
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·30	...	969	...	55,044	63,021
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	...	62,110	69,639
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	...	994	...	76,185	79,310
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	...	11,671	8,379
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	28,766	18,775
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	...	55,866	55,813
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	...	771	...	76,073	79,444
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	19,969	...
Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	6,104	...	471,313	454,619
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	...	97,512	97,887
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	...	43,704	30,392
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	31,376	49,169
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	3,269	1,792
Dún	...	...	...	...	4,765	5,778
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	15	56
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	52	102
Total	...	...	...	...	652,006	639,795

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st August 1881.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
Saháranpur	14,939	1,725	31,409	578	731	127	1,400	50,909	26·3	30·4	
Muzaffarnagar	38,943	3,578	22,670	2,511	2,276	388	1,285	71,651	21·6	27·6	
Meerut	62,525	12,587	9,527	8,158	7,128	715	1,849	102,489	27·05	26·2	
Bulandshahr	8,973	51,359	161	10,511	1,184	412	2,233	74,833	19·3	24·9	
Aligarh	715	46,178	236	3,841	1,462	804	2,420	55,656	25·3	23·7	
Muttra	676	8,037	1	8,308	1,029	335	1,391	19,777	28·5	25·0	
Agra	755	9,675	19	1,432	346	157	686	13,070	36·3	24·8	
Etah	2,341	26,410	264	847	1,247	79	1,255	32,443	33·3	24·8	
Mainpuri	5,276	36,602	235	411	2,044	146	1,273	45,987	42·7	29·2	
Fatehgarh	2,220	19,579	26	9	258	15	241	22,348	25·5	27·8	
Etáwah	5,985	46,618	270	60	876	42	797	54,648	29·5	24·4	
Cawnpore	5,673	48,579	701	7	745	300	812	56,810	37·1	23·8	
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	23·4	26·4	
Gurgaon	791	1,231	...	8,415	241	3	1,203	11,884	19·6	26·4	
Dehra Dún	861	...	3,578	...	...	...	326	4,765	80·6	69·7	
Bijnor	3,138	...	131	...	...	...	...	3,269	36·9	34·5	
Taráí	573	3,353	...	...	...	...	12	3,938	42·9	40·4	
Pilibhít	1,124	2,175	...	...	...	...	25	3,324	23·6	44·0	
Bareilly	6,819	17,201	...	...	...	...	94	24,114	34·6	37·1	
Jhánsi	9	...	3	...	...	...	3	15	43·9	28·9	
Hamírpur	1	...	14	11	...	...	26	52	27·3	27·5	
Total	162,337	334,887	69,245	45,081	19,578	3,523	17,345	652,006	...	...	
Total for the same period last year	147,738	203,970	116,587	50,372	88,472	15,482	17,174	639,795	...	...	
Increase	14,599	130,917	...	...	...	...	171	12,211	...	...	
Decrease	...	...	47,342	5,291	68,894	11,959	...	...	...	...	

Erratum.—In statement of Irrigation Operations for August 1881, Rainfall from 1st April to 31st August 1881, in Delhi and Gurgaon districts, for blank, *read* 22·8 and 19·6 respectively.

ALLAHABAD,
The 20th October 1881.

W. P. VONDER HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1881.

Name of Traffic.	AGRA CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.	
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.
Grains.						
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dal—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1881.	Agra Canal. 1880.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	...	...
Ton mileage	...	...
Value of goods	...	...
Number of passengers	...	...

Allahabad,
The 20th October 1881.

W. P. VONDER HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1881.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of local Traffic.						LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal items of local Traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal items of through Traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal items of local and through Traffic.						Remarks.
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
Grains.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	
Wheat																									
Gram																									
Rice																									
Paddy or dhan																									
Bejhar or mixed grain																									
Dal ... Urd																									
Dal ... Mung																									
Dal ... Arhar																									
Dal ... Masuri																									
Juár																									
Bájra																									
Maize or Indian-corn																									
Barley																									
Total																									
Cotton																									
Oilseeds																									
Salt																									
Metals																									
Building materials																									
Miscellaneous goods																									
Firewood																									
Bamboos																									
Timber. Poles and unsquared timber.																									
Timber. Karis and squared timber.																									
Timber. Logs																									
Miscellaneous timber																									
Live-stock																									
Grand Total																									
Total during corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,603	3,256	20,433	43,242	40,036	46,498	
Increase																									
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,603	3,256	20,433	43,242	40,036	46,498	

Nil.

Nil.

Upper and Lower Ganges Canal not navigable.

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,483 0 0	...
Ton mileage	...	...	...	...	...	...	153,314 0 0	...
Value of goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,389 13 5	...
Number of passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 0 0	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 20th October 1881.

W. P. VONDER HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	13 0	13 0	10 5	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	14 10	20 8	20 8	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 5	11 8	14 10	13 10	12 11	15 13	25 14	...	21 10	27 11	27 11	31 11
	Godavery	11 11	11 11	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	12 14	11 14	17 0	17 0	17 0	26 14	28 13	22 2	...	...	...
	Kistna	13 11	13 11	8 2	...	...	...	17 0	16 3	15 2	17 14	16 13	15 13	28 10	27 0	21 13	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 3	12 3	8 8	...	...	...	14 13	14 5	13 14	...	15 0	16 0	26 14	26 14	23 0	28 11	...	...
	Cuddapah	14 11	13 10	9 8	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	10 11	12 14	12 14	12 6	27 10	27 10	24 8	30 6	29 0	28 5
	Bellary	16 5	16 5	10 10	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 5	13 0	13 0	14 0	37 2	37 2	33 0	29 2	26 5	22 10
	Kurnool	11 6	11 6	6 11	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	12 2	31 8	30 2	38 6	26 3	28 11	25 0
	Madras	9 13	9 8	8 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 2	14 8	14 8	11 14	23 0	21 10	20 3	28 13	23 13	22 13
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 10	12 0	16 10	15 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	10 3	10 3	8 8	...	...	...	15 14	15 0	13 2	16 14	16 0	14 2	29 2	29 2	24 10	28 2	28 2	21 6
	South Arcot	9 6	9 0	6 3	...	...	...	13 14	13 8	13 8	14 6	14 0	14 0	30 3	30 3	...	29 5	26 14	29 5
	Tanjore	10 5	8 13	6 10	...	...	...	12 6	13 5	13 8	18 6	...	16 11	27 0	25 6	22 5	31 14	30 6	23 3
	Trichinopoly	10 10	10 10	8 3	...	...	...	13 11	14 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	13 13	28 0	25 3	24 8	29 3	27 14	25 6
	Madura	11 11	13 5	8 10	...	...	...	12 13	13 6	13 3	13 14	13 14	13 14	32 6	32 6	25 14	30 14	30 14	26 8
	Tinnevelly	9 8	9 8	7 13	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 8	12 6	11 10	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	11 8	10 11	9 13	...	...	...	13 0	12 10	12 2	14 0	13 10	12 11	30 6	29 10	20 14	35 0	28 10	23 13
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	6 6	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 10	21 10	21 10	15 6	20 5	19 10	15 6
	Salem	11 14	12 6	7 6	...	...	...	13 10	13 2	10 6	14 11	13 11	11 10	30 14	27 5	20 11	28 11	27 2	20 5
	South Canara	8 13	8 10	7 13	...	...	...	9 11	8 11	8 11	15 11	14 11	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	10 8	10 13	9 0	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	12 2	16 3	16 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	10 9	10 15	9 9	21 12	19 13	18 0	8 12	8 15	7 4	13 13	13 5	10 12	25 7	24 4	16 4	18 3	18 0	13 9
	Ahmedabad	14 8	14 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	19 8	19 0	24 0
	Kaira	13 14	13 14	13 14	26 10	26 10	32 0	9 2	9 2	8 6	14 9	14 9	12 5	20 0	20 0	23 0	17 12	17 12	20 0
	Surat	13 1	13 1	10 0	12 4	12 4	11 6	6 13	6 13	6 11	8 5	8 5	8 0	18 13	18 13	18 4	17 13	17 13	15 8
	Broach	15 3¾	14 8¾	12 12¾	...	...	...	8 14¼	8 14¼	8 0	12 4¾	12 4¾	10 0	20 0	17 12¼	20 0	17 12¼	17 12¼	20 0
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	8 12	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	6 6	11 4	11 4	7 8	18 10	18 10	12 0	18 0	18 0	11 4
	Colába (Alibág)	9 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	6 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	11 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 14	15 14	14 2	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 5	10 15	10 15	9 10	34 0	34 0	17 14	27 0	23 6¼	15 5
	Násik	14 5	14 5	13 9	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	5 15	11 12	11 12	9 11	28 0	26 6	18 3	22 9	21 0	14 11
	Ahmednagar	14 11	14 11	12 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 2	10 9	10 9	9 1	39 14	33 11	17 6	29 12	28 8	15 13
	Poona	11 8	12 10	11 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 6	11 0	11 0	8 9	30 7	28 4	17 6	20 11	19 9	14 15
	Sholápur	15 6	14 15	11 5	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	9 8	11 13	11 13	9 14	37 15	37 15	20 11	29 6	31 4	19 5
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	17 12	18 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 5	7 14	7 14	7 8	10 14	10 14	9 8	27 12	27 12	32 0	25 12	26 0	29 0
	Satara	12 1	12 1	9 6	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	7 0	10 0	10 0	7 14	27 15	27 15	13 5	25 14	24 9	12 2
	Belgaum	16 0	16 7	9 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	28 0	27 3	21 0	26 0	26 0	22 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	19 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	21 0	24 0	21 0
	Ratnágiri	8 9	7 15	7 15	...	...	...	10 11	11 0	8 9	15 9	14 13	9 14	20 13	20 13	14 15	17 2	15 15	11 0
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	6 0	17 0	15 0	11 0	20 0	...	16 0	...	...	...
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	8 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 5	32 0	32 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Aden	8 0	8 0	6 9	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 1	7 0	7 0	5 9	9 5	9 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0
	Asirgarh	15 0	15 0	12 11	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 4	12 0	12 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	20 12	30 0	30 0	17 0
	Baroda	10 9	10 9	9 7	14 14	14 5	14 14	7 7	7 7	7 7	10 14	10 14	10 4	...	...	18 5	16 5	15 7	19 7
	Disa	15 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 14	8 6	8 6	8 4	22 1	20 0	25 5	21 0	20 0	25 3
	Nimach	18 8	18 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	28 0	27 0	22 0	21 0	15 0
	Nasirabad	17 12¼	18 3¼	16 7	26 1¼	27 8¼	25 9¾	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	29 0	29 0	24 14	18 8	18 10¼	13 7½
	Rájkot	17 0	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 0	10 0	11 2	26 12	26 4	20 0	21 12	21 4	19 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	12 0	11 8	10 1½	16 0	17 8	14 8¾	9 0	9 0	6 7½	13 0	13 0	8 0	30 0	21 0	14 8½	...	...	13 5¼
	Karachi	10 5	11 2	10 13	19 0	19 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	12 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	11 0	11 4	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	18 0
	Shikarpur	11 12½	11 7	9 11	18 0	18 3	14 0	11 4	11 1	8 0	18 10	16 7	10 10	25 2	19 10¼	14 8	21 9¼	21 10¼	13 5
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 13	14 13	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	9 8	9 7	...	...	...	22 10	19 4	15 8
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan	13 8a	13 8	16 8	30 4	30 0	24 8	28 4	28 8	21 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	14 0a	14 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	24 0	25 0	20 0	34 0	36 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0a	16* 0	17 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	19 8	29 0	28 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	13 8a	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	14 0a	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 8	15 4	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 19-8 to 24 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, gram 25 to 26 seers, firewood 100 to 120 seers, and salt 10 to 10-4 seers.

a Interior prices range as follows:—Wheat 12 to 23 seers, barley 22 to 36 seers, best rice 22 to 32 seers, common rice 25 to 44 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 52 seers, 12 to 24 seers, firewood 100 to 500 seers, and salt 8-4 to 12 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1881.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuvaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
32 3	32 3	29 5	26 10	26 10	46 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	11 5	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
28 5	28 5	24 3	28 2	28 2	37 6	87 8	87 8	86 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
36 6	36 6	29 2	33 10	33 10	33 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
40 11	39 3	33 13	29 10	29 10	29 2	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14	12 13	Kistna		
30 14	30 14	27 5	25 3	25 3	22 10	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
31 8	33 0	29 3	34 6	32 11	27 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	14 6	14 6	Cuddapah		
34 14	34 14	29 2	37 0	33 10	31 6	97 3	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2	13 2	Bellary		
...	...	28 6	24 11	27 11	26 3	198 5	190 8	209 0	12 2	12 2	12 14	Kurnool		
27 11	27 6	23 10	29 3	27 11	25 14	81 6	81 6	87 8	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
27 6	24 11	23 5	26 8	26 8	25 0	77 13	77 13	97 3	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
33 5	33 5	29 14	30 8	30 8	29 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
28 10	28 3	28 10	26 8	24 3	23 13	201 11	201 11	201 11	14 13	14 13	15 5	South Arcot		
33 3	31 11	24 3	28 0	27 2	21 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 5	13 5	12 14	Tanjore		
31 6	31 6	23 10	30 0	29 5	23 8	97 3	97 3	121 8	13 0	13 0	12 2	Trichinopoly		
32 8	30 3	26 5	30 5	28 8	22 3	126 6	97 3	97 3	14 0	14 0	13 10	Madura		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 2	81 10	81 10	81 10	14 5	14 5	14 13	Tinnevelly		
32 13	32 13	26 3	38 0	39 14	24 11	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	11 11	12 3	Coimbatore		
20 3	20 3	14 6	23 3	23 3	16 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	Nilgiris		
31 10	30 13	21 0	34 8	33 8	23 3	151 10	151 10	151 10	12 14	13 5	11 14	Salem		
21 2	21 2	14 2	20 3	22 3	16 3	109 5	109 5	96 3	11 3	11 3	10 6	South Canara		
23 6	23 6	18 3	29 6	29 6	21 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
18 14	15 0	16 14	18 8	18 12	16 6	61 7	61 7	54 9	12 9	12 9	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	14 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira		
...	...	...	17 4	17 4	13 5	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 11	10 11	12 5	Surat		
...	...	...	18 13	17 12¼	14 8¾	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 4¼	Broach		
25 11	25 11	11 4	15 10	15 10	12 4	71 1	71 1	71 1	10 2	10 2	9 13	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	...	15 0	13 8	12 8	110 0	110 0	85 0	11 8	10 8	11 8	Colába (Alibág)		
...	...	...	25 15	25 2½	16 3	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
27 8	27 8	18 8	23 0	23 0	16 5	114 0	114 0	128 0	11 8	11 8	12 1	Násik		
...	...	...	23 4	21 0	16 4	106 6	106 6	106 4	11 7	11 6	11 4	Ahmednagar		
...	...	...	18 6	18 6	13 13	76 0	76 0	76 0	11 2	11 2	10 8	Poona		
...	...	...	21 7	21 14	17 9	98 0	98 0	96 0	11 12	11 12	11 4	Sholápur		
...	...	...	15 12	16 12	17 7¼	112 0	112 0	150 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	...	14 15	14 15	12 3	116 8	116 8	110 15	9 7	9 7	9 8	Satara		
34 0	34 0	24 8	13 8	16 0	14 8	65 0	65 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Belgaum		
22 0	22 0	28 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
21 2	21 2	15 4	16 13	16 13	12 10	120 0	120 0	150 0	10 6	9 1	11 10	Ratnágiri		
22 0	22 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	10 0	7 0	9 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
32 0	32 0	26 10	26 10	26 10	24 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	16 9	16 0	14 0	75 0	75 0	86 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Baroda		
...	...	...	15 12	17 6	22 9	137 8	137 8	137 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Disa		
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	Nimach		
...	...	...	22 11¾	22 0	26 10¾	70 0	70 0	75 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	23 12	23 8	19 6	70 0	70 0	70 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Rájkot		
...	...	...	16 8	17 4	13 5¼	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8	7 4¼	Upper Sindh Frontier		
9 8	9 8	7 0	17 0	20 0	13 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi		
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	...	18 0	18 3	13 5	250 0	270 0	220 0	11 0	11 0	7 14	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	9 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Burdwan		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Midnapore		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	16 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	19 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Howrah		

c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 26 seers, best rice 16 to 32 seers, common rice 24 to 38 seers, gram 18 to 35 seers, firewood 80 to 240 seers, and salt 8-12 to 10-8 seers.

d In Ghatal sub-division prices range as follow:—Wheat at Ghatal 12-8 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 26 to 30 seers, gram 18 to 22 seers, firewood 160 to 260 seers, and salt 10-8 to 11 seers.

e In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, gram 10 to 15 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 9 to 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	***Central Districts.***																		
	Calcutta	14 0	15 4	15 0	32 0	33 8	26 10	8 0	8 0	6 12	16 0	14 0	13 5	26 10	26 10	26 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...*j*	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 8	20 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	16 0*g*	16 0	16 0	35 8	32 0	30 8	16 0	16 0	15 4	21 5¼	18 12	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	13 12*h*	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 0*i*	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	18 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	14 0*j*	14 6	16 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	16 8	19 11	21 0	27 8	28 12	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	15 0*k* to 18 0	15 0 to 18 12	21 0	45 0	45 0	37 0	15 0 to 16 8	16 8 to 18 12	18 0	24 12 to 26 4	26 4 to 30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	15 0*l*	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 14	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	19 8	19 14	19 8	...	...	...	18 12	22 8	24 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 0*m*	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	12 0	11 0	26 8	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0*n*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	9 0*o*	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	10 5	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	13 5*p*	13 5	16 0	35 8	32 0	35 0	26 0	23 0	23 8	29 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	27 0*q*	20 0	21 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	25 0	22 8	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...*r*	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	28 8	28 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	13 0*s*	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	26 0	22 8	20 0	36 0	34 8	35 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	11 4*t*	11 4	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...*u*	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 5	13 5	17 12	17 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	15 0	28 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	24 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	45 8	32 0	14 0	14 0	13 5	22 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	20 8*w*	20 0	20 8	38 0	37 0	30 0	12 8	12 0	9 8	22 8	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	16 0*v* to 18 0	17 0 to 18 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0	19 0	22 0 to 23 0	22 0 to 23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	15 0*x*	17 0	23 4	35 0	40 0	51 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0*x*	20 0	25 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	16 8	17 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	22 0	23 0	20 0	39 0	38 0	33 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	21 0*y*	22 0	22 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	28 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	17 13*z*	16 0	19 15	42 0	40 0	31 8	14 11	11 8	16 12	21 0	19 0	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	14 6*z*1	13 14	18 15	46 0	46 0	46 0	17 11	17 11	17 11	20 3	20 3	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	16 0*z*2	16 0	18 0	50 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 4*z*3	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	17 1	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	24 15*	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	13 2*z*4	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	20 0	30 3	13 2	25 0	34 2	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	13 0	12 12	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 13	20 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribagh	18 0*z*5	18 0	21 0	...	27 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	19 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	16 0*z*6	17 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	22 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	24 0 to 32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	15 8*z*7	13 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	34 0	33 0	32 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	...

* In the interior price of common rice varies from 23-10 to 31-8 seers per rupee.

j In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 15-4 seers, barley 28 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 17 to 27-8 seers, bulrush millet (in Kidderpore) 13-5 seers, great millet (in Kidderpore) 16 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kidderpore) 32 seers, gram 22-12 seers, firewood 90 seers, and salt 10 to 10-10 seers.

g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 26 to 40 seers, best rice 8 to 20 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kooshtea) 16 seers, gram 22 to 32 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 14 seers, best rice 9 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 26 to 50 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, gram 22 to 30 seers, firewood 90 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 9-8 seers.

j In Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 21 seers, common rice 32 seers, gram 15 seers, firewood 140 seers, and salt 9 seers.

k In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 24 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 27 seers, gram 19-8 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 9 seers.

l In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, barley (in Bagdogra) 24-10 seers, best rice 14-8 to 18 seers, common rice 19-4 to 22-8 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 40 seers, gram 14-10 to 15 seers, firewood 80 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8-11 seers.

m In Serajgunge prices are—Wheat 27 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 22 seers, gram 16-8 seers, and salt 9 seers.

n In Kurseong prices are—Best rice 6 seers, common rice 12 seers, lesser millets 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 seers, gram 8 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 5 seers.

o In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, gram 8 to 13-5 seers, firewood 64 to 80 seers, and salt 6-7 to 8 seers.

p In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 22 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 45 seers, best rice 16 to 26-8 seers, common rice 25 to 32 seers, gram 20 to 22-4 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 20 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 26 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 28 to 32 seers, gram 13 to 20 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9-8 seers.

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 24 to 34 seers, gram 10 to 20 seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 14-8 seers, best rice 10 to 27-8 seers, common rice 18 to 33 seers, gram 9 to 18 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 22 seers, common rice 23 to 32 seers, firewood (in Cox's Bazar) 214 seers, and salt 8 seers.

u In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 19 to 32 seers, common rice 25 to 40 seers, and salt 7 to 8 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1881—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	24 8	23 12	20 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Calcutta		
...	...	...	20 0	22 12	17 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 6	10 0	9 10	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 10	...	...	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nuddea		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	...	33 8	32 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0	Moorshedabad		
...	...	...	16 0	16 4	16 0	44 0	180 0	180 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Dinagepore		
...	...	...	23 7 to 25 5	24 0 to 25 0	19 11 to 21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	Rajshahye		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Rungpore		
...	...	...	19 8	19 14	16 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	9 0	8 4	Bogra		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Pubna		
9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling		
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Jalpáiguri		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	21 0	24 8	17 6	106 8	120 0	106 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dacca		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 4	9 8	Mymensingh		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	9 4	Tipperah		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Chittagong		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	39 0	37 8	28 0	130 0	120 0	100 0	9 10	9 9½	9 13	Patna		
...	...	...	33 8	33 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Gya		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	26 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 8	9 4	Shahabad		
40 0	40 0	29 0	28 0	30 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	Durbhunga		
...	...	...	35 0	35 8	30 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mozufferpore		
33 0	33 0	29 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sarun		
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Chumparun		
...	...	...	38 13	32 0	27 4	126 0	120 0	105 0	8 6	8 8	8 6	Monghyr		
...	...	...	32 13	32 13	27 12	126 4	126 4	126 4	9 7	9 7	9 15	Bhágalpur		
...	...	...	26 0	23 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Maldah		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Perguunahs		
												Orissa.		
21 0	13 2	17 1	23 10	23 10	19 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	Cuttack		
...	...	...	17 1	17 1	14 7	105 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	11 13	Pooree		
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	12 4	128 0	128 0	76 0	9 3	9 3	9 8	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
50 0	51 0	60 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh		
40 0	40 0	50 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Lohardugga		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom		
64 0	64 0	64 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Manbhoom		

u1 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 21 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 12-8 seers, common rice 22-8 to 25 seers, lesser millets (in Nowada) 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Nowada) 42-8 seers, gram 32 to 37-8 seers, firewood 60 to 180 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

v In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-8 to 19-4 seers, barley 28 to 40 seers, best rice 11-8 to 16 seers, common rice 16-8 to 23 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 30 seers, great millet (in Buxar) 33 seers, lesser millets 38 to 41 seers, maize or Indian-corn 34 to 37 seers, gram 29 to 32 seers, firewood 100 to 240 seers, and salt 8 to 9-4 seers.

w In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 42 to 60 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 50 seers, gram 30 to 32 seers, firewood 200 seers, and salt 9 seers.

x In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17-8 to 26 seers, barley 42 to 60 seers, best rice 12 to 26 seers, common rice 18 to 29 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 65 seers, gram 30 to 45 seers, firewood 120 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 9-8 seers.

y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 30 seers, barley 45 to 70 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 33 seers, lesser millets 52 to 65 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 70 seers, gram 28 to 45 seers, firewood (in Bettiah) 160 seers, and salt 7-8 to 10-8 seers.

z In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 19 seers, barley 40 to 60 seers, best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 19-8 to 21 seers, great millet 45 to 55 seers, lesser millets 50 to 55 seers, maize or Indian-corn 32 to 45 seers, gram 30 to 42 seers, firewood 130 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

z1 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 32 to 60 seers, best rice 20 to 30 seers, common rice 22 to 35 seers, lesser millets 65 to 70 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 60 seers, gram 22 to 28 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.

z2 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 23 to 28 seers, gram 14 to 25 seers, firewood 64 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

z3 In Godda prices are—Wheat 15 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 75 seers, gram 26 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 7 seers.

z4 In Khurda prices are—Best rice 23-10 seers, common rice 34-2 seers, gram 21 seers, firewood 190 seers, and salt 11 seers.

z5 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley (in Hutra) 40 seers, best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 21 to 24 seers, lesser millets 55 to 65 seers, maize or Indian-corn 42 to 60 seers, gram 23 to 34 seers, firewood 200 to 320 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

z6 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 27 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 30 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 20·25 to 37 seers, mohua (in Daltongunge) 54 seers, murwa (in Daltongunge) 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltongunge) 40 seers, gram 4 to 30·50 seers, and salt 7 to 8 seers.

z7 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 18 to 35 seers, common rice 25 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-cord 70 to 80 seers, gram 12 to 22 seers, firewood 240 to 800 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	11 13	11 6	11 6	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 12	19 0	20 0	22 12	21 5	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	10 0	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	8 0	...	6 8	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces	Debra Dún	19 0	19 0	15 8	32 0	30 0	28 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	14 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	19 0
	Saháranpur	19 6½	21 0	18 5	37 12	37 12	28 0	7 9	8 0	7 9	14 0	12 13½	14 0½	32 5	30 3	30 2	27 0	25 14	25 14
	Muzaffarnagar	19 4	19 4	18 11	35 5	35 5	29 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 4	13 4	14 5	26 6	26 6	23 10	19 12	22 0	23 2
	Meerut	20 0	20 0	18 12	30 0	29 0	27 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Bulandshahr	20 6	20 12	21 2	29 0	31 8	29 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	10 5	10 12	26 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	19 0	24 0
	Aligarh	18 4	18 4	19 0	24 8	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	21 0	20 0	23 0	21 8	20 8	22 0
	Kumaun	20 0	18 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	20 0	20 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	*	*	*
	Bijnor	20 8	20 13	18 0	28 2	29 13	25 14	13 0	11 4	11 4	14 4	12 6	12 6	18 0	15 12	15 12	20 4	15 12	22 8
	Moradabad	20 5	20 15	18 12	28 2	30 0	23 12	8 2	8 2	6 14	15 0	15 0	14 6	26 4	26 4	...	23 12	23 12	...
	Budaun	19 10	19 15	18 9½	27 14	27 9½	25 3	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 3	16 12½	16 3	...	...	...	21 10	...	19 3
	Bareilly	17 8	18 2	19 6	23 12	28 2	27 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	13 12	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 10	21 4
	Sháhjahánpur	19 4	21 8	21 8	27 12	30 12	29 4	8 0	8 8	6 0	17 8	18 8	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	23 12	22 0	35 0	35 0	37 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 4	25 0	25 0	...	25 0	...	...
	Muttra	17 12	18 4	17 8	23 0	24 0	25 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	20 0
	Agra	18 0	17 12	17 4	23 0	23 0	23 8	5 15	6 1	4 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	23 8	19 0	19 0	22 8
	Farukhabad	17 13	18 9½	18 5½	24 14	26 12	24 5½	6 2	6 2	5 12½	15 8	14 5	13 9½	...	22 5½	24 5	22 0	22 13	23 8
	Mainpuri	17 0	16 8	16 4	21 0	22 0	21 0	5 0	4 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	18 0
	Etáwah	16 8	16 12	16 0	22 0	22 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	14 8	14 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	18 8	18 8	21 8
	Etah	17 12	18 0	17 12	20 0	23 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 8
	Jalaun	19 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	21 0
	Jhánsi	24 2	23 10½	18 10	29 2½	28 0	33 1	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	26 4	30 4	19 0	19 6	...
	Lalitpur	27 8	29 8	19 8	34 0	35 0	37 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	38 0	42 8	35 0	28 0	26 0	28 0
	Cawnpore	20 12	19 12	17 12	27 8	28 0	21 4	11 0	10 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	13 8	29 0	29 0	23 12	26 0	27 0	23 12
	Fatehpur	17 8	17 4	13 2	22 8	22 0	17 4	12 0	12 0	9 0	19 2	19 2	12 4	...	...	17 0	...	...	17 0
	Bánda	18 0	20 0	14 4	22 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	15 0	13 8	11 8	23 0	21 0	18 8	22 0	21 0	18 0
	Allahabad	17 8	17 12	16 2	23 8	25 8	24 12	11 0	11 0	9 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	27 8	27 8	27 0	26 0	26 8
	Hamirpur	16 0	15 12	14 9	22 8	19 2	18 0	10 2	11 4	7 8	16 5	15 12	11 12	23 14	20 4	21 6	21 6	23 1	18 0
	Jaunpur	20 7	21 3	18 5	31 12	32 7	26 1	7 12	7 12	7 12	16 15	18 5	14 2	...	...	...	19 12	16 15	16 15
	Gorakhpur	20 13½	22 8	20 11½	46 12½	46 12¾	48 9½	14 6½	15 5	13 8	21 9½	23 6½	22 8	50 6½	43 3	37 13	36 0	...	...
	Basti	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	20 10	20 10	19 3	32 9	36 14	29 8	10 5	8 14	7 6	17 7	17 7	16 4	41 12	42 1	29 8	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	17 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	26 0
	Benares	17 5½	17 14	18 15½	24 15	27 10½	29 5	12 12	12 12	13 0	21 2	21 2	17 5½	24 15	24 15	27 2	27 2	29 4	22 12
	Gházipur	19 5	19 10	19 15	37 8	38 10	30 3	10 15	10 15	9 10	19 5	17 6	16 12	30 10	36 5	32 3	30 4	31 8	25 12
	Balia	19 6	19 6	20 0	38 12	37 8	34 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	21 4	21 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	20 0	22 4	25 0	32 8	37 8	30 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	Lucknow	18 4	18 8	17 1	26 12½	27 5½	24 11½	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	17 4	12 12	26 8	25 0	24 0	24 8	25 0	23 11½
	Unáo	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bára Banki	19 0	18 12	16 8	28 0	28 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	35 0	40 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Sitapur	21 10	22 15	21 1	29 12	30 0	32 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 6	21 0	17 10	20 5	21 0	20 0	22 10	25 4	20 0
	Bardui	17 13	18 5	19 6	27 11	28 10	27 0	6 9	5 10	4 11	14 1	13 2	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	22 8	24 0	24 8	34 0	34 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	18 0	19 0	18 4	28 0	30 0	26 12	10 8	10 8	8 12	15 0	15 0	13 12	35 0	34 0	32 8	...	...	...
	Bharaich	19 0	19 0	20 8	38 0	38 0	40 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	50 0	50 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	10 0
	Gonda	23 4	22 10	23 12	41 0	42 0	42 0	16 12	17 0	16 12	20 8	19 8	17 12	63 8	62 0	40 0	31 4	32 0	22 0
	Bai Bareli	18 12	19 2	16 4	21 8	21 0	21 8	18 0	17 8	13 0	19 0	18 8	14 0	...	...	...	25 0	...	...
	Sultánpur	21 0	21 8	16 0	31 8	33 0	26 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	...
	Partábgarh	19 4	20 14	18 1	29 8	31 2	26 10	18 0	18 10	15 0	20 4	21 10	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Delhi	18 0	19 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 12	26 0	24 0	22 8	21 0	19 8	21 0
	Gurgáon	20 8	20 12	19 0	29 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	23 8	24 0	23 4	23 8	23 8	22 0
	Karnal	20 0	21 0	16 8	35 0	35 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	22 0
	Hissar	20 0	20 0	14 8	27 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	33 0	32 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	19 0
	Rohtak	21 8	21 8	16 4	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	30 0	24 8	26 0	24 0	20 8
	Sirsa	20 0	21 0	16 0	32 0	35 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	24 8	30 0	29 0	20 8
	Umballa	21 4	21 4	17 4	34 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0
	Ludhiána	21 8	20 0	17 8	34 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	32 0	30 0	24 8	25 0	24 0	23 0
	Simla	16 0	16 0	12 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur	22 8	22 8	16 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	36 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	16 0
	Hoshiárpur	22 0	22 8	17 8	30 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
	Kángra	22 0	22 0	17 8	34 0	34 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Mandua: Present 25-0, past 25-0,

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1881—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 8	9 12	9 4	Sylhet	Assam.	
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	15 4	80 0	80 0	64 0	9 0	9 2	8 14	Cachar		
...	...	...	14 0	11 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	Goálpárá		
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
...	...	...	8 7	7 3	6 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	7 0	6 8	Darrang		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Nowgong		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Sibságar		
...	...	...	11 0	...	...	160 0	...	...	7 8	...	...	Lakhimpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
...	...	...	2 0	2 0	3 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 8	2 8	2 0	Nága Hills		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	23 12	23 2	18 13½	150 8	150 8	129 0	10 9	9 11	10 3	Saháranpur		
...	...	...	23 2	23 2	18 3	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	...	21 12	21 12	20 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Meerut		
...	...	...	22 12	23 0	22 12	110 0	110 0	130 0	...	...	11 0	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	Aligarh		
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Kumaun		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Garhwál		
...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 0	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	20 10	19 6	19 6	125 0	125 0	150 0	...	...	...	Moradabad		
...	...	...	22 13	21 9½	21 9½	192 0	192 0	192 0	10 10	10 10	9 9½	Budaun		
...	...	...	18 12	19 6	20 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bareilly		
...	...	...	19 8	21 8	24 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	Sháhjáhánpur		
...	...	...	20 0	16 4	17 8	120 0	120 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	19 0	18 8	19 8	140 0	140 0	100 0	...	...	11 0	Muttra		
...	...	...	21 0	20 8	18 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Agra		
...	...	...	19 0½	21 5½	20 5½	156 12	156 12	156 12	...	...	...	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	17 0	17 4	17 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	...	...	...	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	Etáwah		
...	...	...	19 0	18 8	17 4	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	12 0	Etah		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	25 2½	25 12½	23 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	35 0	45 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	7 12	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	21 8	23 0	18 12	130 0	130 0	150 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	18 0	21 4	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Fatehpur		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	17 4	180 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
...	...	...	23 0	23 10	18 7	150 0	160 0	130 0	8 8	8 12	8 4	Allahabad		
...	...	...	19 2	19 4	19 1	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	28 4	29 10	25 6	141 4	141 4	141 4	8 15	8 15	7 12	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	37 13	37 13	28 12¾	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 6½	8 6½	8 6½	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Basti		
...	...	...	29 8	29 8	23 10	147 8	147 8	148 0	9 3	9 3	8 2	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	22 12	23 14	22 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Benares		
...	...	...	29 10	28 15	24 7	154 8	154 8	154 8	9 1	10 0	8 6	Gházipur		
...	...	...	33 12	32 8	28 12	125 0	125 0	120 0	...	...	...	Balia		
...	...	...	20 6	21 4	27 0	150 0	150 0	250 0	...	...	9 12	Pilibhít		
35 8*	35 0	31 3	19 8	20 12	21 6	130 0	130 0	110 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Unáo		
50 0†	50 0	27 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bára Banki		
43 3‡	50 0	28 4	24 0	25 12	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0	9 12	Sitapur		
...	...	...	21 9	22 1	23 7	289 0	280 0	280 0	8 15	8 11	8 15	Hardui		
50 0†	60 0	50 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Kheri		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	22 4	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Fyzabad		
47 0†	40 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bharaich		
44 0§	44 0	42 6	27 8	27 14	29 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Gonda		
33 0‖	36 14	24 0	18 0	18 8	18 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
40 0¶	40 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Sultánpur		
28 4**	30 15	25 13	19 3	21 2	19 0	180 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	8 0	Partábgarh		
...	...	...	21 12	22 12	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Delhi	Punjab.	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 0	140 0	120 0	170 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurgáon [a]		
...	...	...	26 8	26 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Karnál		
...	...	...	31 0	33 0	24 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Hissar [b]		
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Rohtak [c]		
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	25 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	Sirsa [d]		
...	...	...	27 0	23 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Umballa [e]		
...	...	...	27 0	27 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Ludhiána [f]		
...	...	...	18 8	14 8	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 0	...	Simla [g]		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	19 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	Jullundur [h]		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Hoshiárpur		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	13 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kángra		

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Jowar (large).
† Kodon.
‡ Makai, moth, kodon, and sawan.
§ Kodon, mendwa, and laharra.
‖ Makra.
¶ Birra, marwa.
** Peas, arhar, and mash.

[a] Firewood falling.
[b] Firewood rising.
[c] Rice rising.
[d] Barley rising.
[e] Barley and gram falling.
[f] Barley falling.
[g] Gram falling.
[h] Jowar falling.

orresponding 24 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	23 0	21 8	16 0	33 0	31 8	24 8	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	11 8	28 0	24 8	24 8	19 0	16 8	17 8
	Siálkot	20 0	20 0	15 8	33 0	32 0	23 8	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	19 0
	Gurdáspur	24 0	23 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	14 0
	Lahore	21 0	20 0	15 0	29 0	29 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	16 0
	Ferozepore	19 0	19 0	15 0	30 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	21 0
	Gujránwála	20 0	20 0	15 4	32 8	32 8	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	13 0
	Ráwalpindi	14 4	13 8	10 8	24 4	23 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	5 0	21 0	19 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 4
	Jhelum	17 12	16 12	13 13	24 8	24 0	20 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	19 12	19 0	...	17 0	16 0
	Gujrát	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpúr	16 0	16 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	15 0
	Mooltan	14 4	14 0	12 0	20 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	15 0
	Jhang	15 12	15 8	12 8	27 0	26 0	17 8	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	12 0
	Montgomery	15 8	15 8	13 12	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	21 8	19 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	16 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	16 14	16 15	10 8	25 8	28 12	13 7	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	34 5	30 0	15 0	25 1	22 8	12 8
	Dera Ghází Khán	15 5	15 6	11 1	20 0	20 15	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	25 0	25 0	16 14	17 8	17 8	13 14
	Bannu	19 6	19 6	10 5	30 10	35 10	17 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 9	6 4	25 0	20 0	12 8	23 12	22 8	12 8
	Pesháwar	10 15	11 6	7 12	26 8	26 8	10 11	...	...	...	7 9	6 0	5 11	19 0	17 0	10 1	20 12	10 2	8 8
	Kohát	13 12	13 6	7 13	25 8	24 4	10 5	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	6 4	16 5	16 9	11 8	...	...	11 4
	Házára	...	13 8	9 8	28 8	29 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 4	...	20 8	14 0	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	15 0	15 4	16 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	8 8	15 0	14 4	12 12	28 8	29 4	18 8	...	...	...
	Bhandára	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	16 4	17 0	13 12	24 12	24 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	19 0	20 8	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	11 9	35 0	31 0	19 6	...	...	...
	Wardha	20 8	20 4	17 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 4	11 12	11 12	10 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	25 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	19 0	18 8	17 12	19 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	26 0	27 0	24 8	17 8	19 0	17 0
	Saugor	34 0	34 8	22 8	...	...	35 0	8 0	8 0	10 4	9 0	9 0	12 4	...	...	33 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	39 0	49 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 12	14 12	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	23 0	23 8	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	11 8	19 0	19 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	30 0	33 0	18 8	...	...	...	15 8	18 0	13 0	21 8	23 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	28 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	26 0	27 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	38 0	40 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	17 12	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 4	6 12	9 8	9 8	9 9	...	27 8	24 12	17 8	17 8	24 4
	Narsinghpur	19 8	18 12	18 8	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 12	11 8	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimár	16 0	16 0	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	45 0	45 0	22 6	34 0	31 9	20 0
	Raipur	32 0	34 0	25 8	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	14 8	42 0	42 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	27 0	26 0	19 4	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	27 0	47 0	49 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	81 0	70 0	32 0	...	...	...	68 0	54 0	23 0	81 0	80 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-phyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon (town)																		
	Thone-gkwa																		
	Bassein																		
	Henzada																		
	Tharrawaddy																		
	Prome																		
	Tha-yet-myo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein (town)																		
	Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Shway-gyin																		
	Toungoo																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 15	15 15	10 14	...	...	...	7 2	7 8	8 12	9 13	9 13	10 14	25 14	24 14	18 13	31 3	...	...
	Bolarum	17 6	17 6	11 8	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 11	9 9	9 9	10 7	28 5	25 11	20 4	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	11 8	11 8	9 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 12	9 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	23 8	34 0	33 0	18 0
	Amráoti	18 0	17 8	15 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	42 0	43 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	10 0
	Akola	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	46 0	46 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	13 0
	Ellichpur	17 0	17 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	30 0	32 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	12 0
	Buldána	21 0	21 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	52 0	54 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	15 0
	Wún	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	36 0	36 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Básim	20 0	21 0	15 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	9 12	48 0	48 0	18 0	...	...	...

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1881—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murwa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	25 0	24 8	18 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 4	12 3	Amritsar [a]	Punjab—*continued.*	
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	17 7	120 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	Siálkot [b]		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Gurdáspur [a]		
...	...	...	23 0	20 8	17 8	70 0	70 0	80 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	Lahore		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	20 8	80 0	100 0	75 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	Ferozepore [c]		
...	...	...	20 4	20 4	17 4	95 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	Gujránwála		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 4	40 0	52 0	32 0	12 0	12 2	10 12	Ráwalpindi [c]		
...	...	...	19 0	18 12	16 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Jhelum		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gujrát		
...	...	...	19 8	20 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
...	...	...	19 0	17 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 0	12 4	Mooltan [d]		
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	14 12	200 0	200 0	180 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	Jhang [a]		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	Montgomery		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	23 12	25 5	11 1	100 0	100 0	87 8	50 0	50 0	33 12	Dera Ismail Khán [e]		
...	...	...	16 13	17 10	12 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	25 0	25 5	17 8	Dera Gházi Khán		
...	...	...	31 14	31 14	12 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu [e]		
...	...	...	13 6	13 6	10 6	70 0	66 0	55 9	41 0	38 12	26 12	Pesháwar [d]		
...	...	...	19 2	17 14	10 6	63 12	63 12	51 0	51 0	51 0	61 3	Kohát		
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Házára		
...	...	...	22 0	21 12	17 12	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	Bhandára		
...	...	...	19 0	21 0	17 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	8 0	8 12	8 12	Chánda		
...	...	...	20 8	20 4	18 0	130 0	135 0	135 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Wardha		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	20 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bálaghát		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	24 8	110 0	110 0	140 0	9 4	9 8	8 0	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	39 0	40 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Saugor		
58 0	...	...	53 0	63 0	44 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	8 4	Damoh		
...	...	...	35 0	34 8	25 8	230 0	230 0	200 0	6 12	6 12	9 0	Seoni		
35 0	30 0	27 0	70 0	70 0	33 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Mandla		
27 0	27 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Betúl		
28 0	30 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Chhindwára		
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	23 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	5 4	8 8	Hoshangabad		
...	...	...	37 8	36 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	9 0	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	17 9	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	10 12	Nimár		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	7 0	7 12	6 10	Raipur		
...	...	...	26 0	24 0	22 0	250 0	210 0	220 0	8 8	8 0	9 8	Sambalpur		
160 0	140 0	105 0	64 0	64 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	Biláspur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
												Arakan Division.	British Burma.	
												Akyab		
												Kyouk-phyoo		
												Sandoway		
												Pegu Division.		
												Rangoon (town)		
												Thone-gkwa		
												Bassein		
												Henzada		
												Tharrawaddy		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Prome		
												Tha-yet-myo		
												Tenasserim Division.		
												Moulmein (town)		
												Amherst		
												Tavoy		
												Mergui		
												Shway-gyin		
												Toungoo		
29 9	28 15	...	20 11	20 11	17 4	135 0	125 0	120 0	9 2	9 1	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	18 3	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5	9 5	Bolarum		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	Chudderghat		
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	66 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
7 8	7 8	8 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Buldána		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		

(a) Jowar falling.
(b) Firewood falling.
(c) Firewood rising.
(d) Bajra falling.
(e) Barley rising and jowar falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore	Bangalore	12 2	11 12	8 4	13 3	12 12	8 12	11 0	10 3	10 2	11 15	11 7	10 8	32 6	25 15	24 8	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	11 9	7 6	11 13	11 13	10 12	14 1	14 6	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	32 6
	Túmkúr	14 0	15 0	9 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	10 8	10 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 2	11 12	25 0	25 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Hassan	11 0	10 4	10 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	12 11	12 10	8 6	13 11	14 11	10 8	10 8	10 12	12 10	13 10	12 14	14 11	31 0	34 10	33 10	...	...	...
	Kadur	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	37 0	28 0	28 0	40 0
Coorg	Coorg	7 10	7 9	6 6	8 13	8 10	7 5	10 14	10 10	11 9	15 4	15 1	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	16 0	16 4	14 8	23 0	24 8	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 4	8 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	22 0
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	15 12	27 0	27 0	24 8	8 8	8 8	7 12	9 0	9 0	9 8	26 8	26 8	22 0	21 0	21 0	19 4
	Kerrowlee	16 0	16 0	17 8	20 8	20 0	28 0	12 8	11 8	12 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	32 0	17 8	17 8	30 8
	Ulwur	18 2	17 15	16 8	24 0	22 14	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 4	9 12	22 12	23 4	24 1	20 2	19 14	20 7
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 8	17 0	16 8	21 8	22 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	19 8	21 0	17 8	19 0	20 8
	Ajmere	17 0	17 0	15 4	26 0	26 0	23 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	18 8
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura	17 10	17 10	18 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	21 8
	Sirohee	18 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	18 0	19 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	24 0
	Abu	15 14	15 14	15 0	24 12	23 10	22 0	5 8	5 8	4 12	8 0	7 14	6 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0
	Anadra	18 4	17 12	17 0	30 0	27 8	27 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	8 8	8 8	5 12	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	22 8
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	24 0	23 0	20 0	35 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	16 6½	15 10	13 4½	21 14	20 5	22 10½	7 13	8 9½	7 0½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	21 14	21 4	25 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	6 4	16 4	16 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bartábgarh („)	18 12	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	16 0	15 0	25 0	22 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	25 0	23 12	21 4	21 4	21 4	18 2
	Bikaneer	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	3 0	2 14	2 14	6 8	6 0	5 15	...	...	...	17 4	16 12	13 8
	Boondee	21 0	21 8	18 4	30 0	30 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	23 8	24 12	18 4	31 8	31 8	32 0	8 0	7 12	6 10	10 8	10 4	7 12	37 0	40 8	33 8	17 8	20 0	14 0
	Tonk	18 4	18 6	17 14	21 7	22 10	26 14	7 8	7 7	7 0	9 6	9 8	9 0	23 6	24 6	28 15	21 15	22 0	25 14
	Jhallawar	21 4	21 4	17 2	27 14	27 14	21 10½	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	8 13½	28 4	28 5	26 11½	18 3½	18 3½	14 8
	Shahpoora	20 8	20 4	17 4	28 12	28 4	24 8	10 0	10 8	8 2	15 0	15 0	10 8	27 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	18 4
	Dholpur	16 13	17 4	16 4	20 4	21 6	23 3	8 1	7 14	7 14	11 14	11 13	9 0	19 11	21 1	23 10	19 11	19 11	22 0
Central India	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1881—*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
27 12	28 8	27 5	35 14	33 10	28 8	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bangalore	Mysore.	
35 1	34 1	26 13	39 15	38 12	34 3	172 6	172 6	172 6	10 13	11 1	11 1	Kolar		
36 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	43 0	35 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Túmkúr		
22 0	22 3	30 0	33 5	33 5	32 0	84 0	84 0	78 0	7 2	7 2	7 4	Mysore		
25 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	600 0	600 0	800 0	7 8	6 0	7 0	Hassan		
35 8	36 12	37 4	37 3	36 12	26 4	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 15	8 15	8 6	Shimoga		
28 0	28 0	22 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur		
45 5	46 5	43 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chitaldroog		
22 14	22 5	33 2	24 13	25 4	27 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 3	8 3	8 3	Coorg	Coorg	
...	...	...	19 0	18 4	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	25 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 0	Kerrowlee		
...	...	...	18 12	18 8	20 15	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 12	Ulwur		
...	...	...	19 0	19 8	16 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bhurtpore (City)		
...	...	...	23 0	21 8	25 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	22 14	22 14	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	Sirohee		
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Abu		
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	15 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Anadra		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	32 0	*8 pies	*8 pies	*8 pies	8 8	7 8	9 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	16 4½	15 10	16 12¾	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	8 9½	9 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	33 2	33 12	27 8	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 6	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	21 4	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 6	Partábgarh („)		
...	...	...	17 3	18 2	16 4	...	...	...	14 6	15 0	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer		
...	...	...	23 8	25 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	Boondee		
...	...	...	26 8	30 4	23 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	9 4	10 0	Kotah		
...	...	...	19 5	20 1	24 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 3	11 7	Tonk		
...	...	...	22 14	22 14	18 13½	...	...	...	7 1½	7 1	8 14	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	21 0	23 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	10 10	10 2	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	18 14	18 11	19 13	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	10 6	Dholpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Indore Gwalior Goona Baghelkhand (Sutna)	Central India.	

T. C. HOPE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1222, 1223, 1224 AND 1225 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 29th OCTOBER 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
British Burma.	**Arrakan Division.**																																
	Akyab	6 6	6 6	6 10	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	11 4	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	224 0	224 0	144 0	40 0	36 0	17 0	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 3	20 12	18 12	17 11	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	36 0	36 0	18 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	27 7	28 0	33 9	...	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	a	28 6	28 6	16 0	
	Pegu Division.																																
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	15 5	15 5	10 5	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	11 8	13 2	14 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	20 4	19 2	324 0	324 0	...	22 10	22 10	23 0	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	7 0	15 14	15 14	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	535 0	535 0	b	29 14	29 14	19 0	
	Prome	12 2	12 2	7 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	11 2	17 2	17 2	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	11 2	139 11	139 11	b	18 10	18 10	14 0	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	10 5	15 10	15 10	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	175 0	29 10	29 10	28 0	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 5	11 7	14 3	12 12	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 4	11 4	115 3	157 6	227 8	21 4	24 12	21 0	
	Thonegwa	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	10 2	7 0	18 6	18 6	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	6 12	246 0	184 8	28 0	35 7	35 7	17 8	
	Thayetmyo	12 8	12 8	9 10	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	9 10	13 13	13 13	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	17 0	245 0	245 0	250 0	18 15	18 15	14 0	
	Tenasserim Division.																																
	Moulmein town and Amherst	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	10 0	12 3	12 3	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	7 8	220 0	220 0	200 0	28 6	28 6	21 0	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 4	10 7	17 15	15 12	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	293 0	16 1	16 1	16 0	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	15 6	10 14	21 12	20 3	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	22 13	22 13	19 12	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	16 0	12 7	21 2	21 2	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 7	24 0	24 0	...	18 12	18 12	18 0	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 13	9 5	15 9	19 10	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	303 0	18 14	18 14	14 0	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	..	
Rajpootana.	Dholpur	17 4	16 10	15 10	21 6	20 10	23 1	7 14	7 14	7 14	11 13	11 13	10 2	21 1	19 3	24 13	19 11	17 10	24 2	...	...	...	18 11	19 0	19 1	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 2	

a Rs. 2 per 100 billets. b Re. 1 per cart load.

T. C. HOPE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th NOVEMBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been good rain in several districts of the Madras Presidency and in the Mysore State, as well as in Coorg and in parts of the Bombay Presidency. In Mysore, where the want of rain has been especially felt, the rainfall has been the heaviest and most beneficial. Prospects are generally good in Madras, and fair in Bombay. In the Central Provinces and Berar slight showers have fallen in several districts: the prospects of the *kharif* crops continue good, and the *rabi* sowings have been, or are almost, completed.

In the Punjab rain is wanted in parts, but agricultural prospects continue favourable, and *rabi* sowings are in progress. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also the want of rain is felt in the central tract, where the *rabi* sowings are impeded by deficient moisture: the *kharif* harvest is nearly complete with a fair average outturn. In Bengal there has been slight rain in a few districts, and the prospects of rice, save on the high unirrigated lands of Orissa and elsewhere, are generally favourable. In Assam and British Burma the condition of crops continues satisfactory; and in the Rajputana and Central India States the favourable character of the season is still maintained.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 9th)		
Ganjam ...	·5 (in one station)	Standing crops, rice, red gram, cotton, and sugarcane in good condition, but just now much in need of rain; cattle-disease decreasing.
Kurnool ...	·75 (average of five stations).	Rain very beneficial, more wanted in parts; standing crops good generally, but injured by insects and want of rain; in places dry grains being sown; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Bellary ...	·1 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry withering in four taluks; everywhere fair; wet and dry grains, cotton and sugarcane, being sown; harvest wet and dry grains, yield average; fever in parts; cholera in Bellary town.
Kistna ...	2·52 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops generally recovering; dry grains, chillies, tobacco, and cotton being sown; harvest dry grains, outturn about average; water over anicut 3·6 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·81 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops reviving by recent rain; harvest of *ragi*, outturn about average; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	2·45 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing crops benefited by recent rains; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn average; small-pox in one taluk; cholera in another.
Tanjore ...	2·95 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average.
Madura ...	1·88 (average of twelve stations).	Water-supply deficient, and standing crops much in need of rain in two taluks; harvest *cumbu* in one taluk, yield average.
Malabar ...	3·2 (average of fourteen stations).	Rain insufficient in four taluks; second crop in good condition; fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	2·02	Paddy plants withering in places; transplantation progressing, fever exists.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 9th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 7th, 6 feet 11 inches against 6 feet 2 inches on same date last year; fever prevalent; *kharif* crops being reaped; preparations being made for *rabi*; in Kotri wheat 26, red rice 34, and *bajri* 54 lbs. per rupee.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvesting not yet over; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease still continues in Badin; weather cool during nights and hot during days; wheat 21, *jowari* 47, *bajra* 51, red rice 34, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings progressing; slight fever in some talukas; *bajri* 37 and wheat 31 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* in progress; sugarcane in good condition; general prospects good; fever continues; cattle-disease in parts of Karvi and Amreli divisions; prices—*bajri* 37 and common rice 23¼ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings and rice and grass harvesting progressing, other crops healthy; fever in Olpar, Pardi, &c.; *jowari* 45 and *nagli* 53 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	Few slight showers in places; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; cholera abating; locusts injuring crops in nine talukas; wheat 25½, *bajri* 44, and *jowari* 67 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature fell from 3° warm on 2nd to 2° cool on 5th, and was 1° cool from 6th to 8th; vapour in air in defect of normal from 2nd to 4th, and normal from 5th to 8th; abnormal wind easterly, strong on 6th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona ...	Good rain in eastern taluks, slight elsewhere.	Average prices—*bajri* 54 and *jowari* 73 lbs., in Poona *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 65 lbs. per rupee; crops continue well.
Ahmednagar ...	Maximum at Karjàt, 2·20; minimum at Sheogaon, ·35; none at Akola, Sangamner, and Kopergaon.	Reaping of *bajri* completed in Parner and Jamkhed, in progress in rest; sowing of *rabi* mostly completed, but parts of Kopergaon not sown for want of moisture; rain urgently wanted in Kopergaon, where prospects of *rabi* getting worse; *rabi* crops good in Karjat, Jamkhed, Shrigonda, Nagar, Parner, Newasa, Rahuri, and Akola, but especially in first three, where good rain has fallen, in others rain urgently wanted; fodder scarce in Kopergaon, whence people emigrate in search of labour and fodder; locusts disappearing from parts of Akola; cholera in taluka Shrigonda; *jowari*—maximum 168 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 84 in Kopergaon: *bajri* 108 in Jamkhed and *jowari* 54 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	1·93	Total rainfall 22·56; rain has done much good to *rabi* crops; *jowari* 86 and *bajri* 76 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Heavy rain here—above 6·00 in Mugad and Ranibennur; 3·00 in Hubli and Mundergi; 2·00 in Navalgund; Nurgund, Bankapur, and Kod 1·00; elsewhere less; minimum ·24 in Ron.	Rice being harvested in places, but crop very poor; standing crops, including young cotton plants, much benefited and thriving; gram, wheat, and other *rabi* crops being sown; tanks not fully replenished; more rain wanted in Karjgi, Hangal, Kalghatghi, Kod, and Ron talukas; average prices—rice 19 and *jowari* 48 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar 3·83; Kumpta 5·64; heavy rain last night.	Total rainfall 85·06; harvesting continues on coast and commenced above Ghât; rain wanted in Supa taluka; fever prevails; cattle-disease in six talukas and one petta; common rice in Karwar 16 seers, in district average 16½ seers per rupee; weather cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather hot; fever and cough prevalent; cholera in Gondal, Marvi, and Jetpur; crops good; *bajri* 39 and *jowari* 50 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Good rain in Sholapur, Satara, and parts of Belgaum, Dharwar, and Ahmednagar; cholera decreasing in Ahmednagar and Satara; fever and cattle-disease still continue in a few districts; prices continue their upward tendency in the Southern Mahratta Country, steady elsewhere.
Bengal—(Nov. 9th)		
Chittagong ...	·23	Weather clear, with cool and dewy nights; rain at beginning of week has done much good to crops; small-pox and cattle-disease abating; general health good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Early rice being harvested in some parts of district; *boro* paddy being sown in the jurisdiction of Sabhar; prospects of late rice good and its havesting has begun; malarious fever in Manickgunj.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Prospects of late rice continue very favourable; lands being prepared for winter crops, but rain wanted; prices of common rice stationary; public health generally good; fever prevails in Sadr, Barraset, Satkhira, and Busseerhat sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	.....	No report received.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, getting quite cool; late rice, sugarcane, and *arhar* thriving; spring crops being sown; price of rice stationary; cholera reported from Nattore sub-divisions; fever reported from all over district.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer and cloudy, with appearance of rain; rain wanted in some places for paddy on the high lands, but outturn of paddy on the whole expected to be fourteen annas; fever prevalent everywhere; some cattle-disease in thana Kulna.
Rungpore ...	·04	Weather cloudy; prospects of rice favourable; wheat being sown and tobacco being transplanted; health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Prospects of winter rice good; *rabi* sowings going on.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Late rice nearly finished; prospects of *rabi* crops good; health bad; fever still prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; paddy promising; sowing of *rabi* and poppy being pushed on; fever still prevalent in the district.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Crops good; prices stationary; fever yet increasing.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy during latter half of week, but no rain; harvesting of rice crop going on; prospects of *rabi* still continue good; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Late rice and *rabi* crops on high lands partly suffered from early cessation of rain; cholera reported.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in a few districts during the week; prospects of rice and other standing crops continue generally favourable, save in Orissa, where rice on high unirrigated tracts is suffering from early cessation of rain and some loss apprehended; more rain also required in some other places for rice on high lands and for cultivation of winter crops; fever reported more or less almost throughout the province, but in some districts it is said to be abating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 9th)	No rain	Prospects for *rabi* crops favourable, but rain wanted in places, especially for rice; health good; prices steady; bazars well supplied.
Allahabad („ „)	No rain	Harvest progressing rapidly; fever abating; no cholera; prices falling, except rice; *rabi* in parts withering and attacked by insects; wheat 18¾, barley 29 9/16, gram 22½, coarse cleaned rice 19 9/16, unhusked rice 36¾, *bajra* 28¾, and peas 28¾ seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ 8th)	No rain	Weather cool and clear; heavy dews; *rabi* sowings over; prospects good; fever abating; no other sickness; prices steady.
Jhánsi („ „)	No rain	*Kharif* being cut; *rabi* crops thriving; slight fall in prices—wheat 23, gram 26, and *bajri* 26 seers per rupee; fever abating; cattle-disease continues in pargana Jhánsi, but fatal cases few.
Agra („ 9th)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings and *kharif* harvest continue; *rabi* germinating and being irrigated by wells; fever decreasing; prices—wheat 17¾, *gram* 24, barley 24, *bajra* 19, *makka* 30 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Some clouds about yesterday, but clear to-day; fever much the same; rain much required for *rabi*; prices—wheat 18, barley 21¾, *bajri* 21¼, common rice 15, gram 20 seers per rupee.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Weather fair; wind west; fever decreasing; cholera abated, only one attack; crops very good; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; wheat 20, barley 31, gram 22, *arhar* 28 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Weather fine; ploughing for *rabi* in progress; some cattle-disease; fever and measles prevalent; wheat 19, barley 23, rice 15, gram 15, millets 28 seers per rupee.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Fever still prevalent; cholera reported in tahsil Mohanlalganj; *rabi* area smaller than usual owing to want of rain; barley 27 seers per rupee.
Partabgarh („ 8th)	No rain	*Rabi* is being sown and other crops are being irrigated; fever prevalent and in a few cases fatal; prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Sitapur („ 9th)	.....	No rain, *rabi* suffering in consequence; health improving; wheat 21, barley 28, gram 21 seers per rupee.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Sowings finished; irrigation begun; prices all falling; fever abating.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	No rain, but cloudy; *juar* slightly injured by insects, otherwise *kharif* promises fairly; prospects of cotton and sugarcane good; fever still prevalent and in tahsil Tirwa; cattle-disease not fatal; prices slightly fallen; wheat 17 14/32, barley 24 17/32, gram 19 13/32, *bajra* 25 6/32 seers per rupee.
Aligarh („ „)	No rain	Days unusually hot; *kharif* being cut; *rabi* sowings progressing; autumnal fever still prevalent; wheat 19, barley 25, *bijhar* 24, gram 20 seers per rupee.
Saharanpur („ „)	No rain	Westerly wind; fever still going on; *rabi* sowings in progress; wheat 19 1/5, gram 25, barley 29⅓, rice 11 3/5, *juar* 29, *bajra* 25½, *urd* 21⅓, *makki* 29⅓, *bajri* 30 seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ „)	No rain	*Kharif* harvest nearly all in; health better; fever abating; prices unchanged since last week.
Rae Bareli („ „)	No rain	Unless good rain falls soon, full *rabi* area cannot be sown; fever still general and severe; deaths very numerous, amounting to 2 per mille of population in one week; attendance at Dalman fair on 6th less than half average again; harvest begun; *juar* good; prices stationary or falling, except rice; wheat 19¼, barley 25, *bajra* 28½, *dhan* 30, *juar* 33⅓, *kodon* 40 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ „)	.....	Want of rain urgently felt; *rabi* sowings almost completed; *kharif* outturn fair; fever continues, but is declining; prices almost stationary; wheat 19, barley 27, *bajri* 25, *juar* 27 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—No rain; *kharif* harvest nearly complete, with fair average outturn; *rabi* sowings hindered by deficient moisture, in Oudh and Allahabad division; prices risen in Aligarh, but on the whole falling; fever still prevalent, but abating in eastern districts; cholera continues in part of Lucknow and measles in Kumaun; slight cattle-disease continues in Kumaun, Farukhabad, and Jhánsi.
Punjab—(Nov. 9th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	*Rabi* sowings in progress; fever continue; prices falling.
Hissar ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings in progress; rain wanted; prices fluctuating; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	No rain	*Kharif* crops are being harvested, yield expected above average; gram sowings in progress.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Crops good; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever still prevalent.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; prices steady.
Lahore ...	.....	Rain wanted; a few cases of cholera; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; crops promising; prices falling.
Siálkot ...	.....	Agricultural prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	.....	Rain wanted; *rabi* sowings in progress; a few cases of cholera in city; fever in tahsils Attock and Kahuta; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Peshawar ...	No rain	Harvest prospects fair on irrigated lands; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Crops good; slight fever prevalent; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health fair; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects generally good; fever prevalent in most districts; not much variation in prices.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Nov. 9th)	·60	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* sowings almost completed; few cases of cholera reported.
Jubbulpore („ „)	·13	Cloudy three days; reaping of *kharif* and cotton picking continues; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 21 and rice 11 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 8th)	.....	*Rabi* sowings almost completed; fever prevalent.
Seoni („ 9th)	·43	Weather cloudy and foggy; *rabi* prospects improved by rain; wheat 25 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ „)	.....	Slight shower on the 4th; disease among sheep reported; fever prevalent; prospects good; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ „)	·7	*Rabi* sowings in progress; fever and cattle-disease prevalent; wheat 18 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 5th)	.....	Weather seasonable and cool; rice crops being cut; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever and cattle-disease prevalent; rice 42 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 3rd)	.....	Weather seasonable; *kharif* being reaped; fever and cattle-disease abating; rice 48 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cooler; slight rain in several districts; prospects of *kharif* crop good generally; *rabi* sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices easy.
British Burma— (Nov. 5th)		
Akyab ...	2·80	Public health and crop prospects good; slight cattle-disease; total rainfall 194·41 inches.
Rangoon ...	·14	Public health good; progress of crops favourable; total rainfall 99·94 inches.
Bassein ...	1·54	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township; crop prospects good; total rainfall 109·74 inches.
Prôme ...	.....	Public health good; crop prospects as reported last week.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Public health good; some cattle-disease in one township; crop prospects on the whole fair; late replanting attacked in places by insects; total rainfall 200·37 inches.
Toungoo ...	·47	Public health and crop prospects good; total rainfall 87·94 inches.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; cattle-disease in four districts; general condition of crops satisfactory.
Assam—(Nov. 9th)		
Gauháti ..	No rain	Winter rice promising well; lands being prepared for oil seed crops; cholera appears to have left Gauhati, but cases have occurred at Barpeta.
Sylhet ...	1·98	Prospects excellent; tea doing well; weather rather warm.
Cachar ...	·79	Weather rather hot for the season; cloudy for most part of the week; prospects of crops and state of public health good; sowing and transplanting of winter crops going on; common rice 22¼ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of *sali dhan* good; district healthy cattle-disease again reported from North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	3·33	General rain has greatly revived crops and improved prospects; a fair *ragi* crop is now expected, and prices of *ragi* rose to 26½ from 22½ seers per rupee.
Mysore ...	1·39	Prospects of season much improved by late rains, which have fallen throughout the district; crops have revived and prices considerably fallen
Mercara ...	4·18	General heavy rainfall in south Coorg, most beneficial to paddy crops, which are coming into ear; coffee being picked, rather short crops in north Coorg, but above estimate in south Coorg.
		General Remarks.—General rain has fallen in every district and particularly heavy in Hassan and Chittaldroog; reports are good from all; crops are revived; prospects are improved, and prices are falling; Shimoga and Kadur report the least improvement, but the monsoon takes longer to reach them and information is longer in coming; there was a heavy fall in Banawar taluka of Kadur, where it was much wanted.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Nov. 2nd)		
Amraoti ..	·84	*Rabi* sowings completed; wheat 18 seers and *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Prospects of *kharif* crops favourable.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	.....	Health good; weather and prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health prospects and rates unaltered.
Sutna ...	.. ...	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Sowing of gram, wheat, and opium completed; health good.
Goona ...	.....	Crops good; fever prevalent.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather clear; prospects and health good.
Agar ...	.....	No report received.
Nowgong ..	.....	Agricultural prospects good.
Manpur ..	.....	No report not received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 9th)	.. ...	Cold weather set in.
Sirohi („ 6th)	...	Tanks and wells good; health fair.
Marwar („ 4th)	...	Tanks and wells full; fever and ague still prevail; days hot, nights mildly cool; prices stationary; crops being harvested.
Meywar ..	.....	No report received.
Harowti (Nov. 5th)	... ..	Rain crops being harvested; *rabi* sowings continue with half of well irrigation; fever still about.
Jhallawar („ 2nd)	.. ...	Prospects and health good, except in Shahabad, where fever prevails.
Ajmere („ 9th)	..	Cold suddenly set in; fever prevalent.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Prices stationary; fever still prevalent.
Ulwar .	.....	Fever decreasing, harvesting of *kharif* and *rabi* sowings continues.
Nepal—		
Katmandu ...	.....	No report received.

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY FROM THE BAIDYANATH STATION OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TO DEOGHUR AND ROHINI BY PRIVATE ENTERPRIZE WITHOUT ANY GUARANTEE.

No. 2556R., dated 30th August 1881.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to ask the sanction of the Government of India to the grant at a peppercorn rental of the land required by Messrs. Burn and Co. for the construction of a railway on the metre gauge between Baidyanath on the East Indian Railway and Deoghur with a branch to Rohini.

2. No guarantee in any form is made to the projectors, and the draft agreement under which the land will be conceded is submitted for your approval; and I am to solicit early orders that the Company may be put in possession at once.

3. The length of the line will be 6 miles. The alignment and details of construction have been thoroughly examined by this department, and with a few modifications approved.

4. The capital of the Company, being 2½ lakhs, should provide ample funds for the construction of the line in a substantial manner, fully equip it with rolling stock, and leave a balance sufficient for the current working expenditure. From the figures produced by the projectors, there would appear every prospect of the undertaking proving a financial success; it has the cordial support of His Honor, and is strongly recommended by him.

Articles of agreement made and entered into the day of between *Arthur Shanks, Frederick Aitchison, Cairns Deas, John Gillespie, George Rae* and *William Alexander Smith,* of Calcutta, carrying on business together under the name and style of "Burn and Co. L. C." of the one part (hereinafter referred to as the contractors) and *the Secretary of State for India in Council* (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary of State) of the other part.

Whereas the said contractors are the proprietors of a steam tramway line between the station of Baidyanath situated on the chord line of the East Indian Railway Company, and the town of Deoghur situated in the district of Beerbhoom with a branch line to Rohini in the same district of Beerbhoom And Whereas the Secretary of State on the application of the said contractors has agreed to provide all land necessary for the said tramway upon the terms and conditions hereinafter expressed; Now these presents witness that in consideration of the mutual stipulations hereinafter contained It is hereby mutually covenanted and agreed between and by the said parties hereto as follows :—

1. The Secretary of State will grant a lease to the said contractars their executors administrators and assigns for a term of 1,000 years free of all rent and revenue of all such land as shall be required or necessary for the construction maintenance and working of the said steam tramway line and of the sidings and stations for the same at and between the said stations of Baidyanath and Deoghur with a branch to Rohini.

2. The said grant of the said land shall as between the said contractors and the Secretary of State be subject to the following conditions :—

(A) That the said tramway line with its branch and sidings shall be constructed on the metre gauge and be completed and ready for traffic within 12 months calculated from the date at which the said contractors shall be put into undisturbed possession of the said land and in case the said line shall not be completed within such time as aforesaid or within such extended period (if any) as the said Secretary of State may grant for the purpose then and in such case the said contractors shall be liable to a penalty at and after the rate of Rupees 500 per week from the expiration of such time or extended time as aforesaid up to the time that the said line shall be completed and ready for traffic.

(B) That the contractors shall provide or cause to be provided all materials tools and implements necessary for the due construction of the said line and of the said branch and sidings and all buildings and machinery and all locomotives and other rolling stock required for the efficient working thereof to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State and that such construction and working shall be subject in all respects to the orders and directions of the Secretary of State or any officer to be appointed in that behalf the contractors hereby undertaking to run not less than one train daily each way.

(C) All Government mails mail parcels and all persons in charge thereof shall be carried free of charge.

(D) All passengers shall be carried on the said tramway line for the entire distance either way at the following maximum fares or rates :—

1st class	...	...	...	8 annas.
2nd „	...	...	..	4 „
3rd „	...	..	...	2 „

and that goods and merchandise should be carried at the rate of not more than 6 pie per maund the minimum charge not to exceed one rupee.

(E) The accounts of the contractors respecting the working of the said tramway shall be kept in the forms fixed by the Secretary of State for the accounts of State Railways and shall be subject to audit by the Government Account Branch and all statistics which may be required by the Secretary of State respecting the traffic of the said tramway shall be furnished by the contractors to the Secretary of State.

3. The Secretary of State shall if necessary introduce into such Legislative Council in India as may be invested with the necessary powers in that behalf a Bill or Bills or such Act or Acts as may be necessary for imposing on the contractors the same obligations as common carriers as are usually undertaken by Railway companies in India and of conferring upon the contractors sufficient statutory powers to enable them to construct maintain and work the said tramway.

4. The said contractors shall work the said tramway with such precautions and under such rules and regulations as may from time to time be laid down by the Secretary of State for the security of passengers using the same and for the security and convenience of passengers and live stock using any cart road crossing or adjacent to the said line.

5. In case of breach of the foregoing conditions or any or either of them the Secretary of State shall be at liberty on giving six months' notice in writing to resume the said lands after the expiration of such notice and to take over the said tramway to be constructed thereon and the rolling stock materials and effects belonging thereto at a valuation based on the earnings of the said tramway for the two years immediately previous to such resumption and to be settled in case of dispute by arbitration in manner hereinafter provided. But in case of such resumption and of the refusal by the Secretary of State to take over the said tramway rolling stock materials and effects the contractors shall be at liberty to remove for their own use and benefit and at their own expense all permanent way plant and rolling stock and also the materials of all buildings and all fixtures belonging thereto and for such purpose to remain and continue on the said land for a space of three months free of all rents revenue taxes or other charges.

6. The contractors shall out of their own proper monies lay out and construct in a substantial and workmanlike manner a steam tramway line on the metre gauge upon the land to be granted to them by the Secretary of State at and between the said stations of Baidyanath and Deoghur with a branch to Rohini aforesaid according to the plans hereto annexed and shall complete the said line and branch and all sidings for the same ready for traffic at or before the expiration of 12 months calculated from the date at which they shall be put into undisturbed possession of the said land.

7. The contractors shall at their own cost and charges make good all parts of the public cart road in anywise injured by the said tramway or which shall be diverted for the purposes thereof.

8. The said contractors shall provide or cause to be provided all materials tools and implements necessary for the due construction of the said line and also all locomotives and other rolling stock required for the efficient working thereof and of the said branch and sidings according to the plans and specifications hereto annexed.

9. The said contractors will in the construction of the said line at all times obey and carry out all orders of the Secretary of State or of any officer appointed in his behalf and ensure that all works and materials rejected by the said Secretary of State or officer shall be forthwith replaced by other work and materials to their satisfaction.

10. The said contractors will at all times hereafter well and safely carry upon the said tramway with all proper despatch all Government mails and mail parcels delivered to them for the purpose and all persons in charge thereof free of charge and shall also carry upon the said tramway all passengers travelling thereon and all goods and merchandise at the fares and rates hereinbefore specified.

11. If any doubt or difference shall arise between the Secretary of State and the contractors concerning anything herein contained or any matter in any way connected therewith or with these presents or the rights duties or liabilities of any person or persons in connection with these presents or as to the incidence of expense as between the Secretary of State and the contractors under any of the clauses of this agreement then and in every such case the matter in doubt or difference shall be referred to two arbitrators one to be appointed by each party or by the umpire of such arbitrators in case they differ in opinion. But if either party shall refuse or neglect to appoint for one month after notice in writing from the other of an arbitrator being or having been appointed then the arbitrator so appointed may make a final decision alone which shall have the same force and effect as the award of two arbitrators or their umpire duly appointed.

Provided always and this agreement is made on the express condition that the said contractors their heirs executors and administrators shall (if they so desire) be released by the Secretary of State from all stipulations in the foregoing agreement contained upon their establishing or obtaining the establishment of a public company with a paid up or subscribed capital of Rs. 2,50,000 and upon the execution by such company with the Secretary of State of an agreement under their common seal upon the same terms as are hereinbefore expressed.

As witness, &c.

No. 738R.C., dated 16th September 1881.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 2556R. of 30th August 1881, submitting a proposal for a railway to be constructed by private enterprise from the Baidyanath station of the East Indian Railway to Deoghur and Rohini.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council cordially approves of the proposal, and I am instructed to convey the sanction of the Government of India to the general terms of agreement sent forward with your letter. The formal agreement, I am to say, should be drawn up in communication with the Government Solicitor.

3. I am to add that the Government views with much satisfaction this genuine effort of private enterprise for the construction of a railway in India with local capital without any guarantee; and in the hope that other similar proposals may be brought forward, the papers will be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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№ 47.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 47.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 18th November 1881.

No. 1875.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 12th November 1881.

No. 360.—The following appointments are made in the Assam Commission, with effect from the 6th August 1881, the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Phillips, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, received a permanent appointment in the North-Western Provinces:—

Mr. J. Knox Wight, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Captain M. A. Gray, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Mr. H. M. Hinde, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner.

The 15th November 1881.

No. 366.—Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 4th January 1882.

No. 370.—The services of Mr. L. Hare, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

The 15th November 1881.

No. 595.—*Appointment.*—Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling, to officiate as Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major J. Jones, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 598.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon B. Simpson, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 602.—Privilege leave for 2 months and 8 days is granted to Surgeon A. Crombie, M.D., in Joint Civil Medical Charge of Simla, with effect from the 5th December next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th November 1881.

No. 1478.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under Section 4 of Regulation II of 1881:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Tredway G. Clarke, Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent of Coorg, is appointed Commissioner of Coorg.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hill, Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent of Coorg, *substantive pro tempore*, is appointed Commissioner of Coorg, *substantive pro tempore*.

Mr. C. Soobiah, Rai Bahadur, 2nd Assistant Superintendent of Coorg, is appointed Assistant Commissioner of Coorg.

No. 1479.—Under Section 6 of Regulation II of 1881, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fixes the number of Courts of Subedars at eight and of Assistant Commissioners at one.

Under Section 7 of Regulation II of 1881, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declares that the local limits of the original jurisdiction of the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Coorg shall extend to the whole of the Province of Coorg, and that those of the several Courts of the Subedars shall be as follows:—

The Subedar of Mercara Taluk.	The taluk of Mercara, exclusive of the town of Mercara.
The Subedar of Mahodeopet.	The town of Mercara as defined by its municipal limits.
The Subedar of Yedenalknad Taluk.	The taluk of Yedenalknad, exclusive of the town of Virajendrapet.
The Subedar of Virajendrapet.	The town of Virajendrapet as defined by its municipal limits.
The Subedar of Kiggatnad Taluk.	The taluk of Kiggatnad.
The Subedar of Padinalknad Taluk.	The taluk of Padinalknad.
The Subedar of Yelsavirshime Taluk.	The taluk of Yelsavirshime.
The Subedar of Nanjrajpatna Taluk.	The taluk of Nanjrajpatna.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—REVENUE.

Simla, the 16th November 1881.

No. 254*R*.—In exercise of the power conferred by 24th & 25th Vic., Cap. 67, Section 47, and by 28th Vic., Cap. 17, Section 4, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the line described below shall be the boundary between the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of British Burma respectively, with effect from the 15th July 1881:—

Commencing from the Bay of Bengal, the Naaf river separates the district of Chittagong from the district of Akyab as far north as the mouth of the Goong-doung stream or Oocha Goong-doung; thence commences the boundary between the districts of Akyab and the Chittagong Hill Tracts; this proceeds eastward along the Oocha Goong-doung to its source; thence in a straight line across the watershed to the Toung-byoo or Toung-broo stream; and thence up that stream to its source in the Wayla-toung peak, or Sugar-loaf hill. From the Wayla-toung peak, or Sugar-loaf hill, the boundary runs northwards for about five-and-a-half miles along the Wayla-toung ridge; thence in an easterly direction for about two miles along the See-see-toung spur to the Bujbukia khal opposite the Tha-walee-toung bungalow on the high road from Chittagong to Akyab; thence, still eastwards for about 12 miles, over a succession of ridges following the northern limits of Mro-thit (northern) Gyokeship, meeting the Ko-ma-toung ridge (a continuation of the Choung-doung range) about four-and-a-quarter miles north-west from Ko-ma-toung survey-station; thence southwards for about two-and-a-half miles along the Ko-ma-toung ridge to a point where the district boundary leaves the Northern Mro-thit Gyokeship; thence in a south-easterly direction along the tortuous Kring-dyu-toung ridge, following the northern limits of the Ching-doung Hill Tract to the Koo-doung or Ko-ma-toung survey-station; thence north-east along low ridges for about three-and-quarter miles; and thence east for about one mile, south-east for about one-and-a-quarter miles, and again north-east for about two miles, meeting the crest of the Lee-doung-toung range and the north-western boundary of the Arakan Hill Tracts about three-and-a-half miles south from Lee-doung-toung survey-station. From this spot it proceeds northwards along the Lee-doung-toung range to Lee-doung-toung hill-station; thence along the same range to Mee-doke-toung survey-station and peak; thence northwards along the crest of the Mee-doke-toung range to the second Mee-doke-toung survey-station; and thence, still northwards, along the Mee-doke-toung range, for about eight miles, to the point where it meets the northern boundary of the Arakan Hill Tracts, which runs due east in a straight line to the junction of the Kala and Kaladan rivers.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Agra, the 15th November 1881.

No. 75C.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Waterfield, B.S.C., C.S.I., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as Agent to the Governor-General in Biluchistan, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel O. B. C. St. John, R.E., C.S.I., proceeding on furlough, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th November 1881.

No. 4192.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service in India :—

Financial	Resolution	No.	3571,	dated	3rd November 1880.
"	"	"	953,	"	10th June 1881.
"	Circular	"	220,	"	28th April "
"	"	"	621,	"	14th May "
"	Resolution	"	2777,	"	1st September 1881.
"	"	"	3660,	"	18th October "

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 985, dated 13th October 1881.

RESOLUTION.—With their letter last read the Government of Bengal have forwarded returns showing the stores procured by the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, through the Secretary of State, and European stores purchased locally during the last two years. It appears that the stores so procured for the Colleges and Schools consisted chiefly of chemicals and chemical preparations. A list of such of them as, on the information before the Government of India, it is possible to obtain of Indian manufacture is appended to this Resolution. The Governor General in Council directs that for the future supply of the articles enumerated in the list, the course suggested in Resolution No. 2777, dated 1st September, shall be followed in Bengal and in all other Provinces

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal and to the other Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

List of Articles.

Names of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Amount.	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Amount.	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Acid, acetic ...	£ 0-0-6 ...	10 lbs. ...	0 5 0	£ 0-0-6 ...	5 lbs. ...	0 2 6	...	15 lbs. ...	0 7 6
„ „ (glacial) ...	£ 0-3-6 ...	1 lb. ...	0 3 6	...	4 „ ...	0 14 10	...	5 „ ...	0 18 4
									Rs. A. P.
„ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 1-0-0 per lb. ...	1 lb. ...	1 0 0
									£ s. d.
„ citric ...	...	1 lb. ...	0 3 0	...	1 lb. ...	0 2 8	...	2 lbs. ...	0 5 8
									Rs. A. P.
„ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 0-6-0 per oz. ..	2 oz. ...	0 12 0
									£ s. d.
„ carbolic, cryst ...	£ 0-4-0 ...	1 lb. ...	0 4 0	...	1 lb. ...	0 4 0	...	2 lbs. ...	0 8 0
									Rs. A. P.
„ hydrochloric ...	...	1 gallon ...	...	£ 0-0-2 ...	150 lbs. ...	1 5 0			
„ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 1-0-0 per lb. ...	4 „ ...	4 0 0
„ „ Purvis's, tested	...	...	...	£ 0-1-0 ...	10 lbs. ...	0 10 0			
						Rs. A. P.			
„ muriatic ...	...	...	...	Re. 0-7-0 ...	14 „ ...	8 8 0			
„ „ (chemically pure)	...	...	...	Re. 1-0-0 ...	2 „ ...	2 10 0			
„ nitric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 0-14-0 per lb. ...	2 „ ...	1 12 0
						£ s. d.			
„ „ ...	...	1 gallon ...	...	£ 0-0-6 ...	100 lbs. ...	2 10 0			
„ „ ...	...	...	...	£ 0-1-4 ...	10 „ ...	0 13 4			
			Rs. A. P.						
„ „ ...	Rs. 1-4-0 ...	4 lbs. ...	5 0 0						
						Rs. A. P.			
„ „ ...	...	...	...	Re. 0-10-0 ..	16 „ ...	12 0 0			
„ oxalic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 0-1-6 per oz. ...	8 oz. ...	0 12 0
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
„ „ ...	£ 0-2-6 ...	4 lbs. ...	0 10 0	£ 0-2-0 ...	4 lbs. ...	0 8 0	...	8 lbs. ...	0 18 0
„ „ ...	...	8 oz. ...							
„ sulphuric ...	...	1 gallon ...	...	£ 0-0-2 ...	150 „ ...	1 5 0			
„ „ ...	...	...	...	£ 0-1-0 ...	6 „ ...	0 6 0			
						Rs. A. P.			
„ „ ...	...	...	...	Re. 0-4-0 ...	24 „ ...	8 10 0			
									Rs. A. P.
„ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 0-13-4 ...	6 lbs. ...	5 0 0

								£ s. d.					£ s. d.
„ tartaric	...	£ 0-2-0	..	2 lbs.	..	0 4 0	...	1 lb.	...	0 2 0	...	3 „	... 0 6 0
													Rs. A. P.
„ „	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	Re. 0-2-8 ...	6 oz.	... 1 0 0
Alcohol	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	„ 0-4-5 ...	10 „	... 2 12 0
													£ s. d.
Ammonia, chloride	...	£ 0-1-0	...	2 lbs.	..	0 2 0	...	1 lb.	...	0 1 0	...	3 lbs.	... 0 3 0
„ „	...	...		2 „									
						Rs. A. P.							
„ „	...	...		1 lb.	..	2 4 0							Rs. A. P.
„ hydrosulphate	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	Rs. 4-5-4 ...	1½ „	... 6 8 0
„ liquor	...	...		...		...	£1-4-0 ...	50 lbs.	...	3 6 8			
										Rs. A. P.			
„ „	...	...		...		...	Rs. 1-12-0 ...	2 „	...	3 8 0			
„ „	...	...		...		...	„ 2-0-0 ...	2 „	...	4 10 0			
„ „	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	Rs. 1-5-6 ...	4 „	... 5 6 0
„ „	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	„ 1-8-0 ...	1 lb.	... 1 8 0
						£ s. d.				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
„ nitrate	...	£0-1-4	...	6 lbs.	...	0 8 0	£1-4-0 ...	4 lbs.	...	0 5 4	...	10 lbs.	... 0 13 4
„ „	...	...		...									Rs. A. P.
						...	...	...		...	Rs. 2-7-0 per lb. ..	2 lbs. 2 oz.	... 5 3 0
Antimony, metal	...	...		...		...	...	8 oz.	...	0 1 6			
„ „	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	Re. 1-0-0 per lb. ...	1 lb.	... 1 0 0
„ oxide	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	„ 0-8-0 ..	1 oz.	... 0 8 0
Argenti nitras	...	...		...		...	...	8 oz.	...	2 0 6			
Bleaching powder	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	Rs. 1-8-0 per lb. ...	½ lb.	... 0 12 0
										Rs. A. P.			
Blotting-paper	...	...		...		...	...	...		1 11 0			
										£ s. d.			
Borax	...	...		...		...	£0-0-6 ...	4 lbs.	...	0 2 0			
										Rs. A. P.			
„	...	...		...		...	...	1 lb.	...	0 12 0			
						Rs. A. P.							
Camphor	...	...		2 oz.	...	0 7 0							
Candles	...	...		...		0 10 6							
						£ s. d.				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Calcium, chloride	...	£ 0-1-0	...	7 lbs.	...	0 7 0	...	2 lbs.	...	0 4 6	...	9 lbs.	... 0 11 6
										Rs. A. P.			
„ „	...	...		...		...	Re. 1-0-0 ...	4 „	...	4 0 0			
						Rs. A. P.							Rs. A. P.
Caustic potash	...	Re. 1-0-0	...	6 oz.	...	6 0 0	Rs. 5-0-0 ..	1 lb.	...	5 0 0	} ...	2 lbs. 6 oz. ...	15 8 0
„ „	...	...		...		...	„ 4-0-0 ..	1 „	..	4 8 0			
„ „	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	Re. 0-3-5 per oz. ...	14 oz.	.. 3 0 0
						£ s. d.				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Charcoal, animal	..	£ 0-3-6	..	2 lbs.	...	0 7 0	} £ 0-3-6 ...	2 lbs.	...	0 7 0	...	6 lbs.	... 1 5 0
„ „	...	...		2 „	...	0 11 0							

List of Articles—continued.

Names of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Amount.	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Amount.	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Amount.
									Rs. A. P.
Charcoal wood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 0-6-0 per oz. ...	1 oz. ...	0 6 0
			Rs. A. P.						
„ pure ...	Re. 1-0-0	1 lb.	1 0 0						
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Chloroform, methyld. ..	£ 0-2-6 ...	1 „. ...	0 2 6	...	1 lb. ...	0 2 3	...	2 lbs. ...	0 4 9
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Cloth for punkha frills ..	Annas 8 to 10 per yard	14 yards ...	8 0 0	Annas 8 to 10 per yard	14 yards ...	8 0 0	...	28 yards ...	16 0 0
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Cobalt, nitrate ..	£ 0-1-4 ...	4 oz. ...	0 5 4	£ 0-1-3 ..	2 oz. ...	0 2 6	...	14 oz. ...	0 18 10
„ „ ..	...	...	...	...	8 „ ...	0 11 0			
									Rs. A. P.
„ „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1-12-0 ...	1 „ ...	1 12 0
									£ s. d
Copper, oxide. pure ..	£ 0-4-0 ...	2 lbs. ...	0 8 0	£ 0-4-0 ...	2 lbs. ...	0 8 0	...	4 lbs. ...	0 16 0
„ „ (granulated) ..	...	...	...	£ 0-5-0 ...	2 „ ..	0 10 0			
									Rs. A. P.
„ black oxide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 0-5-0 per oz. ...	4 oz. ...	1 4 0
									£ s. d.
„ sulphate ...	£ 0-1-4 ...	4 lbs. ..	0 5 4	£ 0-1-4 ...	3 lbs. ...	0 4 0	...	7 lbs. ...	0 9 4
									Rs. A. P.
„ leaf, books ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 0-8-0 per oz. ...	3 oz. ...	1 8 0
„ „ ...	£ 0-0-9 ..	4 number ...	0 3 0						
			Rs. A. P.						
Ether ...	Re. 0-8-0 ...	4 oz. ...	2 0 0						
„ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 0-6-0 per oz. ...	2 oz. ...	0 12 0
„ sulphuric ...	...	...	...	£ 0-6-0 ...	10 lbs. ..	3 0 0			
Filters, cut, circular, of sizes ...	...	36 packages ...							
„ Swedish ...	...	...	..	£ 0-0-4 ...	6 number ...	0 2 0			
			£ s. d.						£ s. d.
Fluor spar ...	£ 0-0-4 ...	4 lbs. ...	0 1 4	£ 0-0-4 ...	4 lbs. ...	0 1 4	...	8 lbs. ...	0 2 8
									Rs. A. P.
„ „ ...	...	...		...	...	...	Re. 0-1-5 per oz. ...	14 oz. ...	1 4 0

Grease	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		Re. 0-12-0 per lb.	...	1 lb.	...	0 12 0
Gold leaf, books	...	...		...		...		£ 0-2-0	.	2 books	...	0 4 0					
„ „ „	...	...		...		...		£ 0-1-6	..	2 „	...	0 3 0					
„ „ „	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		Rs. 1-12-0	...	1 book	...	1 12 0
„ chloride	...	£ 0-7-6	...	1 dram	.	0 7 6		Re. 8-0-0 a dram	...	½ dram	...	4 4 0					
„ „	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		Re. 0-12-0 per oz.	...	2 oz.	...	1 8 0
												Rs. A. P.						£ s. d.
Gum tragacanth	...	£ 0-0-8	..	2 oz.	..	0 1 4		£ 0-0-6	..	4 oz.	...	0 2 0		...		6 „	...	0 3 4
Hammer	...	...		...		...		...		1 number.								
Indigo	...	...		...		...		Re. 0-8-0	..	1 oz.	...	0 8 0						
												£ s. d.						
Iodine	...	£ 0-1-4	...	8 oz.	...	0 10 8		£ 0-1-8	...	{ 8 „	...	0 13 4		...		24 oz.	...	2 0 6
										{ 8 „	...	0 16 6						
„	...	...		4 „	...	...												Rs. A. P.
„	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		Rs. 1-10-8	...	1½ oz.	...	2 8 0
																		£ s. d.
Iron filings	...	£ 0-0-8	...	2 lbs.	...	0 1 4		...		1 lb.	...	0 0 8		...		3 lbs.	...	0 2 0
„ perchloride	...	£ 0-1-4	...	1 lb.	...	0 1 4		£ 0-0-1	...	8 oz.	...	0 0 8		...		1 lb. 8 oz.	...	0 2 0
																		Rs. A. P.
„ „	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		Re. 0-4-0	...	4 oz.	...	1 0 0
„ peroxide	...	£ 0-1-4	...	1 lb.	...	0 1 4												
																		£ s. d.
sulphate	...	...		4 lbs.	...	0 1 4		£ 0-0-4	...	3 lbs.	...	0 1 0		...		7 lbs.	...	0 2 1
Labels, blank	...	£ 0-5-0 per 1,000	...	2,000 number	..	0 10 0		£ 0-5-0 per 1,000	...	2,000 number	..	0 10 0		...		4,000 number	...	1 0 0
												Rs. A. P.						
Lamp	...	...		...		...		...		1 „	...	11 6 0						
												£ s. d.						
Lead, acetate	...	£ 0-1-4	...	2 lbs.	...	0 2 8		...		3 lbs.	...	0 5 0		...		5 lbs.	...	0 7 8
„ chromate	...	£ 0-3-0	...	2 lbs.	...	0 6 0												
„ nitrate	...	£ 0-1-0	...	1 lb.	...	0 1 0												
												Rs. A. P.						
Lock	...	...		..		...		...		...		0 3 0						
												£ s. d.						£ s. d.
Manganese, black oxide	...	£ 0-0-4	...	15 lbs.	...	0 5 0		£ 0-0-4	..	10 lbs.	...	0 3 4		...		25 lbs.	...	0 8 4
„ sulphate	...	£ 0-2-0	...	1 lb.	..	0 2 0		...		...								
												Rs. A. P.						
Mercury	...	...		...		...		...		1 lb.	...	3 0 0						
												£ s. d.						
„ oxide	..	...		...		...		...		1 „	...	0 6 0						

List of Articles—continued.

Names of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Total cost.
						Rs. A. P.			
Mercury red oxide ...	...	...	...	Re. 0-8-0 per oz. ...	4 oz. ...	2 1 6	...	...	...
									Rs. A. P.
" " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 0-8-0 per oz. ...	2 oz. ...	1 0 0
			Rs. A. P.						
Nib-holders ...	...	...	0 1 0						
Nitre ...	...	4 lbs. ...	0 8 0	...	4 lbs. ...	0 8 0	...	8 lbs. ...	1 0 0
Parallel rulers, ebony ...	Re. 1-0-0 each ...	3 number ...	3 0 0						
						£ s. d.			
Pestles and mortars, of sizes ...	...	5 " ...	...	£ 0-3-0 ...	2 number ...	0 6 0	...	9 number ...	...
" " ...	...	...	...	...	2 " ...	0 17 6			
			£ s. d.						£ s. d.
Phosphorus, amorphous ...	£ 0-0-6 ...	4 oz. ...	0 2 0	£ 0-0-6 ...	2 oz. ...	0 1 0	...	6 oz. ...	0 3 0
" sticks ...	£ 0-0-6 ...	8 " ...	0 4 0	£ 0-0-6 ..	8 " ...	0 4 0	...	1 lb. ...	0 8 0
Porcelain dishes, of sizes ...	...	20 number ...	..	...	25 number ..	0 18 6			
" " ...	...	...	...	£ 0-1-9 ...	2 " ..	0 3 6	...	53 number ..	...
" " ...	...	...	...	£ 0-0-7 ..	6 " ..	0 3 6			
" cup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 1-0-0 each ..	1 " ...	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0
Potash, nitrate ...	...	...	...	...	16 oz. ..	0 1 8			
" " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2-9-7 per lb. ...	1 lb. 4 oz. ...	3 4 0
									£ s. d.
Potassium ...	£ 0-6-0 ...	1 oz. ...	0 6 0	...	1 oz. ..	0 6 0	...	2 oz. ..	0 12 0
" bichromate ...	£ 0-1-4 ...	4 lbs. ...	0 5 4	£ 0-1-4 ..	4 lbs. ..	0 5 4	...	8 lbs. ...	0 10 8
									Rs. A. P.
" " ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1-5-4 per lb. ...	1 lb. 8 oz. ...	2 0 0
									£ s. d.
" bromide ..	£ 0-3-0 ...	1 lb. ...	0 3 0	...	1 lb. ...	0 2 8	...	2 lbs. ...	0 5 8
									Rs. A. P.
" " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 0-4-0 per oz. ...	4 oz. ...	1 0 0
									£ s. d.
" cyanide ...	£ 0-5-0 ...	2 lbs. ...	0 10 0	...	1 lb. ...	0 5 0	...	3 lbs. ...	0 15 0
									Rs. A. P.
" " ...		...	...	...	..	...	Re. 0-6-0 per oz. ...	2 oz. ...	0 12 0
									£ s. d.
" chlorate ...	£ 0-1-0 ...	20 lbs. ...	1 0 0	£ 0-1-4 ...	10 lbs. ...	0 13 4	...	30 lbs. ...	1 13 4

													Rs. A. P.
" "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1-5-4 per lb.	...	1 lb. 8 oz.	...	2 0 0
													£ s. d.
" iodide	...	£ 0-16-6	...	1 lb.	...	0 16 6	...	1 lb. and 8 oz.	1 13 4	...	2 lbs. 8 oz.	...	2 9 10
													Rs. A. P.
" "	...	...		8 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" "	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	Rs. 1-4-0 per oz.	...	2 oz.	... 2 8 0
													£ s. d.
" nitrate	...	£ 0-0-9	...	6 lbs.	...	0 4 6	£ 0-0-9	...	6 lbs. ...	0 4 6	...	12 lbs.	... 0 9 0
													Rs. A. P.
" "	...	...		...		...	...		...	...	Rs. 2-9-7 per lb.	...	1 lb. 4 oz. ... 3 4 0
													£ s. d.
" permanganate	...	£ 0-0-4	...	8 oz.	...	0 2 8	£ 0-0-3	...	8 oz. ...	0 2 0	...	1 lb.	... 0 4 8
													Rs. A. P.
" "	...	...		...		...	...		...	...	Re. 0-10-0 per oz.	...	1 oz. ... 0 10 0
Red lead	...	...		...		...	...		...	...	" 0-3-0 per oz.	...	4 oz. ... 0 12 0
										Rs. A. P.			
Retort stands	...	...		...		...	Rs. 3-0-0 each	...	6 number ...	18 0 0	...	...	...
" "	...	...		...		...	" 6-0-0 "	...	1 " ...	6 0 0	...	...	...
						Rs. A. P.							
Sal ammoniac	...	...		2 lbs.	...	1 12 6	...		2 lbs. ...	2 0 0	...	4 lbs.	... 3 12 6
"	...	...		...		...	...		...	...	Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.	...	1 lb. ... 1 8 0
Saucers	...	...		8 number.									
Scale with weights	...	...		...		...	...		1 set ...	8 0 0			
Shears	...	...		...		...	...		1 pair ...	...			
						£ s. d.				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Silver, nitrate	...	£ 0-4-0	...	4 oz.	...	0 16 0	£ 0-4-0	...	4 oz. ...	0 16 0	...	8 oz.	... 1 12 0
										Rs. A. P.			
" "	...	...		4 "	...	...	Rs. 3-8-0	...	2 " ...	7 0 0			
													Rs. A. P.
" "	...	...		...		...	...		...	...	Rs. 3-0-0 per oz.	...	½ oz. ... 1 8 0
Soap	...	...		...		...	...		1 piece ...	0 2 0			
Soda, caustic	...	£ 0-2-0	...	20 lbs.	...	2 0 0	Rs. 5-0-0	...	½ lb. ...	2 8 0			
													Rs. A. P.
" "	...	...		...		...	...		...	...	Rs. 3-0-0 per lb.	...	½ lb. ... 1 8 0
										£ s. d.			£ s. d.
" hyposulphite	...	£ 0-0-8	...	2 lbs.	...	0 1 4	...		2 lbs. ...	0 1 4	...	4 lbs.	... 0 2 8
													Rs. A. P.
" "	...	...		...		...	...		...	...	Re. 0-2-0 per oz.	...	4 oz. ... 0 8 0
" bicarbonate	...	...		...		...	...		...	...	" 0-1-4 "	...	6 " ... 0 8 0
Sodium, carbonate	...	...		...		...	£ 0-0-6	...	10 lbs. ...	0 5 0			
" " pure	...	...		...		...	£ 0-3-0	...	2 " ...	0 6 0			
" hydrate	...	...		...		...	£ 0-2-0	...	15 " ...	1 10 0			
" metallic	...	...		...		...		...	...	...	Rs. 1-0-4 per oz.	...	6 oz. ... 6 2 0
" sulphate	...	...		...		...	£ 0-0-8	...	4 lbs. ...	0 2 8			

List of Articles—concluded.

Names of Articles.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Amount.	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Amount.	Rate.	No. or Quantity.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Spirit of wine ...	...	...	...	...	1 bottle ...	2 8 0			
" " methylated ...	...	3 qts. ...	3 12 0	...	3 qts. ...	3 12 0	...	6 qts. ...	7 8 0
" " " ...	...	...	...	Re. 1-0-0 ...	11 lbs. ...	11 0 0	...	...	...
" " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 1-0-0 per qt. ...	4 qts. ...	4 0 0
" " rectified ...	...	...	...	...	2 gallons ...	28 0 0			
Stoves ...	...	...	...	...	1 number ...	15 4 0			
			Rs. A. P.						
Sulphur ...	...	½ lb. ...	0 8 0						
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
" flour ...	£ 0-0-8 ...	4 lbs. ...	0 2 8	£ 0-0-8 ...	4 lbs. ...	0 2 8	...	8 lbs. ...	0 5 4
									Rs. A. P.
" " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 0-12-0 per lb. ...	1 lb. ...	0 12 0
									£ s. d.
Turpentine, oil ...	...	5 lbs. ...	0 6 8	£ 0-1-4 ...	4 lbs. ...	0 5 4	...	9 lbs. ...	0 12 0
			Rs. A. P.						
" " ...	...	1 qt. ...	0 14 0						
						Rs. A. P.			
Varnish ...	...	...	...	...	1 lb. ...	0 8 0			
						£ s. d.			
Wax ...	...	...	...	...	1 " ...	0 4 0			
						Rs. A. P.			
" ...	...	...	...	...	1 " ...	3 0 0			
									Rs. A. P.
Wicks for lamps ...	...	...	0 2 3	...	...	0 3 9	...	...	0 6 0
Zinc, sulphate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Re. 0-2-0 per oz. ...	12 oz. ...	1 8 0
						£ s. d.			
Zinc, granulated ...	...	...	...	...	8 oz. ...	0 0 5			

The 18th November 1881.

No. 4218.—Mr. R. Logan, B.C.S., received charge of the office of Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce after noon on the 9th November 1881.

No. 4219.—Colonel J. H. White, R.E., having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of the office of Mint Master, Bombay, before noon on the 8th November 1881.

No. 4233.—Mr. Stephen Jacob, B.C.S., received charge of the office of Accountant General, Bengal, before noon on the 9th November 1881.

No. 4283.—*Erratum.*—In paragraph 1, clause 2, of Financial Resolution No. 4028, dated 4th November 1881 (published in the *Gazette of India* of 5th idem), *for* "boxes" *read* "bags."

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th November, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 619.—NATIVE ARMY—

31st Native Infantry.

The services of Shahzada Abdul Kaium, appointed a Jemadar on probation in G. G. O. No. 692 of 1879, are dispensed with.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 620.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) J. M. Sym, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander, 5th Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major G. E. Reade, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J. F. Worlledge, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 7th Native Infantry, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon A. McGregor, 4th Punjab Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 621.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Major G. R. Grylls, Bengal S. C., (u. p. a.) for fifteen days, without pay.

Captain F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., (p. a.) for 180 days.

Surgeon-Major A. Deane, (m. c.) for three months.

NAMES AND DESIGNATIONS.

No. 622.—Surgeon E. G. Russell, M.B., has been permitted to assume the Christian name of *Edgar* in lieu of that of "Ebenezer."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 623.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Vincent Garbett,—17th November, 1881.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 624.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 613 of 1881, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1881, with effect from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Albany Wyndham Waterfield, Bengal S. C.,—13th November, 1881.

REWARDS.

No. 625.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :—

From the 17th March, 1881, in room of Major-General R. Cadell, C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE GODFREY PEARSE, C.B., ROYAL (LATE MADRAS) ARTILLERY.

Dates of Commissions.

Second-Lieutenant	14th June, 1845.
Lieutenant	2nd July, 1851.
Captain	27th August, 1858.
Major	26th April, 1859.
Lieutenant-Colonel	4th June, 1870.
Colonel	1st August, 1877.
Major-General	26th February, 1880.

Appointments.

Assistant to the Durbar Chief Engineer, Punjab	19th September, 1848.
Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab	1st April, 1849.
In command 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry	14th July, 1860.
In command No. 2nd Battery, 17th Brigade, Royal Artillery.	
In command No. 3rd Battery, 17th Brigade, Royal Artillery...	23rd April, 1862.
In command F Battery, 20th Brigade, Royal Artillery ...	1st March, 1863.
Posted to 17th Brigade, Royal Artillery	5th September, 1872.

War services.

Served as Assistant Field Engineer under Sir W. S. Whish, K.C.B., during the first operations of the siege of Mooltan, September, 1848, the action of Sooruj Khoond, 7th November, 1848, as commanding the artillery of the Nawab of Bhawulpore under Major H. B. Edwardes; at the second operation of the siege and capture of the town of Mooltan, 2nd January, 1849; mentioned in despatches for conspicuous gallantry when repelling a sortie from the fortress on the 30th December, 1848. Served under Major R. G. Taylor with the irregular troops in the Derajat, who in 1849 drove the Dooranees from Bunnoo; Punjab medal and one clasp. On the 2nd January, 1850, at the Goombuttee pass, at the head of the border levies, defeated

the tribe of Oomurzai Wazeerees, who made a descent on Bunnoo. In November, 1852, at the head of 4,000 Cashmere regular troops and British irregular levies, brought into subjection the valley of Khagan in the Northern Punjab, which had broken out into rebellion. Served throughout the Indian mutiny campaign; commanded the cavalry of the Hariana Irregular Field Force at the battle of Aodah, 17th June, 1857, and at the action of Khaireeka, 19th June, 1857; at the head of 400 Bikaneer Rajput cavalry, on the 26th June, 1857, made a forced march by which he relieved and took possession of Hissar; on the 6th September, 1857, commanded a force which took the fortified village of Bhatoul; on the 11th September, 1857, commanded a force which took the fortified village and position of Mungalee. Commanded the cavalry of the Hariana Irregular Field Force at the action of Jamalpur 13th September, 1857. Was with Brigadier Shower's column at the occupation of the forts of Dadree, Jhujjur and Kanound. Commanded a body of cavalry at the battle of Narnoul, 16th November, 1857, where he was severely wounded. Commanded the 3rd Sikh Cavalry at the siege and capture of Lucknow, March 1858. Served with the Azimghur Field Force under Sir E. Lugard at the actions of Munnehar, 11th April, 1858, Azimgarh, 15th April, 1858, and in the pursuit of Koor Sing, including the actions of Azmatghur, 17th April, 1858, Munnehar, 19th April, 1858, and Sheeapur, 20th April, 1858, and in the final and trying expedition of that force in the Jugdespore jungles, during June and July, 1858. (Medal, Clasp and Brevet of Major.)

W. J. B. BIRD, *Lieutenant,*
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th November, 1881.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department from the 8th to the 14th November, 1881:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
2nd Battalion The King's Liverpool Regiment.	Quartermaster P. Spencer ...	2nd October, 1881.	Meean Meer	...	...
Public Works Department	Conductor H. C. Radcliffe ...	16th October, 1881.	Amritsar ...	...	...
				...	...

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th November 1881.

No. 364.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 56, dated 14th February 1881, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is retransferred to the Railway Branch, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay in that Branch.

No. 365.—Mr. H. Luckstedt, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment in the Railway Branch.

No. 366.—Major W. J. Engledue, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, and Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Railway Branch, is appointed to officiate as Manager, Northern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Major W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., on special leave, or until further orders.

During the time Major Engledue acts for Major Wallace, he will officiate in Class I, Grade 3, of the Revenue Scale.

Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, *vice* Major Engledue.

The 14th November 1881.

No. 367.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 106, dated 11th March 1881, transferring Engineers to the Bengal Railway Establishment, *for* "Mr. P. Duncan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade," *read* "Mr. E. H. Clementson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade."

No. 368.—Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporarily employed in Biluchistan,

is retransferred to the Railway Branch, and placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 369.—Major T. C. Manderson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank in the 3rd Class, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. de Palezieux Falconnet, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 370.—Mr. A. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred temporarily from the Punjab to the Establishment of the Inspector General of Military Works for employment in the Simla Imperial Circle.

The 16th November 1881.

No. 01.—During the absence of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, from Simla, Mr. W. Harvey, Assistant to the Director General of Railways, will have charge of the Office of Deputy Examiner of State Railway Stores.

The 17th November 1881.

No. 02.—Mr. A. C. Newcombe, B.A., Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Accounts Branch to Assam as Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 03.—Mr. J. H. Handley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on return from special leave, appointed Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, and posted as a temporary arrangement to the Rajputana State Railway.

No. 04.—During the absence of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, from Simla, Major G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., will have charge of that portion of the Accountant General's Office that may be left in Simla.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

From the 26th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 19th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 36 of 1881.

BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN.

RANGOON RIVER ENTRANCE.

Date of Re-exhibition of Permanent Light at Eastern Grove.

With reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 33, dated 12th October 1881, notice is hereby given that the alterations to the arc of visibility of the Eastern Grove light will be completed, and the permanent light exhibited, on the 10th December 1881.

The light will be, as before, a dioptric white light of the 3rd order, elevated 93 feet above high water, and visible, in clear weather, from a distance of 12 miles.

The apparatus has been turned to eastward about two points—so as to render it more visible to vessels approaching Rangoon river from Moulmein—and the light will be visible between the bearings from N. E. by N. to N. N. W. ½ W.

Bearings are Magnetic and from seaward.
Variation 3° 0′ E. in 1881.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 12th November 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 833, 834, 823, 830, and 70; Light List for 1881.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 143, 134, 15*d*, and 103*b*; Light List for 1881; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 499.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 11th November 1881.

No. 2271.—With reference to Notification No. 1382, dated 12th July 1881, Major F. H. Maitland, Additional Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Political Superintendent, Charkhari, availed himself of the leave therein granted, on the afternoon of the 13th idem, and rejoined on the forenoon of the 13th October 1881. One day's leave not taken is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

J. BURNE, *Captain,*
for *1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.*

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 11th November 1881.

No. 2418 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1818 G.-G., dated 7th October 1881, Surgeons John O'Neill, M.D., and G. W. P. Dennys, respectively, delivered over, and received, medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps, on the forenoon of the 26th October 1881.

The 14th November 1881.

No. 2429 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1891 G.-G., dated 21st October 1881, Major R. G. E. Dalrymple and Captain N. C. Martelli, respectively, delivered over, and received, charge of the Offices of the Banswara Assistancy and the Moghia Superintendency, on the afternoon of the 29th October 1881.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 7th November 1881.

No. 1 *R.*—Mr. F. St. G. M. Smith, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, now serving in the Jodhpore Branch Railway Division, is attached to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana, during the present cold season, or until further orders.

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rajputana.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 2nd November 1881.

No. 1846—680 *J.*—Mr. E. Pereira, a Magistrate of the 1st Class, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is invested with the following additional powers referred to in Section 27(a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, namely:—

(8) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property (Section 417).

(11) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases (Section 521).

2. Mr. Pereira is directed, under Section 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with his own hand in his vernacular language, English.

By Order,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Asst. to the Resident.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October 1881.

No. 54.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Srinath Ghosh, of the supernumerary list, is permitted to resign the service.

The 28th October 1881.

No. 55.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Mahendra Nath Ray, of the supernumerary list, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

No. 56.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Bhagabut Chundra Rudra, M.D., of the Bengal provincial list, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 7th October 1881.

The 29th October 1881.

No. 57.—With reference to Bengal Government Notification, dated 19th October 1881, the services of 1st Class Assistant Apothecary P. Toomey are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of India.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th November 1881.

Mr. R. A. English, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, passed the Departmental Examination on the 2nd November 1881.

The 11th November 1881.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 294, dated the 8th September 1881, Mr. W. deW. Peel, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, joined the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed

Railways, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 11th November 1881.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Col., R.E.,*
Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India, for Guaranteed Railways.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Northern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 11th November 1881.

No. 11.—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 63, dated 25th October 1881, Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Pindee on the forenoon of 21st October 1881, and was posted to Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Section.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the B-2nd Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Belgaum, this 9th day of November 1881.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 2650—2, Gunner Thomas Fogarty.

Age,—26 years 3 months.

Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.

Color of—

Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.

Parish and County in which Born,—St. George's, London, Middlesex.

Marks,—Scar on forehead.

Trade,—Baker.

Prison clothing:
Coat or Jacket,—Dungaree.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Dungaree.

Date of Desertion,—Night of the 8th November 1881.

Place of Desertion,—Belgaum.

Date of Enlistment,—23rd July 1874.

Place of Enlistment,—Woolwich.

REMARKS,—None.

Under 8 years' service.

——————, *Major,*
Comdg. B-2nd, Royal Regt. of Artillery.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on or about the 15th May 1881, treasure consisting of 1 silver case or ornament, 2 silver bracelets and 1 gold necklace containing 15 beads, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 20, was found buried in the ruined house of Jangam Chennabasava, now deceased, in the village of Hampasagaram, in Hadagaly Taluk, Bellary District, in the Presidency of Madras.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are requested to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bellary, at his office, on the 1st April 1882, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

H. P. GORDON,
Collector.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on General Treasury.	Certificates issued on Currency Department.	Balance of Bullion Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion Assayed.	Balance of Bullion Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 7	...	...	...	2,30,130	24,22,128	7,65,899
" 8	...	...	...	2,30,130	24,22,128	7,65,899
" 9	...	...	...	2,30,130	24,21,479	7,65,899
" 10	.	...	..	2,30,130	24,22,363	7,65,899
" 11	9,646	...	2,29,846	23,906	20,39,674	9,81,869
" 12	...	...	14,975	9,756	20,53,724	9,95,919

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 14th November 1881.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th November 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,07,13,812 5 11) + Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,57,22,632 4 3)	2,64,36,444	10	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,44,70,606	8	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,17,634	13	11
Sundries	12,56,411	12	1
RUPEES	7,50,93,064	0	9

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	99,30,682	0	0
Other authorized Investments	37,94,980	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	84,99,851	14	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	78,96,845	15	11
Bills discounted and purchased	1,66,08,736	15	10
Balances with other Banks	6,82,165	1	2
Bullion	2,73,137	0	8
Dead Stock	11,31,082	2	9
Stamps	7,165	11	10
Sundries	4,50,407	11	11
	4,92,75,054	10	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 91,32,783 5 5) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,66,85,226 1 3)	2,58,18,009	6	8
RUPEES	7,50,93,064	0	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 17th November 1881.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November 1881.

PARTICULARS	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54	4 PER CENT. LOANS									4½ PER CENT. LOANS			TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS STERLING PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT DEBENTURE FOR 15 YEARS, RE-PAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	REDUCED 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1879.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.					
Balance of 31st October 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,20,053	31,12,400	2,17,71,800	1,03,67,700	2,30,13,400	2,85,22,700	1,82,000	48,29,900	1,04,67,100	9,72,90,400	1,10,500	33,03,000	61,200	...	20,45,48,172
Stock transferred to London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th November 1881	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	....	16,400	1,700	...	...	...	2,50,000	...	...	...	...	4,68,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th November 1881	...	...	...	...	11,000	4,57,000	...	14,92,500	4,32,500	20,000	...	17,600	1,66,900	...	...	...	...	25,97,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November 1881	...	...	...	...	20,500	45,500	7,000	3,48,000	63,000	5,000	...	65,300	4,43,600	...	...	...	...	10,17,900
	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,20,053	31,43,900	2,24,74,300	1,03,74,700	2,48,71,800	2,90,19,900	2,07,000	48,29,900	1,05,70,000	9,81,50,900	1,10,500	33,03,000	61,200	...	20,86,33,172
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	...	...	1,920	20,000	1,13,700	2,700	1,13,000	59,900	...	...	47,500	3,81,500	..	...	...	...	7,40,220
Balance on 15th November 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,18,133	31,23,900	2,23,60,600	1,03,72,000	2,47,58,800	2,89,60,000	2,07,000	48,29,900	1,05,22,500	9,77,69,400	1,10,500	33,03,000	61,200	...	20,78,92,952

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Sept. 1881, enfaced from India 4,367 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,649 lakhs.

„ 16th Sept. 1881 to 30th	„	„	„	30	„	„	„	6 „
„ 1st Oct. „ to 15th Oct.	„	„	„	13	„	„	„	5 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st	„	„	„	14	„	„	„	8 „
„ 1st Nov. „ to 15th Nov.	„	„	„	40	„	„	„	7 „
				4,404 lakhs.				3,675 lakhs.
				3,675 „				
Balance against India				729 lakhs.				

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th November 1881.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
197	D 18—78465 ...	100	Revd. J. C. R. Ewing, Fatehgarh.
	„ —80598 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
133	D 12—37147 ...	5	Alie Hossein and Baber Alie, Allahabad.
	D 14—58664 ...	20	
35	D 10—60808 *	5	Muthra Prasad, Allahabad.
	„ —60703		

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 16th November 1881.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
M65	M 59—77046	10	Moosaji Adamji, Bombay.
	„ —77045		
M66	M 54—50903	10	Hurji Shimaji, Bombay.
	„ —50902		

BOMBAY,
The 15th November 1881.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. Acott. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
221	O 89—35574 ...	1,000	Mathura Das Ram Kisson.
	„ —35927 ...	1,000	
222	O 32—82132 ...	50	Babu Manick Chunder Ghose.
223	O 96—65726 ...	100	Babu Gopee Mohan Ghose.
224	O 96—83138 ...	100	Jewlal Ram.
	O 65—05370 ...	50	
225	O 71—71920 ...	500	Babu Narsingha Prosad Dutt.
	„ —73442 ...	500	
	O 97—01037 ...	100	
	„ —01038 ...	100	
226	O 32—85340 ...	50	Lekha Shah.
	„ —85341 ...	50	
228	O 71—70260 ...	500	Babu Chunder Coomar Laheri.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
135	O 2—59583	20	Babu Muti Lal Sarkar.
	O 21—14288		
141	O 42—57418	10	Mr. J. S. Kelly.
	„ —57419		
142	P 6—63176	10	Babu Obhoy Churn Mittra.
	„ —63175		
143	O 75—44225	10	Babu Ram Chund Dey.
	„ —44224		
183	O 49—85587 ...	10	Babu AshootoshChakravarti.
184	O 67—80040 ...	100	Babu Dinesh Chunder Roy.
	O 32—47360 ...	50	
185	O 88—20042 ...	100	Babu Bykanto Chundra Gupta.
186	O 78—41108 ...	10	Mrs. E. Bailey.
187	O 87—73906 ...	20	Babu Patit Pabun Sein.
	P 13—06527 ...	5	
188	P 5—01615 ...	10	Mr. G. Hickie.
	O 95—34020 ...	10	
189	O 36—43510 ...	5	Mukund Mahatoo.
190	O 69—29393 ...	100	Sahoo Saukar Dhojee.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th November 1881.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 13—43292 *	5	Oukajee Hurkison, Shroff, Mhow.
„ —43296		

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 8th November 1881.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
44	E 15—75605 ...	50	Karreem Bux, Amritsur.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
65	E 17—47914 ...	20	Muthra Pershad, Allahabad.

LAHORE,
The 12th November 1881.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
94	B 68—20632 ...	100	Venkatakrishna Setti, Arakalgode.
	„ —21642 ...	100	
	„ —25738 ...	100	
95	B 68—30475 ...	100	H. Venkatarangiah, Agent, Hassan Carnatic Bank, Limited.
	„ —30479 ...	100	
96	B 47—53186 ...	5	Madho Bhima Rao, Measurer, Mysore Revenue Survey, Bangalore.
16	B 57—77075 *	20	C. S. Shanmuga Pillai, Vakil, Sub-Magistrate's Court, Puttur.
	„ —77080		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 7th November 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881-82.		Rs.	
H14	F 8—71675 ...	20	Raj Bahadoor, Clerk of Court, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Narsingpur.
	„ —72522 ...	20	

NAGPUR,
The 10th November 1881.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptlr., C. P.,
in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st October 1881.

On and after the 1st January next, Money Orders will be exchanged, in both directions, between India and Mauritius.

2. The following rates of commission will be charged for Money Orders drawn in India upon Mauritius :—

	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	0	2
Exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ...	0	4
" " 25 " " " 50 ...	0	8
" " 50 " " " 75 ...	0	12
" " 75 " " " 100 ...	1	0
" " 100 " " " 125 ...	1	4
" " 125 " " " 150 ...	1	8

3. The maximum limit for single Money Orders drawn upon Mauritius is Rs. 150. No person may obtain in one day more than four Money Orders payable to the same person, and no order may contain a fractional part of an anna.

4. In other respects Money Orders exchanged with Mauritius will be treated like Money Orders exchanged with Ceylon (*vide* Postal Guide, dated April 1881).

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

Calcutta, the 18th November 1881.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from Calcutta General Post Office during November 1881 :—

DATE OF CLOSING.	Box closes at	ROUTE.
19th November 1881 ...	7 P.M.	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
23rd November 1881* ...	7 "	By B. I. S. N. & Co. private Vessel.
29th November 1881 ..	7 "	By P & O. Steamer from Bombay.
29th November 1881* ...	7 "	By Star Line private Vessel.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the Vessel being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private Vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French Steamers is three (3) annas (prepayment optional).

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	26th Nov.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports . . .	7 "	25th "	Str. *Madura.*
Madras and Ceylon . . .	7 "	19th "	P. & O. Str. *Deccan.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	7 "	21st "	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 "	20th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits .	7 "	24th "	Str. *Simla.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon . .	7 "	24th "	Str. *Comailla.*
Persian Gulf	7 "	19th "	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta . .	7 "	26th "	Str. *Satara.*

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely; after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

The Office of Registrar of the Bengal Secretariat, Judicial and Political Departments, will be vacant on the 1st December 1881. The pay of the appointment rises from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per month, by five annual increments, and there is an additional local allowance of Rs. 58-5-4 per month, drawn by the officer actually performing the duties of Registrar. Applications for the appointment must, in the first instance be in writing, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department. Each applicant must state his age, his past appointments and salaries, and the nature of his experience in controlling an office.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
DARJEELING;
The 3rd November 1881.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته ے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات ے اور سيواے ويکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ديل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ ے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ديل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ ے ٹين کا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا کلکته ے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا ے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس ے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ ے ٹين کا باره آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on

sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

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„ ALLAHABAD SERIES	„ 8	„ 9
Complete set... ...	„ 45	„ 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following :—

For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs.	3	8
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„ „ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„	1	0
„ „ ALLAHABAD SERIES .	„	1	0
Complete set	„	4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA ;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY ;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS ;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY ;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group--Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaittivu or Moeletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1-12*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re 1.*

Ceylon, East Coast—

Batticaloa Roadstead. *Annas 8.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Rs. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Port Mount, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang Pra.' *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
Samuie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1879. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile, Compression $\frac{1}{192}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8. *Annas 4.*
„ 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 13 Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878 *Annas 4.*
„ 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast *Annas 4.*
„ 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
No. 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
„ 23. Coast of Orissa False Point Harbour and Approaches.
„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

Notices to Mariners, 1881.

No. 1. River Hooghly Sandheads. Light Regulations for Pilot Brigs.
„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
„ 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
„ 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
„ 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
„ 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
„ 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
„ 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
„ 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
„ 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
„ 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
„ 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
„ 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4) Ras Nungwe Light-house.
„ 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights

No. 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeirch Shoal.
„ 29. Reported reef off Batticaloa, Ceylon—East Coast.
„ 30. Revised Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour.
„ 31. Buoy marking wreck off Pentacottah—Bay of Bengal—Madras Coast.
„ 32. Removal of South Buoy, Harbour Entrance. Bay of Bengal—Coromandel Coast—Madras.

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Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General :—

No. 23 OF 1881.

A Bill to amend the Prisoners' Act, 1871.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. V of 1871 (*to consolidate the laws relating to Prisoners confined by order of a Court*); It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Prisoners' Act Amendment Act, 1883":

Local extent.

it extends to the whole of British India; and it shall

Commencement.

come into force on the first day of January, 1883.

Section substituted for section 33, Act V of 1871.

2. For section thirty-three of the said Act the following shall be substituted (namely) :—

Governor General in Council to appoint places to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent.

"33. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, appoint places within British India to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent; and the Local Government, or some officer duly authorized in this behalf by the Local Government, shall give orders for the removal of such persons to the places so appointed, except when sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence."

Act X of 1872, s. 319.

Local Government to direct removal of such persons to places appointed.

Act X of 1872, s. 320.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SECTIONS 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure have been omitted in the Bill for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature, which repeals that Code.

The former section empowers the Governor General in Council to appoint a place or places in British India to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent, and also authorizes the Local Government to provide for the removal of such persons to the place or places so appointed. The latter section provides for the case of persons sentenced to transportation while already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed.

The reason for the omission of these provisions in the Bill is that the matter with which they deal does not belong to Criminal Procedure, but falls within the scope of the Prisoners' Act, 1871.

The present Bill has therefore been prepared. It simply substitutes for section 33 of the Prisoners' Act, 1871, a section containing the provisions of sections 319 and 320 of the present Code of Criminal Procedure, and will come into force at the same time as the new Code. The part of the former section which declares that no sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported will be added to section 368 of the new Code.

SIMLA;
The 10th November, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 47. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLII OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Receipts for week ending 23rd October 1880.		Receipts for week ending 22nd October 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 23rd October 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 22nd October 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	* Total Decrease in 1881-82.
		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29th Oct. 1881	East Indian ...	8,47,235	562	8,86,155	589	2,15,10,083	483	2,36,53,947	539	21,43,864	...
	Guaranteed.										
22nd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	83,124	483	1,42,680	831	26,02,840	511	30,59,374	602	4,56,534	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	92,061	168	84,152	154	23,98,609	147	26,36,009	168	2,37,400	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,58,971	383	2,22,913	329	65,70,565	329	49,22,405	252	...	16,48,160
29th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,08,957	127	1,10,555	129	34,29,993	133	35,21,297	140	91,304	...
22nd ditto ...	South Indian ...	69,485	107	65,538	100	20,92,107	112	21,57,634	112	65,527	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,36,226	308	5,26,571	366	1,28,60,801	308	1,69,03,872	400	40,43,071	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,38,186	311	1,39,537	314	44,82,080	343	51,26,894	342	6,44,814	...
	TOTAL ...	20,34,245	325	21,78,101	346	5,59,47,078	301	6,19,81,432	336	60,34,854	...
	State.										
22nd Oct. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,056	73	2,434	87	77,566	91	81,835	98	4,269	...
29th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	957	35	1,222	45	36,533	49	35,048	44	...	1,485
22nd ditto ..	Northern Bengal ...	27,111	118	38,370	165	8,16,122	119	9,32,250	140	1,16,128	...
29th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	7,951	105	8,924	119	2,86,273	126	3,01,012	133	14,739	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	8,909	156	9,205	161	2,69,444	161	2,78,590	175	9,146	...
22nd ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,271	78	2,733	94	72,335	84	77,242	91	4,907	...
...	Dhond and Manmad(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th Oct. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	1,158	25	7,207	160	75,611	64	2,62,777	196	1,87,166	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	1,577	30	3,634	69	(*b*)70,257	42	1,50,041	91	79,784	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	21,012	131	21,247	132	6,69,723	140	7,26,273	154	56,550	...
22nd ditto ...	Sindia ...	6,476	93	7,944	102	1,09,112	50	1,64,652	77	55,540	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	71,376	131	1,58,102	217	20,67,200	127	36,21,145	168	15,53,945	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Sec.)(*c*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th Oct 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	25,610	101	39,134	135	7,56,743	105	10,38,894	126	2,82,151	...
22nd ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	1,00,106	439	72,425	200	17,10,349	329	15,97,064	154	...	1,13,285
Ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	1,50,150	228	1,77,956	270	41,44,124	224	28,32,570	140	...	13,11,554
...	Khamgaon(*a*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti(*a*) ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd Oct. 1881	Nizam's ...	18,208	151	14,691	122	3,96,575	122	4,42,218	126	45,643	...
Ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	5,573	65	...	...	1,53,742	63	1,53,742	...
Ditto ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	13,881	72	...	...	3,72,337	77	3,72,337	...
15th ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	(*d*)	...	...	...	(*e*)77,104	49	77,104	...
22nd ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur ...	474	39	511	43	1,026	35	21,172	63	20,146	...
	TOTAL ...	4,45,402	172	5,85,193	178	1,15,58,993	161	1,31,65,966	140	16,06,973	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,79,647	279	27,63,294	288	6,75,06,071	259	7,51,47,398	268	76,41,327	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	3,45,72,744	133	3,71,91,582	128	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	3,29,33,327	126	3,79,55,816	135	50,22,489	...

(*a*) Included with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(*b*) Total receipts from 6th April to 23rd October 1880.
(*c*) Included with the Rajputana State Railway figures.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th October 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1881-82.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of August 1881.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals.			Kharif.								Rabi.					Sugarcane.		Grand Total.				Grand total of the corresponding month of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
						Five-year leases.			Three-year leases.			Annual leases.		Three-year leases.			Annual leases.									Inches during the month.	Inches during 1881-82.	Average of the ten previous years of the same period.	
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilised.	Leased in August 1881.	Leased up to end of August 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in August 1881.	Leased up to end of August 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in August 1881.	Leased up to end of August 1881.	Leased in August 1881.	Leased up to end of August 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in August 1881.	Leased up to end of August 1881.	Leased in August 1881.	Leased up to end of August 1881.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Total.					
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara ...	1,267	666·40	...	...	...	40,081	...	224	6,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,940	...	93	46,177	3,940	93	50,210	46,506	9·82	42·51	12·66	
		Patamoondee...	1,042	112·00	...	...	...	11,356	...	1	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	...	11,521	525	...	12,046	12,428				
		High Level, Section I ...	675	265·00	...	...	...	13,587	17	30	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	2	13,937	83	2	14,022	13,951				
		Taldanda ...	1,300	494·00	...	...	...	10,076	...	2	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	...	38	10,354	327	38	10,719	10,682				
		Matchgong ...	650	304·00	...	...	...	25,269	...	209	3,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	...	78	28,338	474	78	28,890	28,458				
	Balasore ...	High Level, Section II ...	727·16	0·00	...	...	...	204	...	...	1,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	35	1,375	2	35	1,412	669				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	100,573	17	466	11,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)5,351	...	(b)246	111,702	5,351	246	117,299	112,694	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	—717	264	101,463	5,826	6,093	6,204	...	...	...	...	...	874	4,856	29	171	107,667	4,856	171	112,694	...	...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	189	...	...	-1,194	90,420	...	—1	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,495	...	...	90,495	88,554	15·75	58·26	38·77	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	...	...	...	1,431	13,337	...	—193	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,367	...	...	13,367	11,060	20·54	67·75	38·15	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	237	103,757	...	—194	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	...	103,862	99,614	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	628	755	99,315	223	240	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,614	...	...	99,614	...	...	...	...	
Sone ...	Shahabad...	Western Main	4,342	1,097	1,097	...	165	(c)291	...	...	...	221	3,368	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,215	3,659	...	1,215	4,874	3,378	14·07	33·40	28·64	
		Buxar ...				...	2,094	2,094	...	...	...	1,384	9,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,059	11,612	...	4,059	15,671	9,895				
		Arrah ...	1,660	800	800	2,407	17,033	22,059	...	...	6,986	2,046	13,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,522	42,714	...	7,522	50,236	34,891	18·86	38·60	29·52	
	Patna and Gya ...	Eastern Main	1,466	424	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	141	...	15	156	573	9·68	30·39	33·72	
		Patna				888	2,236	2,236	...	...	(d) ...	2,520	6,094	...	...	...	...	...	—10	1,026	8,330	...	1,026	9,356	9,416				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	3,295	21,528	26,680	...	...	6,986	6,178	32,790	...	...	...	...	...	—4	13,837	66,456	...	13,837	80,293	58,153	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2,140	9,280	4,906	32,614	...	...	3,792	...	...	239	12,467	41,894	3,792	12,467	58,153	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month ...		...	...	...	3,295	21,765	231,010	17	272	18,220	6,178	32,790	...	...	...	...	5,351	—4	14,083	282,020	5,351	14,083	301,454	270,461	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year ..		...	...	...	—89	1,019	200,778	6,049	4,193	15,783	4,906	32,614	...	...	3,792	874	4,856	268	12,638	249,175	8,648	12,638	270,461	...	...	...	...	

(a)—Exclusive of 11 acres leased prior to 1st April last.
(b)—Exclusive of 1 acre under Matchgong Canal leased prior to 1st April last.
(c)—154 acres have been transferred from the Main Western to the Buxar Canal as they were wrongly entered there by the Sub-Divisional Officer.
(d)—Not shown here as the lease expired.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.,*
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th October 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, PUNJAB, OF 1881-82 UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1881.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during September 1881. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·23	3073·6	601	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	16,182	5·19	1·60	Cotton ...	22,593	The supply entering the Bári Doab Canal was 1,649 cubic feet per second, of which 1,597 cubic feet per second were used, the balance being lost in transit; none was passed out of the escapes. There is a decrease of 27,991 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, much of this decrease was due originally to heavy rainfall in the early part of the season.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	1·40		668	...	...	Amritsar ...	36,312	3·26	4·92	Rice ...	22,131	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	1·85		328	...	...	Lahore ...	58,534	2·30	...	Sugarcane ...	11,274	
											Others ...	55,030	
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3073·6	1,597	...	...	.....	111,028	...	...	.....	111,028	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·6	2,895	...	...	.....	139,019	...	...	.....	139,019	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·08	2,546	473	...	246,739 kurries, bullies, &c., 199 mds. fuel, and 17,020 mds. timber.	Umballa ...	1,726	4·88	3·05	Cotton ...	65,141	The volume entering the head of the Western Jumna Canal was 2,375 cubic feet per second, of which 2,013 cubic feet per second were utilized. The operations of this month show an increase to area irrigated of 4,473 acres, of this 3,864, principally sugarcane, is in the Delhi Division alone, where the demand for water is still very great.
Delhi do.	5·70	4·05		387			Karnál ...	33,902	4·26	0·90	Rice ...	40,829	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·91		919			Delhi ...	28,449	8·40	0·60	Sugarcane ...	36,287	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·07		234			Rohtak ...	31,085	4·70	2·80	Others ...	17,810	
							Hissár ...	37,875	2·30	0·10	.....	...	
							Jhínd ...	26,348	...	...	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	107	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia ...	575	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,013	...	246,739	.....	160,067	...	...	.....	160,067	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	1,954	...	288,803	.....	135,400	...	...	.....	135,400	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	20,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		The increase of area over last year is 124,025 acres due to the very favourable state of the rivers supplying the Inundation Canals.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	60,000	...	...			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	255,237	0·62	...			
Mozaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	132,708	0·43	...			
							Mozaffargarh ...	210,878	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	678,823	...	...	.....	678,823	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	554,798	...	...	.....	554,798	
Najafgarh Jhíl	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	...	The irrigation from the Najafgarh Jhíl is now included with that from the Western Jumna Canal.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	Rice ...	...	
											Sugarcane ...	...	
											Others ...	...	
Total Najafgarh Jhíl	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,811	...	...	.....	1,811	
Perennial Canals Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	271,095	...	...	.....	271,095	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	274,419	...	...	.....	274,419	

E. E. OLIVER,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1274, 1275, 1276 AND 1277 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12th NOVEMBER 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
British Burma.	**Arakan Division.**																														
	Akyab	6 6	6 6	6 10	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	13 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	210 0	224 0	144 0	40 0	40 0	17 0	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	...	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 4	21 3	19 0	18 12	22 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	160 0	160 0	300 0	48 0	36 0	21 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	27 7	28 0	33 9	33 9	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	a	28 6	28 6	16 0	
	Pegu Division.																														
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	16 4	15 5	10 5	...	...	...	13 2	12 9	10 5	16 4	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	19 7	10 2	324 0	324 0	312 0	22 10	22 10	32 1	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	7 0	15 14	15 14	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	535 11	535 0	b	29 14	29 14	19 0	
	Prome	12 2	12 2	7 0	...	...	...	13 7	11 3	11 2	17 2	17 2	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	11 2	139 11	139 11	b	18 10	18 10	14 0	
	Irrawaddy Division.																														
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	11 15	10 5	19 9	15 10	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	175 0	29 10	29 10	28 0	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 2	...	14 3	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	11 5	...	115 3	227 8	...	21 4	19 4	
	Thonegwa	...	12 9	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	7 0	21 0	18 6	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	...	6 12	246 0	246 0	28 0	39 6	35 7	c	
	Thayetmyo	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	9 10	13 13	13 13	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 0	245 0	245 0	250 0	18 15	18 15	14 0	
	Tenasserim Division.																														
	Moulmein town and Amherst	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 9	10 0	14 5	12 3	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	7 8	220 0	220 0	200 0	28 6	28 6	21 0	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	10 0	17 5	17 15	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	293 0	16 1	16 1	16 0	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 5	10 12	21 12	21 12	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	448 0	428 0	22 13	22 13	19 15	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	18 5	12 7	21 5	21 2	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 7	24 0	24 0	303 0	18 12	18 12	18 0	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	13 7	9 5	19 3	15 9	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	...	22 10	18 14	14 0	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	
Central India.	Indore	19 10	19 10	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 1	8 10	8 10	8 0	40 0	40 0	25 4	32 0	26 10	18 7	...	...	...	24 0	22 5	16 8	100 0	100 0	87 8	5 6	5 12	8 0	
	Gwalior	15 14	15 4	13 7	18 4	18 12	24 3	6 14	6 14	6 6	10 5	9 13	8 4	18 12	18 4	24 14	17 9	18 4	24 14	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	18 0	100 6	91 4	100 6	10 1	10 1	9 10	
	Goona	27 0	26 8	19 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	10 0	10 0	9 12	38 0	40 0	37 8	21 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 0	9 4	
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a Rs. 2 per 100 billets. b Re. 1 per cart-load. c Rs. 4 per 100 viss.

T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th NOVEMBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal, but its want continues to be felt in Orissa and in some other places; general prospects, however, continue good; the earlier sorts of rice are being harvested, with a good average outturn; fever is more or less prevalent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been no rain; the *rabi* crops are everywhere in need of moisture, and irrigation has commenced in some districts; fever still exists, especially in Oudh.

In the Punjab *rabi* sowings are progressing and the *kharif* harvest is almost over, the yield being generally good and prospects favourable. In the Central India and Rajputana States the weather is seasonable and agricultural prospects continue good on the whole. In the Central Provinces *rabi* sowings are nearly finished and rain is now wanted in one district; the weather is, however, reported to be cloudy; there has been a little rain; and prospects continue good. In the Bombay Presidency there has been good rain in the Southern Mahratta Country and elsewhere, and agricultural prospects, except in two districts where rain is urgently wanted, have much improved. In the Nizam's Territories and Berar *kharif* crops are being reaped; there has been some rain, and prospects are favourable. Rain has again fallen copiously throughout the Mysore State and in Coorg, and crops are now everywhere in good condition; the harvesting of *ragi* and other minor crops has commenced in Mysore, and rice and coffee will now ripen better in Coorg. In the Madras Presidency there has been further rainfall, more or less heavy, in all districts except one; and general prospects are good, although a few districts still need more rain. In British Burma and Assam crop prospects are favourable everywhere; the harvesting of rice has commenced in the latter province.

On the whole it may be said that recent rains have materially improved crop prospects in Southern and Western India; that in the Central tracts of the country the weather is seasonable and agricultural condition satisfactory; and that in the greater part of Northern India general showers would be beneficial.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 16th)		
Bellary ..	·82 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry withering in five talukas, elsewhere fair; wet and dry grains, cotton and oil seeds, being sown; harvest of dry grains and oil seeds, yield average; fever in parts and cholera in one taluka.
Kurnool ...	·45 (average of six talukas).	More rain wanted in parts; standing crops good generally, but injured by insects and want of rain in places; harvest of dry grains in parts, outturn average; fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	.. ...	Standing crops, red rice, gram, cotton, and sugarcane much in need of rain, harvest of *cholum* in one taluka, outturn average; cattle-disease decreasing.
Kistna ...	·65 (average of seven stations).	Rain wanted in six talukas; dry grains, castor oil seeds, chillies, and tobacco being sown; harvest of dry grains, outturn about average; water over anicut 4·6 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	6·63 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops improving; harvest of *ragi*, outturn about average; fever and cattle-disease in parts; water-supply improving.
Coimbatore ...	1·08 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing crops generally good, harvest of wet and dry grains, outturn average; cholera in one locality.
Tanjore ...	1·56 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest of wet and dry grains, outturn average.
Madura ..	2·55 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops still in need of rain in two talukas.
Malabar ...	3·51 (average of fourteen stations).	Sufficient rainfall; second crops in good condition; fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Travancore ...	2·17	Paddy plants withering in places; ploughing and transplanting progressing; fever exists.
		General Remarks.—No rain in Ganjam; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 16th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 14th, 6 feet 2 inches against 5 feet 8 inches on same date last year; *kharif* crops being reaped; *barani* crops of Sehwan, Dada, and Manjhand suffering from want of water; fever generally prevalent; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 22, 44 and 40, Sehwan 22, 44 and 56, in Tatta 22, 18 and 60, and Mirpur-Botoro 20, 60 and 68 lbs per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvesting not yet over; fever in six talukas; weather cool during nights, but still hot during days; wheat 21·8, *juari* 47·9, *bajri* 51·4, red rice 34, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest nearly completed; young *rabi* crops healthy; slight fever and cattle-disease in Parantij; wheat 32 and *bajri* 34 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Reaping of *bajri*, rice, and other *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress; sugarcane is being pressed in Nausharo; cotton, *tur*, and other standing *kharif* crops in good condition generally; fever in parts of the territory; cattle-disease in Karvi and Amreli divisions, prices generally steady; in Baroda city *bajri* 37 and common rice 23 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* sowing and rice and grass harvesting progressing, other crops healthy; locusts appeared in Olpar, but did no great injury; fever in Olpar; *juari* 45 and *nagli* 53 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ..	.....	*Rabi* crops withering for want of rain in Niphad and Yeola; locusts in all talukas except in Niphad and Yeola; cholera abating in Baglan; wheat 25½, *bajri* 41, and *juari* 67 lbs. per rupee; weather rather warm, looks like rain.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·03 on 10th; ·02 on 15th.	Average abnormal temperature 2° warm from 9th to 13th and 4° warm on 14th and 15th; vapour in air largely in excess of normal, except on 13th, when it was in defect of normal; abnormal wind southerly on 10th and 11th, northerly on 13th, and normal on all other days.
Poona ...	... ..	Average prices—*bajri* 55, *juari* 79 lbs., in Poona city *bajri* 46, *juari* 65 lbs. per rupee; crops continue well.
Ahmednagar ..	·55 at Karjat, ·43 at Jamkhed, ·30 at Newasa, ·27 at Sheogaon, ·12 at Parner, ·05 at Rahuri.	Reaping of *bajri* completed in Parner, Jamkhed, Karjat, and Sheogaon, in progress in rest; sowing of *rabi* completed, but parts of Kopergaon not sown for want of moisture; rain urgently wanted in Kopergaon and Rahuri; *rabi* crops withering in Kopergaon and Rahuri, good in rest; rain still wanted in Nagar, Sangamner, and Akola; slight cholera in city and taluka Shrigonda; prices—*juari* maximum 144 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 72 lbs. in Akola; *bajri* 96 lbs. in Jamkhed, 54 lbs. in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	·22	Total rainfall 22·78 inches; crops good; weather cloudy; cholera reappeared in Barsi and Madha talukas; prices—*juari* 89 lbs. and *bajri* 77 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain general	Rainfall very beneficial to crops; maximum fall 6½ inches at Karajgi, where it was badly wanted, minimum rain ·56; in Bankapur above 3 inches, in Kod above 2 inches, in Dharwar, Nargund, Mundergi, Ranibennur, and Hangal above 1 inch; rice being harvested in places, crop very poor; *rabi* crops being sown; drinking-water sufficient, except in villages of Gadag; prices falling; *juari* 60 lbs. against 48 last week; slight fever in three and cattle-disease in four talukas.
Kanara ...	3·08 in Karwar, 3·82 in Sirsi, 2·16 in Kumpta.	Total rainfall 88·14 inches; harvest continues on coast; rice and *ragi* crops ripening above Ghâts, where harvest has commenced in some places; garden crops good; fever and cattle-disease prevalent; common rice in Karwar 13, in district average 11¾ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather hot; fever generally prevalent; cholera in Jetpur, subsiding in Morvi; *rabi* crops good; *bajri* 40 and *juari* 50 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks. Good rain in Southern Mahratta Country, rain also in Kanara, Ratnagiri, Satara, Sholapur, and parts of Ahmednagar, urgently wanted in parts of last-named district and of Násik; locusts in Násik and parts of Broach and Surat; fever and cattle-disease continue in a few districts; prices falling in Dharwar, elsewhere generally steady.
Bengal—(Nov. 17th)		
Chittagong ...	No rain	Weather seasonable; harvesting of late rice begun; small-pox and cattle-disease still reported; general health good.
Dacca ...	No rain	Early rice harvest nearly over, late rice harvest just beginning and promising well; sowing of sesamum, mustard, and pulses begun; rain wanted.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	No rain	Harvesting of late rice commenced, and prospects of it continue very favourable; winter crops being sown, but rain required; fever increasing in Sadr, Baraset, and Satkhira divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	No rain	In some places cutting of late rice begun; late rice said to have suffered from want of rain in Khandi sub-division; cold weather crops being sown; fever still prevails.
Rajshahye ...	·6	Weather seasonable, sometimes cloudy; late rice continues good but wants rain; sowing of spring crops going on; price of rice stationary; fever general throughout district, though not often fatal.
Burdwan ...	No rain	Weather getting cold: want of rain felt in some places; outturn of paddy will be about 14 annas; prospects of sugarcane good; public health bad, except in thanas Raniganj and Assensole.
Rungpore ...	No rain	Prospects of crops favourable; some fever.
Bhágalpur ...	No rain	Prospects of crops and public health fair; some fever and small-pox.
Purneah ...	No rain	Late rice being reaped, a 10-anna outturn expected; prospects of winter crops good; health bad; fever still prevalent.
Patna ...	No rain	Prospects of crops favourable; fever prevalent in the district.
Durbhunga ...	No rain	Rice crop continues excellent; winter crops thriving well; prices stationary; fever still prevalent.
Hazaribagh ...	No rain	Weather clear and cool; rice being harvested; prospects of winter crops continue good; public health good.
Cuttack ...	No rain	Rain urgently wanted for *rabi* and late rice crop, except in irrigated tracts; cholera and fever reported.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Central and Eastern Benga during the week; want of rain continues to be much felt in Orissa, where both rice and *rabi* crops are suffering; rain also wanted in some other places for rice on high unirrigated lands and for sowing of *rabi* crops; prospects however on the whole continue good; earlier sorts of rice being harvested generally, with prospect of a good average outturn; fever reported in almost all parts of Province.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh.—		
Benares (Nov. 16th)	No rain	Prospects for *rabi* crops favourable, but rain wanted in some places; health good; prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	No rain	Harvest progressing favourably; *rabi* sowing much advanced; prices on the whole slightly fallen, especially of *juar;* fever abating; few cases of foot-and-mouth disease; wheat 18¾, barley 29⅞, gram 22⅜, rice 19¼, unhusked rice 36½, *juar* 38½, and peas 28 9/16 seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ 15th)	No rain	Irrigation going on; prospects of *rabi* harvest good; fever abating; prices stationary.
Jhánsi („ „)	..	Outturn of *tili* and cotton light, that of other crops a good average; prospects of *rabi* are good; prices fluctuating; wheat 23, gram 28, *bajra* 27; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 16th)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings and *kharif* harvest still continue; fever abating; *rabi* coming up well and being irrigated by wells; prices—wheat 18, gram 21, barley 24, *bajra* 21, *makka* 30 seers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Weather clear and dry; rain badly wanted for germinating *rabi*; market nearly steady; prices—wheat 18, barley 23¼, *bajra* 21¼, common rice 15, gram 19¼ seers per rupee; condition of cattle generally good; slight fever still prevalent.
Meerut („ „)	.....	Weather clear and seasonable; health good; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; cheapest wheat 21, barley 31, gram 22¼, *juar* 26, *arhar* 28 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)		Rain required to sow barley; measles, murrain, and foot-rot exist.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	*Rabi* prospects precarious for want of rain; *jheel* and well irrigation going on; fever mortality heavy; a few cases of cholera in city and in Mohanlalganj; barley 26½ seers per rupee.
Partabgarh („ 15th)	No rain	Fever is still rife in Partabgarh, more violent than before; irrigation and sowing have commenced; prospects of crops good; prices the same.
Sitapur („ 16th)	No rain	Rain much wanted, where possible *rabi* being irrigated; fever still prevalent; wheat 21, barley 27, gram 21 seers per rupee.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Irrigation continuing; *jorhan* being reaped, a poor crop; prices steady; fever still continues.
Aligarh („ „)	No rain	Days still unusually hot; *kharif* crops cut; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; autumn fever still very prevalent; wheat 19, barley 26, *bijhar* 24, gram 20 seers per rupee.
Saharanpur („ „)	No rain	Westerly wind; fever abating; *rabi* sowings in progress; wheat 19 1/16, gram 23, barley 30¼, rice 11, *juar* 20½, *bajra* 26½, *urd* 20¾, *makki* 20¾, *bijhar* 28 seers per rupee.
Rae Bareli („ „)	No rain	About three-fourths of *rabi* sowings finished; area likely to be 10 per cent. short of average, unless rain falls in 1st half of November; fever abating in Salon, still very prevalent elsewhere; prices falling; wheat 19¾, *mothi* 24½, barley 25¼, *bajra* 29, *dhan* 32½, *juar* 31¼, *kodon* 42 seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ „)	No rain	Rain wanted; *kharif* fair; *rabi* sowings proceeding; fever diminishing; prices fallen; wheat 19, barley 30, *bajra* 27, *juar* 30 seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ „)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings nearly completed; fever abating; wheat 20 and barley 26 4/16 seers per rupee.
Farukhabad ...	No rain	*Kharif* outturn inferior from insects and want of rain; *rabi* prospects fair at present; fever still prevalent, and cattle-disease in tahsil Tirwa; prices almost stationary; wheat 17 17/32, barley 23 26/32, *bijhar* 21 4/32, *bajra* 26 6/32 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—No rain; *rabi* everywhere requires rain, and irrigation has commenced in some districts; prices on the whole stationary; fever still prevalent but diminishing, except in Oudh where it has assumed a more fatal form; cholera continues in part of Lucknow and measles in Kumaon; cattle-disease continues in Kumaon, Farukhabad, and Allahabad, but is diminishing in Jhánsi.
Punjab—(Nov. 15th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	*Rabi* sowings progressing; fever continues; slight fall in prices.
Hissar ...	Rain wanted	*Rabi* sowings in progress; prices fluctuating; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...	.....	*Kharif* crops are being harvested, yield expected to be somewhat above average; *rabi* sowings completed; health fair.
Jullundur ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings in progress; health good; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Fever decreasing; prices falling.
Lahore ...	.....	State of crops good; health improving.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Fever decreased; crops good; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	.....	Prospects good; health fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	Rain wanted this week	*Rabi* sowings nearly completed; cholera near Attock; fever in tahsils Kahuta and Attock; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	*Rabi* crops being sown; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	.....	*Rabi* sowings in progress; fever abating; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health fair; harvest good; prices slightly fluctuating.
		General Remarks.—Prospects good; health improving; prices slightly falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Nov. 16th)	.....	Weather cloudy and close; prospects favourable; cholera has almost disappeared.
Jubbulpore („ „)	.....	Weather clear; reaping of *kharif* in progress; *rabi* sowings almost completed; fever prevalent; wheat 21 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 15th)	Rain much wanted	*Rabi* sowings have germinated, but owing to deficient moisture the sprouts appear weak; fever abating.
Seoni („ 16th)	.....	*Rabi* sowings almost completed; weather cloudy; prospects fair; wheat 25 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ „)	·40	Weather cloudy; prospects good; *kharif* being reaped; no epidemic; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable, but occasionally cloudy; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever and cattle-disease prevalent; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 12th)	.....	Weather cool and cloudy; rice crop being reaped; *rabi* sowings almost completed; fever abating; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 10th)	.....	Weather seasonable; reaping of rice crop progressing; fever and cattle-disease abating; rice 49 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy; *kharif* crops being harvested; prospects good; *rabi* sowings nearly finished; fever still prevalent; cattle-disease in some districts; prices easy.
British Burma— (Nov. 12th)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 194·41 inches; public health and health of cattle good; crop prospects very good, large outturn expected.
Rangoon ...	·03	Total rainfall 99·97 inches; public health and health of cattle good; progress of crops favourable.
Bassein ...	·66	Total rainfall 110·40 inches; public health good; condition of crops generally good.
Prome ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 39·35 inches; public health good; crop prospects the same.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 200·37 inches; public health good; crop prospects fair.
Toungoo ...	·17	Total rainfall 88·11 inches; public health and crop prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; no cattle-disease reported except from Tharrawaddy; favourable reports of crops from all sides.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Nov. 15th)	No rain	Reaping of *sali* paddy commenced in some places; prospects of other crops favourable; cholera abating at Barpeta.
Sylhet („ 16th)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; harvesting of *amun* crops commenced; tea doing well; public health good.
Cachar („ 15th)	*Nil*	Weather getting cold; prospects of *sali* crop and state of public health good; common rice 26⅝ seers per rupee; transplanting of winter crops progresses.
Dibrugarh („ 16th)	0·66	Weather seasonable; reaping of *sali dhan* commenced; ploughing for mustard; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Nov. 16th)		
Bangalore ...	1·90	Crops in good condition; *ragi* crop ready for harvesting; prospects favourable; prices show tendency to fall; public health good.
Mysore ...	1·88	Condition of standing crops improved in all parts; prospects favourable; prices falling.
Mercara ...	1·60	Rains have much benefited rice crops and coffee, which will ripen more regularly.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen copiously throughout the Mysore State, and crops are everywhere reported in good condition; the harvesting of *ragi* and other minor crops has commenced; prospects have considerably improved; prices are falling; public health is good.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Nov. 16th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather cloudy; *kharif* crops being reaped; wheat 18 and *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	1·02	Prospects favourable; cotton picking continues.
Hyderabad (Nov. 17th)	·14	Total rainfall from 1st January 21·16 inches; reaping of *kharif* crops continues; *rabi* crops prospering; fever and cattle-disease prevail in places; prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 32, and *tur* 27 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather seasonable; fever decreasing.
Sutna ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	.....	Crops favourable; prices falling; health good.
Goona ...	.....	Crops good; health fair.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	Weather clear; health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Agricultural prospects favourable.
Manpur ...	.....	Weather clear and cool; fever prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 16th)	.....	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi („ 13th)	.....	Tanks and wells good ; health fair.
Marwar („ 12th)	.....	Tanks and wells almost full ; fever and ague still prevail ; crops almost gathered ; nights cool, days still warm ; prices stationary ; ploughing for *rabi* general.
Meywar ...	.....	No report received.
Harowti (Nov. 12th)	.....	Rain crops below average ; *rabi* sowings continue ; health improving.
Jhallawar („ 9th)	.....	Weather seasonable ; prospects good.
Ajmere („ 16th)	.....	*Rabi* crops appearing above ground ; fever still prevalent.
Jeypore ...	.....	No report received.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwar ...	.....	Fever decreasing ; *rabi* sowings continue.
Nepal—		
Katmandu ...	.....	No report received.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXEMPTION OF PERSONS IN MILITARY EMPLOY FROM CERTAIN MUNICIPAL TAXES.

The following is published for general information :—

No. 162.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Home Department (Municipalities), —No. 162, under date Simla, the 18th November 1881.

Read—

Section 3 of Act XI of 1881 (The Municipal Taxation Act, 1881).

ORDER.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of Act XI of 1881 (The Municipal Taxation Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the levy by any Municipal Committee upon the persons described below of taxes of the following kinds :—

Persons exempted.

All persons exclusively in military employ, or belonging to any department directly attached to the Army or to the Public Works Department, Military Branch, being persons subject to the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, or the Indian Articles of War, and compelled by the exigencies of military duty to reside within the limits of a Municipality.

Taxes from the operation of which exemption is granted.

(1) Municipal taxes on salaries.

(2) Municipal taxes on professions, trades, callings, offices or appointments.

(3) Municipal taxes on horses, mules, or ponies kept for military duty.

(4) Municipal tolls leviable on any ferry or road in respect of animals or vehicles kept or used for military duty.

[NOTE.—To supersede the Order issued in the Home Department, Nos. 1-38—52, dated the 24th April 1880.]

No. 163.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Municipalities),—under date Simla, the 18th November 1881.

Read—

Section 24 of Act III of 1880 (The Cantonments Act, 1880).

ORDER.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 24 of Act III of 1880 (The Cantonments Act, 1880), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, in any cantonment situated in British India which may have been, or may in future be, brought under the operation of a Municipal Act, the following classes of persons shall, when on duty in such cantonment, be exempted from the operation of taxes of the following kinds:—

Persons exempted.

All persons exclusively in military employ or belonging to any department directly attached to the Army or to the Public Works Department, Military Branch, being persons subject to the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, or the Indian Articles of War.

Taxes from the operation of which exemption is granted.

(1) Municipal taxes on salaries.

(2) Municipal taxes on professions, trades, callings, offices, or appointments.

(3) Municipal taxes on horses, mules, or ponies kept for military duty.

(4) Municipal tolls leviable on any ferry or road in respect of animals or vehicles kept or used for military duty.

2. In further exercise of the power conferred by the same section, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the levy, in any cantonment in British India, of any municipal tax whatsoever on public property, animals, or vehicles.

3. In this order the expressions "municipal tax," "municipal taxes," and "municipal tolls" include any tax or toll imposed by virtue of the provisions of a Municipal Act under the operation of which any cantonment may have been, or may in future be, brought.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 48.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 18th November 1881.

No. 1875.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Fort William, the 25th November 1881.

No. 1892.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules shall be substituted for Rules 7 to 10 of the rules framed under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and published in the Notifications mentioned in the margin:—

Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879.

Home Department Notification No. 32, dated the 9th January 1880.

Foreign Department Notification No 4031.-P., dated the 23rd April 1880.

7. Licenses to export arms or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place beyond the frontier of British India, or to any place within the limits of the feudatory States and licenses to import arms or ammunition or military stores into, or to export the same out of, the district of Ajmere, may be granted by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or by any other officer specially empowered by the Government of India to grant them.

Licenses to export arms or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place within the political jurisdiction of the Governments of Madras and Bombay may be granted by the Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively, copies of such licenses being sent to the Foreign Department of the Government of India for information. These licenses will be valid only for the State named in them, and no export beyond the limits of that State can be permitted under them.

Licenses granted under this rule will be prepared in Form V, and be charged with a fee of rupees five, except in such cases as the Government of India in the Foreign Department may grant exemption from, or reduction of, the prescribed fee. Licenses to import arms, ammunition or military stores into Ajmere will also be granted in Form V, the word export in the heading of the license being changed into import.

Copies of such licenses shall be sent on the day of issue to the Political Officer of the State to which the articles are to be exported, and in the case of imports into Ajmere, to the Commissioner of the district. Copies shall also be sent to the Magistrate of the frontier district if the articles are to cross the frontier by road or river. If the articles are to be carried across the frontier by rail, a copy of the license should, in the case of consignments despatched from Presidency Towns, be sent to the Commissioner of Police, and in other cases to the Magistrate of the district

from which the articles are to be despatched. In such cases the Commissioner of Police or the Magistrate of the district, as the case may be, should at once forward a copy of the license to the Railway authorities at the place of despatch. No Railway Company shall receive for despatch any box, package or bale containing arms, ammunition or military stores as defined in the Arms Act and the rules framed thereunder, unless covered and accompanied by the original license granted under these rules, and the Railway authorities shall in every instance satisfy themselves that the goods tendered to them for transport correspond to the description given in such license, and that the license is identical with that forwarded to them by the Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of the district.

7A. Nothing in Rules 5, 6 or 7 shall be deemed to authorise the grant of licenses—

(*a*) to import any arms, ammunition or military stores from Portuguese India;

(*b*) to export to Portuguese India by sea, river or land any arms, ammunition or military stores, except the same be exported for the exclusive use of the Government of Portuguese India, or are covered by a special license for import into Portuguese India signed by the Secretary General to the Government of Portuguese India.

8. Persons desirous of transporting or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores must apply in writing to the officer authorised to grant such licenses. The application must specify—

(*a*) the place to which the articles are to be transported or exported, the route of transport or export, and the probable time that will be occupied in the journey;

(*b*) the quantity, description, average price, and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition; or

(*c*) whether the applicant has obtained the consent of the Magistrate or Political Officer of the place of consignment. [If so, the evidence of such consent must be produced.]

9. Persons transporting or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores under a license must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles an account of their contents.

10. In the case of transport the consignee must, within six days of the articles reaching their destination, deliver the transport license to the Magistrate of the district. In the case of articles crossing the frontier of British India by road or river, the export license must, within six days of the consignment reaching the frontier district, and before it leaves British territory, be delivered to the Magistrate of the frontier district, or other officer empowered by him to receive export licenses on his behalf. The officer to whom the transport or export license, as the case may be, may be delivered must satisfy himself that the articles correspond with the entries in the license, and that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

No. 1893.—The Governor General in Council is also pleased to direct that the following endorsement shall be substituted for that on Form V, for the grant of export licenses under Rule 7, published with the Notification by the Foreign Department, No. 162 I-J, dated the 25th June 1879:—

It is valid only for the period and the route named therein.

It becomes invalid if bulk is broken, or the consignment stopped at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

The license must be delivered to the Railway authorities or to the frontier district Magistrate, or other officer empowered by him to receive export licenses on his behalf as provided in Rules 7 and 10 In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or river, the articles must be made available for exhibition to the frontier Magistrate or other principal officer within six days of their reaching the frontier district, and before they leave British territory.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 24th November 1881.

No. 373.—Mr. W. C. Capper is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 25th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 25th November 1881.

No. 607.—The services of Surgeon J. Lewtas, M.B., (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 25th November 1881.

No. 16 *C.*—With reference to Notification No. 127 (General), dated the 16th September 1881, the period for which Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, was placed on special duty, is extended by one month from the 16th November 1881.

No. 17 *C.*—Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S., will continue to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department during the absence of Mr. Tupper.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
In charge, Reve. & Agri. Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 25th November 1881.

No. 232 *I-J.*—Under the provisions of Section 650 A of the Civil Procedure Code, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by any Court in Mysore may be sent to the Courts in British India, and served as if they had been issued by such Courts.

No. 233 *I-J.*—Under Section 434 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of Mysore may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India.

T. HOPE,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th November, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 626.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant George Edward Hyde Cates, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, Wing Officer, 6th Native Infantry,—6th January, 1880.

Lieutenant Walter Harding Allen, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 32nd Native Infantry,—5th March, 1880.

No. 627.—DIVISIONAL STAFF—

Major-General *Sir* C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Madras S. C., to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, in succession to Major-General A. W. Macintire, C.B., whose tour of service has expired. Dated 8th November, 1881.

No. 628.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant S. C. F. Peile, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 13th November, 1880.

No. 629.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant W. J. K. Dobbin, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 21st Native Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

No. 630.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

5th Infantry.

Lieutenant R. V. Garrett, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Major A. C. LeQuesne, deceased.

Lieutenant Garrett will officiate as Adjutant, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant A. Adye, or until further orders.

No. 631.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Henry Elworthy, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant H. Pratt, resigned.

Mr. John William Bacon, to be Lieutenant, in the cadet company, *vice* Lieutenant F. J. Smith, resigned.

Mr. Francis Frederick Handley, C.S., to be Lieutenant, in the mounted company.

Mr. Henry Moore, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant C. Liddell, promoted.

Darjeeling and Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hamer Stansfeld, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-Commandant, *vice* Major W. A. J. Wallace, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 632.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Welsh, R.A., Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, (p. a.) for 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 27th December, 1881.

Major W. V. FitzG. Jacob, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 31th Native Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant S. C. F. Peile, Bengal S. C., Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 1st Punjab Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant M. C. Cooke-Collis, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major J. Cleghorn, M.D., (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon O. Baker (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868. This cancels the furlough granted to Surgeon Baker in G. G. O. No. 605 of 1881.

Surgeon F. J. Tuohy, M.D., 12th Native Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 633.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. N. Mackenzie, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Major A. Hill, R.E., (p. a.) for one month.

Major C. W. Campbell, General List, Cavalry, (u. p. a.) for one month.

Major J. B. Slater, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Lieutenant H. T. Faithful, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for sixty days.

Lieutenant M. I. Gibbs, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Surgeon A. J. Wall, M.D., (m. c.) for four months.

Surgeon J. Blood (m. c.) for three months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 634.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 14th October, 1881, page 5087.

War Office, Pall Mall, 14th October, 1881.

BREVET.

MEMORANDA.

The Brevet rank of Colonel conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Hammon Lyster, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, in London Gazette, 25th November, 1879, is antedated to 1st October, 1877.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Thomas Moore, V.C., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 29th July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil D'Urban LaTouche, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 29th July, 1881.

"London Gazette," dated the 18th October, 1881, page 5140.

War Office, October 15, 1881.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the undermentioned Officers and Soldier, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their gallant conduct in Afghanistan, as recorded against their names.—

Regiment.	Names.	Acts of Courage for which recommended.
Bengal Staff Corps.	Captain (now Brevet Major) William John Vousden.	For the exceptional gallantry displayed by him on the 14th December, 1879, on the Koh Asmai Heights, near Kabul, in charging, with a small party, into the centre of the line of the retreating Kohistani force, by whom they were greatly outnumbered, and who did their utmost to close round them. After rapidly charging through and through the enemy, backwards and forwards, several times, they swept off round the opposite side of the village and joined the rest of the Troop.
Bengal Staff Corps.	Captain (now Major) Arthur George Hammond.	For conspicuous coolness and gallantry at the action on the Asmai Heights, near Kabul, on the 14th December, 1879, in defending the top of the hill with a rifle and fixed bayonet, against large numbers of the enemy, while the 72nd Highlanders and Guides were retiring; and again, on the retreat down the hill, in stopping to assist in carrying away a wounded Sepoy, the enemy being not sixty yards off, firing heavily all the time.
*	*	* *

"London Gazette," dated the 21st October, 1881, pages 5195 and 5196.

India Office, 21st October, 1881.

HER Majesty has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Philip James Melvill, from the Royal Highlanders. Dated 2nd June, 1880, but to rank from 19th April, 1879.

* * * *

HER Majesty has approved of the following Promotions among the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain and Brevet Major Andrew Harry Spencer Neill. Dated 20th August, 1881.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Arthur Frederick Barrow. Dated 18th August, 1881.

Lieutenant Atwell Robert Porter. Dated 21st August, 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Major.

Captain Robert Edward Seymour Smyth. Dated 2nd August, 1881.

* * * *

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Hay Macnaghten, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major-General (borne as Lieutenant-General on the Indian List) A. K. Gore, Madras Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 13th January, 1881.

Major Arthur Farrer, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Lieutenant-General J. C. Innes, Bengal Infantry, retired. Dated 30th May, 1881.

To be Majors.

Captain (now Major) Walter Charles Farwell, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-General E. T. Dalton, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 31st December, 1880.

Captain (now Major) William Franco Dodsworth, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-General Gore. Dated 13th January, 1881.

Captain (now Major) Ralph Anstruther Price, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant-General H. J. Barr, Bombay Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 18th May, 1881.

Captain (now Major) Edward Evans Grigg, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant-General Innes. Dated 30th May, 1881.

PENSIONS.

No. 635.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Cargin, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 636.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-Major Henry Walter Bellew, C.S.I., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab,—14th November, 1881.

No. 637.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned Sub-Conductors, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified :—

Sub-Conductor Joseph Harrison,—30th December, 1880.

Sub-Conductor William Viney,—30th December, 1880.

Sub-Conductor George C. Goff,—30th December, 1880.

Sub-Conductor Henry Robinson,—6th January, 1881.

Sub-Conductor Richard Francis,—17th February, 1881.

Sub-Conductor Alfred Beauchamp,—17th February, 1881.

Sub-Conductor Lawrence J. O'Connell,—11th April, 1881.

No. 638.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Sergeant Cary Clavering, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 25th May, 1881, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Rogers, deceased.

No. 639.—NATIVE ARMY—

14th Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Lall Sing, to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Koondun Sing, promoted; Duffadar Torah, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lall Sing, promoted,—1st May, 1881.

13th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Gopal Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Tukkut Sing, invalided; Havildar Byjnath Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Sing, promoted; Havildar Chinta Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Hunwunt Sing, invalided,—1st May, 1881.

22nd Native Infantry.

Jemadar Nehal Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Peer Bux, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased; Havildar Jowrah, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nehal Singh, promoted,—14th September, 1881.

35th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Beharie, to be Subadar, *vice* Punjab Singh, invalided; Color-Havildar Bholah, to be Jemadar, *vice* Beharie, promoted; Drill-Havildar Piaraz, to be Jemadar, *vice* John Norris, invalided,—8th August, 1881.

41st Native Infantry.

Havildar Premsookh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram rikh, deceased,—9th September, 1881.

4th Goorkha Regiment.

The promotion of Havildar Lall Sing to be Jemadar, in G. G. O. No. 569 of 1881, has effect from the 2nd June, 1881.

No. 640.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Arsulla, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sultan Bax, invalided,—23rd September, 1881.

No. 641.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain Thomas Hindmarsh, to be Major-Commandant, *vice* Major J. Brander, deceased.

Lieutenant William Innes, to be Captain, *vice* Captain Hindmarsh.

Sergeant-Major Frank Campbell Rogers, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant Innes.

Volunteer Edward Herbert Hart, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant J. P. Motley, resigned.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 642.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brigade Surgeon Theobald Ringer, M.D.,—21st September, 1881.

Surgeon-Major Simon Mackertich, M.D.,—6th September, 1881.

REWARDS.

No. 643.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

With reference to G. G. Orders Nos. 437 and 597 of 1881, the good service pensions conferred on the undermentioned officers will have effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-General W. S. Hatch, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery. From the 1st April, 1880, in succession to Deputy Surgeon-General D. Wyllie, M.D., retired.

Major-General F. A. E. Loch, C.B., Bombay S. C. From the 10th June, 1880, in succession to Brigadier-General C. T. Aitchison, C.B., succeeded to the Colonels' allowance.

No. 644.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified :—

BOMBAY.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Moses, "Bahadur," 12th Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Ressaldar-Major Moostaffa Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—1st June, 1881.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Ressaldar-Major Azeezoolla Khan, 2nd Regiment, Sind Horse, *vice* Subadar-Major Moses, "Bahadur," promoted,—1st June, 1881.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 645.—In G. G. O. No. 550 of 1881, for "Volunteer P. W. Linahan," read *Volunteer P. W. Lenehan.* This cancels G. G. O. No. 617 of 1881.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

From the 26th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 19th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th October 1881.

Mr. F. J. Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, having obtained one week's extension of leave from the 19th of November next, the Honorable the Chief Justice has, under Section VII of Act XVII of 1864, appointed Mr. Tindal A. Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Official Trustee during the absence of Mr. Fergusson, or until further order.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th November 1881.

No. 63.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 337, dated 20th October 1881, the following Officers are posted to the 2nd Division, Simla Imperial Circle :—

Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 64.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 337, dated 20th October 1881, the following Officers are posted to the 1st Division, Simla Imperial Circle :—

Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. F. B. Hebbert, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Sirdar Dharm Sing Soin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

A. CADELL, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 17th November 1881.

No. 114.—Major T. C. Manderson, R.E., Executive Engineer, transferred to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, is posted to the Dalhousie Division, of which he assumed charge from Mr. W. B. Harrington on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 17th November 1881.

No. 66.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 346, dated 26th October 1881, Mr. W. A. Johns, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is attached temporarily to the Office of the Director General of Railways.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director General of Rys.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that in the month of May 1881 (exact date not known) a treasure, consisting of fifty-four Chandwadi Rupees equivalent in value to fifty British Rupees, was found under a mango tree standing on a bandh of the field which lies to the south of the Khadiya Nalla and which belongs to Soobhana Pawar of Mouje Varne, Taluka Satara.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamledar of Satara on 27th February 1882. Any person having any right to such treasure or any part thereof as owner of the place in which it was found, or otherwise, and not appearing as required by this notification, shall forfeit his right.

HARI SAKHARAM,
Mamledar of Satara.

SATARA,
The 22nd October 1881.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Nov. 14	...	...	...	9,756	26,53,724	9,95,919
" 15	...	...	...	9,756	26,53,724	9,95,919
" 16	...	...	9,473	61	26,63,389	10,05,585
" 17	...	...	...	61	26,63,411	10,05,585
" 18	...	...	...	61	26,63,411	10,05,585
" 19	...	...	...	61	26,63,411	10,05,585

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st November 1881.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd November 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				25,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,04,93,196	8	4	2,55,46,371	5	9
Public Deposits at Branches	1,50,53,174	13	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,48,36,215	2	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,30,380	1	10
Sundries				12,70,052	5	0
RUPEES				7,44,94,985	3	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				93,19,921	0	0
Other authorized Investments				37,94,980	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				94,18,240	0	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				71,48,714	1	11
Bills discounted and purchased				1,80,57,063	2	3
Balances with other Banks				6,82,705	9	5
Bullion				3,04,445	15	11
Dead Stock				11,31,522	1	10
Stamps				7,723	5	10
Sundries				4,39,441	5	11
				5,03,04,756	11	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	91,06,501	3	7	2,41,90,228	7	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,50,83,727	4	3			
RUPEES				7,44,94,985	3	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 24th November 1881.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
W198	D 17—29120	50	Jootha Ram, Cawnpore.
	„ —29121	50	

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
134	D 17—29246	50	Dyal Dass, Agra.

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd November 1881.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1881.			
H120	M 44—18782	100	John Howe, Kotree.
H121	M 54—17804	10	Dalpatbhai Bhagoobhoy, Bombay.
H122	M 55—57683	10	Narayen Mukund Shet, Vingorla.
H123	M 57—11125	50	A. Banks, Belgaum.
	„ —11126	50	
	M 56—18481	20	
	„ —42644	20	
	M 10—44207	5	
M67	M 60—09808	10	Tribhowandoss Devidoss & Co., Bombay.
	„ —09809		
M70	M 18—65972	10	Ramji Purshotum, Bombay.
	M 21—08693		

BOMBAY,
The 22nd November 1881.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
231	O 96—70972	100	Mr. J. D. Maxwell.
232	O 89—68139	1,000	Messrs. W. Vale King & Co.
	„ —68140	1,000	
	„ —60427	1,000	
	O 69—42056	100	
	O 97—03717	100	
	„ —03718	100	
	„ —03719	100	
	„ —00774	100	
	O 65—05476	50	
	„ —01582	50	
234	O 96—13289	100	Lukhinarain Santra.
236	O 69—19736	100	Babu Ramlal Dutt.
	„ —65699	100	
	O 96—65700	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
144	O 46—30778	10	Mr. W. J. Hodges.
	O 84—64891		
145	O 38—15286	5	Babu Obhoy Churn Sarkar.
	„ —15287		
	L 55—20526	5	
	„ —20525		
	L 15—93195	5	
	„ —93200		
	L 22—54935	5	
	„ —54933		
146	L 41—47441	10	Babu Benode Behari Lahuri.
	L 39—74488		
148	L 56—31897	5	Hucan Chinaman.
	„ —93143		
191	L 92—58397	50	Babu Mohendra Nath Bysack.
192	O 31—39055	50	Captain C. Hayes, Newington.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
193	P 3—19217	10	Mr. H. G. Palmer.
	O 92—44567	10	
194	O 96—68251	100	Babu Bhoobun Mohun Das.
	P 6—75102	10	
195	P 4—49853	10	Elias M. Cohen.
196	O 13—24314	10	Babu Kailas Chunder Seal.
	L 28—87161	5	
197	O 87—56517	20	Babu Ram Doolal Shaw.
	„ —89178	20	
	„ —63981	20	
	„ —60852	20	
	„ —45884	20	
	O 86—94088	20	
198	P 3—13701	10	Mr. E. Ephgrave.
	P 2—41323	10	
199	O 99—67272	10	Ahmed Alli.
200	O 31—58557	50	Mr. J. M. Francis.
	„ —64326	50	
	O 68—49549	100	
201	O 96—49383	100	Babu Kedar Nath Sen.
202	P 3—45598	10	Babu Bhoot Nath Dutt.
	„ —45599	10	
	„ —45600	10	
203	O 99—25175	10	Mr. R. Manderas.
	„ —25176	10	

CALCUTTA,
The 25th November 1881.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
45	O 71—34507	500	The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
	„ —15689	500	
	„ —14570	500	
	„ —36936	500	
	O 89—35574	1,000	
	„ —35927	1,000	
46	N 5—10694	100	Lieutenant-Colonel O. Menzies, Lahore.
47	O 71—37759	500	Nizam Deen, Watchmaker, Lahore.
48	N 5—10906	100	
	„ —11075	100	
	„ —10905	100	
	„ —11076	100	
	„ —10578	100	
49	O 71—37407	500	Moti Ram and Gunga Ram, Khari Bowlie, Bazar, Delhi.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
71	O 71—37369	500	G. H. Postance, Esq., East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.

LAHORE,
The 19th November 1881.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
97	B 60—92738	10	Subba Rama Iyer, Joint Secretary, Salem Jamarupakara Nidhi, Salem.
	B 64—02410	20	
98	B 65—00508	50	Mr. F. Urquhart, Mysore Estates Company, Mudigiri Taluk, Kilagoor.
	„ —00509	50	
99	B 64—63138	20	T. E. Ramanuja Charri, B.A., Assistant Master, Patchiappah's College, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 14th November 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881-82.		Rs.	
H18 ... F 9—87818 ...		50	Showaram Khoshal Chander Gocooldas, Banker, Mandla.
„ —87819 ...		50	
„ —87820 ...		50	
„ —87821 ...		50	

NAGPUR,
The 17th November 1881.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptlr., C. P.,
in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st October 1881.

On and after the 1st January next, Money Orders will be exchanged, in both directions, between India and Mauritius.

2. The following rates of commission will be charged for Money Orders drawn in India upon Mauritius :—

	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	0	2
Exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ...	0	4
„ „ 25 „ „ „ 50 ...	0	8
„ „ 50 „ „ „ 75 ...	0	12
„ „ 75 „ „ „ 100 ...	1	0
„ „ 100 „ „ „ 125 ...	1	4
„ „ 125 „ „ „ 150 ...	1	8

3. The maximum limit for single Money Orders drawn upon Mauritius is Rs. 150. No person may obtain in one day more than four Money Orders payable to the same person, and no order may contain a fractional part of an anna.

4. In other respects Money Orders exchanged with Mauritius will be treated like Money Orders exchanged with Ceylon (*vide* Postal Guide, dated April 1881).

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India,
Foreign Post Branch.

Calcutta, the 25th November 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	3rd Dec.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports . . .	7 „	2nd „	Str. *Khandalla.*
Madras and Ceylon . . .	7 „	3rd „	P. & O. Str. *Clyde.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies .	7 „	29th Nov.	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *via* Bombay . .	7 „	28th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	27th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits .	7 „	1st Dec.	Str. *Kilwa.**
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon . .	7 „	1st „	Str. *Busheer.*
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	7 „	26th Nov.	Str. *Japan.*
Persian Gulf	7 „	26th „	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely; after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 20th November 1881.

Allen, Cooke & Co.
Allen, Mrs. L.
Anderson, Mrs. J.
Avetoom, S. T.
Aylott, J.
Baker, Mrs.
Bartlett, E. H.
Basuk, L. A.
Battman, J.
Bau, Mrs.
Bell, W.
Benner, Mrs. J. H.
Bhuingston, Miss W.
Blaelias, J. R. S.
Booley, Mrs. L.
Bourdel, Col.
Bowers, H.
Broke, J.
Brookes, G.
Brown, Mrs. J.
Carlisle, Mrs.
Charles, Nephew & Co.
Clarke, A. H.
Clayton, Miss.
Clayton, R.
Colyuhoun, M. D.
Cooke, R. W.
Curtoys, W. J.
David, C. M.
Doveranne, H. H.
Dunnett, Mrs. E.
Fagan, H. R.
Farley, Phillip.
Finton, J. J.
Francis, W. G.
Freres, H.
Golam, C.
Glosher, R.
Godinho, G. J.
Hall, C. E.
Harriss, J.
Holgate, R.
Huthings, B. E.
Jhonson, Mrs.
Jones, W.
Labiedie, E.
Lawrence, W. B.
Leith, W. E. G.
Leonard, Mrs. E.
Lepper, C. H.
McCarthy, A.
McKenzie, N. T.
Morgan, T.
Morrison, G. H.
Muller & Co.
Myhie, Miss A
Newtown & Co.
Patrick, H. G.
Porten, J.
Peterson, F.
Pickard, J.
Power, Mrs.
Proprietor, Indian Messenger.
Raghokissen Mitter & Co.
Rely, M.
Rocha, M.
Secretary to the Northbrook Statue Committee.
Shea, J. H.
Shanghole & Co.
Shuttleworth, Mrs.
Smart, C.
Smart, Mrs. L.
Smith, J. H.
Superintendents, Sone Works.
Stanley, E. J.
Stephens, S. J.
Stephenson, Miss
Sullivan, F. J
Swinden, H. W.
Turner, J.
Vivian, Mrs. G. O.
Warneford, R.
West, E. W. P.
White, Mrs.
Williams, E.
Wilkins, J. H. R.
Wilson, Mrs.
Wood, C. F.
Young, W. B. A

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. F. & Co.
Allen, Mons. J. A.
Anderson, J.
Anderson. T.
Andrews, S.
Atkinson, Capt. S. B.
Atkinson, F. J.
Aviett, G.
Baihdard, W. A.
Bailey, J. R.
Bartlett, A. P.
Barrott, John.
Beale, J. A.
Bell, J. H.
Boarge, J., Signora.
Bore, G. J.
Bradford, J.
Brocklehurst, W. T.
Bruhul, Paul.
Brundage, J. D.
Calder, S.
Campbell, A. D., Major.
Chater, E. J.
Chinnapan.
Clarke, G. J.
Clay, Samuel.
Collins, Frederick.
Connell, J.
Cornfield, A. G.
Cruft, J.
Cunard, A. Litherland.
Dana, L., Professor.
DeBraganza, C. C.
D'Costa, J. S.
DePasto, P.
Doody, Serjt. Geo.
Driscoll, D. J.
Dundas, A. A.
Dunnington, A. W.
Duzovitz, C.
Dyer, W.
Dykes, L. F.
Earle, G. H.
Eden, Sir W.
Eleftheria, Nicholas K.
Feck, Richard.
Ferni, Arthur.
Fisher, Louis.
Fleming, Master John.
Flewker, W.
Forest, William Dene.
Frankland, W.
Fraucher, W.
G. O.
George, H. B.
Glazebrook, J. T. W.
Grant, Geo. H.
Grimes, T.
Guru Dass Chatterjee.
Hagarth, B.
Haly, J. J.
Hankiovz, Charles.
Henzell, H. L.
Herman, Morris.
Hill, Miss C. A.
Hine, C. W.
"Indigo."
Jackson, G.
Jackson, M. H.
Jameson, T. D.
Jeffery, R.
Johannes.
Jones, A.
Jones, Pryce.
J. S.
Kellar, Harry.
Kenndy, J. G.
Kennedy, Miss L. N.
Kennedy, P. J.
Keymer, J. S
Kirkwood, T. M.
Kirti Chunder Mitter.
Lambert, Dr. E.
Liffingwell, A. J.
Littlewood, J. H.
MacIntyre, A.
Man, A.
Machish, J.
Maren, Miss Ada.
Martin, C. M.
Martin, G.
McCormick, J.
McDougall, A.
Mills, C. H.
Moffatt, Col. A. K.
Moore, J. P.
Morston, T. G.
N. C.
Nantz, L.
Nimmoo, A.
Oakley, L. J.
Obscure, C.
Orustein, S.
Padmore, Robt.
Paganim, M. L.
Paquut, E. D.
Parkinson, Mrs. Annie.
Paxwell, E.
Pearce, Mrs. R.
Percy, B
Peters, J.
Peyrot, A.
Platel, J.
Presse, J.
Queen, S. F.
Reed, C. A. P.
Reid, J., Dr.
Rhoades, A. H.
Rierson, D. P. J.
Roe, R. J., Lt.
Rogers, J. W.
Rohim Buksh.
Ross, C. Henry.
Rourke, Mr. E.
Scott, David W.
Shamram.
Shenton, J T.
Shepherds, —.
Smith, T. H.
Smith, H. B.
Spalding, N.
Strong, L.
Swinton, F. G.
Synnot, W.
Target, C. B.
Thompson, A.
Tuopy, J. F.
Tripasure, Venkata Kristna Rao.
V. C J.
Wainright, John.
Walker & Co.
Walton, E. M
Watts, G. W.
Webster, F.
Wells, W.
White, M. J.
Willes, Miss E.
Williams, A. G.
Williams, Mrs.
Wood, W., Captain.
Zalmet, A. N.
Zifferer, F. T.

Newspapers.

Barrett, J.
Brocklehurst, W. T.
Brundage, J. D.
Campbell, Major A. D.
Froster, J.
Johnson, E. C.

Registered Letters.

Anderson, Mrs. J.
Fellman & Co., Maurice.
Hankuwing, Monsr. Chas.
Kirkwood, T. M.
Morton, Mr.
Reed, C. A. P.
Schapira, D.
Sinclair, H. G.
Smith, H. Boroden.
Stevenson, David.
Sypsoms, Theodore.
Warde, Mrs.

E. HUTTON.
Presidency Post Master.

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This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the

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گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے ونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
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Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salaya or Serain. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8*
Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Cheresapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
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Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
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Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1-12*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re 1.*

Ceylon, East Coast—

Batticaloa Roadstead. *Annas 8.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
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„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
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„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.
„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

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Notices issued during the year 1880—

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„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.

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„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
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„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

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„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
„ 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
„ 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
„ 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
„ 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
„ 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
„ 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
„ 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
„ 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
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„ 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
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„ 17. Zanzibar Island—
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„ 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights
„ 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeireh Shoal.
„ 29. Reported reef off Batticaloa, Ceylon—East Coast.
„ 30. Revised Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour.
„ 31. Buoy marking wreck off Pentacottah—Bay of Bengal—Madras Coast.
„ 32. Removal of South Buoy, Harbour Entrance. Bay of Bengal—Coromandel Coast—Madras.
„ 33. Temporary exhibition of small Dioptric Light at Eastern Grove—Rangoon river entrance.
„ 34. Reported incorrect position of Crocodile Rock. Cadiapatam or Muttum Point—India—South Coast.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE.

The Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 27th January 1882, at 4-30 P.M., for the election of Managers for the ensuing year.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

Probate of the last will and testament of Nocoor Chunder Paul, late of No. 8, Okoor Dutt's Lane, Calcutta, deceased, has been this day granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, to Baboo Toolseedoss Paul, the sole executor named in the last will and testament of the said deceased.

WATKINS & WATKINS,
Attorneys.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd November 1881.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 072443 to 45 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and last endorsed to Manoel Agostinho Pereira e Silva, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

MANOEL AGOSTINHO PEREIRA E SILVA,
Curtoriur, Salsette, Goa.

The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1881.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General :—

No. 23 OF 1881.

A Bill to amend the Prisoners' Act, 1871.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. V of 1871 (*to consolidate the laws relating to Prisoners confined by order of a Court*); It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Prisoners' Act Amendment Act, 1883":

Local extent.

Commencement.

it extends to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1883.

Section substituted for section 33, Act V of 1871.

2. For section thirty-three of the said Act the following shall be substituted (namely) :—

Governor General in Council to appoint places to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent.

"33. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, appoint places within British India to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent; and the Local Government, or some officer duly authorized in this behalf by the Local Government, shall give orders for the removal of such persons to the places so appointed, except when sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence." Act X of 1872, s. 319. Act X of 1872, s. 320.

Local Government to direct removal of such persons to places appointed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SECTIONS 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure have been omitted in the Bill for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature, which repeals that Code.

The former section empowers the Governor General in Council to appoint a place or places in British India to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent, and also authorizes the Local Government to provide for the removal of such persons to the place or places so appointed. The latter section provides for the case of persons sentenced to transportation while already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed.

The reason for the omission of these provisions in the Bill is that the matter with which they deal does not belong to Criminal Procedure, but falls within the scope of the Prisoners' Act, 1871.

The present Bill has therefore been prepared. It simply substitutes for section 33 of the Prisoners' Act, 1871, a section containing the provisions of sections 319 and 320 of the present Code of Criminal Procedure, and will come into force at the same time as the new Code. The part of the former section which declares that no sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported will be added to section 368 of the new Code.

SIMLA;
The 10th November, 1881.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 48. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1881.

No. 1300 R. T., dated Simla, 12th November 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 27 R. of 18th November 1880.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 859 R. T. of 22nd July 1881.

Read also—

Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of railway in India for the quarter ending 30th June 1881.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, with an increase of 858 miles or 9·78 per cent. in the open mileage, and of 1,310,160 miles or 15·60 per cent. in the train mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows a decrease of 152 or 15·45 per cent. The numbers chiefly vary on the following Railways :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
East Indian, including the State branches worked by it	...	35
Eastern Bengal	...	11
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	12
South Indian	...	68
Northern Bengal	...	71
Rajputana	47	...
Punjab Northern	...	21
Indus Valley	...	32

2. The reduction on the East Indian Railway mainly took place under "Goods trains, parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," "Trains running over cattle," and "Fire in trains," the numbers under these heads being 2 against 11, 33 against 43, and 1 against 15, respectively.

3. The number of accidents on the Eastern Bengal Railway diminished from 16 to 5. The decrease was general, and did not occur under any particular class.

4. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway the accidents from goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the metal, decreased from 19 to 13, and cases of fire in trains, from 12 to 1.

5. On the South Indian the cattle accidents decreased considerably, the number being 62 against 108.

6. The total number of accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, including the State lines worked by the Company, was less by 5; but it appears that there was a decrease of 17 under "Trains running over cattle" and of 10 under "Fire in trains," there being increases varying from 1 to 5 under other heads.

7. The large decrease on the Northern Bengal State Railway was due to there being only 11 cattle accidents against 25, one case of train running over obstruction against 7, 2 failures of machinery, &c., of engines against 8, and 1 failure of couplings against 10. There was, moreover, not a single case of broken rails reported on this line during the period under review, whereas, in the second quarter of 1880, there were 24 accidents under this head.

8. On the Rajputana Railway the increase appears under several heads, especially under "Trains running over cattle" and "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines." The accidents under these two heads numbered 50 against 31, and 15 against *nil*, respectively. The increase under cattle accidents was apparently due to the opening of larger lengths, and running of more train miles; the majority of the cattle accidents, it appears, occurred on unfenced portions of the line.

9. On the Punjab Northern the cattle accidents rose from 5 to 20, but under "Failure of machinery, &c., of engines" there was not a single accident, against 30 in the corresponding period of 1880.

10. On the Indus Valley the number of failures of machinery, &c., of engines, and cases of fire in trains, fell off by 21 and 10, respectively.

11. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were, among passengers, 4 killed and 44 injured against 3 injured, and among servants, 1 killed and 13 injured against 6 killed and 13 injured. It is observed that 4 passengers were killed and 19 injured in an accident on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, caused by the failure of the rear axle of a covered goods wagon attached to an up local train, and 14 passengers slightly injured by a collision between a mail and a goods train on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, owing to the former having been turned into a wrong line by the pointsman. A full report of the accident on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway just referred to is given in letter No. 3576 G., dated 28th May 1881, from the Consulting Engineer, Lahore, as given in the appendix. With reference to paragraph 10 of this Report, instructions have already been issued to overhaul the axles of all the wagons and condemn those that are old and unfit for further use.

12. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby:—

—	Number of accidents.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	12	...	5	...	1	...	6
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	41	...	...	1	2	1	2
Collisions between light engines	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	74	...	...	...	7	...	7
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	15	...	15	...	...	..	15
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	...	...	..	...	...	...
Trains running over cattle on the line	366	..	1			...	1
Trains running over obstructions on the line	33	...		.	1	...	3
Trains running through gates at level crossings	18	...	...	...	1	...	1
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	67	...	...	...	...	...	..
The failure of tyres	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of wheels	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of axles	17	4	10	...	1	4	20
The failure of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	..	..
The failure of couplings	21	...	...	..	...	...	...
The failure of tunnels, bridges, inducts, culverts, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent way	5	...	...	...	...	..	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	6	..	...	..	...	...	..
Fire in trains	51	..	...	.	...	...	...
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	8	...	...	...	...	..	..
Other accidents	33	...	2	...	...	..	2
Total	832	4	44	1	13	5	57

13. The number of collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains increased from 26 to 41, of which 9 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 11 on the Rajputana.

14. The cases in which goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., left the rails, diminished from 102 to 74, and the failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines, from 112 to 67. The decrease under the latter head was the largest on the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways.

15. Notwithstanding a decrease of 46, the number of cattle accidents was still the largest on the South Indian Railway. Out of a total of 366 accidents, 62 took place on that line, 50 on the Rajputana, 42 on the Indus Valley, and 33 on the East Indian Railway.

16. Of the 5 cases of failure of tyres, 1 was on the Great Indian Peninsula and 4 on the Wardha Coal Railway.

17. The axles failed in 17 instances, of which 8 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

18. The accidents from broken rails numbered 16, and of this 10 took place on the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch Railway.

19. The cases of fire in trains show large reductions on the East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, the numbers being 1, 1 and 9 against 15, 12 and 19, respectively.

20. There appears to be some diversity of practice in regard to the classification of accidents from trains running over hackeries and through locked points. In order to admit of a fair comparison being made between the returns of the different railways, it is desirable that there should be a uniformity of procedure. Hackeries on the line and locked points being of the nature of obstructions, all cases of engines or trains running over them should, in future, be entered under heading 10.

21. It is observed that in returning the cattle accidents on some of the Railways, nothing is said as to the state of the fencing and whether the engines were fitted with cow-catchers. This should invariably be done.

22. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	1	4
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	...	3
Whilst crossing the line at stations	1	...
By the closing of carriage doors	...	1
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	1	28
Other accidents	4	3
TOTAL	7	39

23. Passengers jumping out of carriages during the travelling of trains appear to have been classified on some of the Railways under heading 5 and on others under heading 6. To secure uniformity, such cases should, in future, be recorded under heading 5,—"Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains."

24. The accidents to servants in the employ of Railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	5	10
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	4	10
Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	1	3
Do. whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	1	2
Getting in or off trains, engines, &c.	4	9
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	4	10
Do. working on the permanent-way or in sidings	1	1
Do. walking along the line on the way home or to work	7	1
Do. walking, crossing or standing on the line	9	3
Do. passing between vehicles	1	1
Do. attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	1	6
Do. do. to gates at level crossings	1	..
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	..	2
Do. off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	1	
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	2	2
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	6	8
Miscellaneous	3	11
TOTAL	51	97

25. There also appears to be a want of uniformity in the classification of casualties to persons run over by trains, &c., while sleeping on the line. These casualties should in future be classified under heading 11,—"Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line."

26. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 5 were killed and 1 injured whilst passing over the line at level crossings; 30 killed and 7 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 6 committed suicide; and 5 killed and 2 injured from miscellaneous causes.

27. The following table shows the total numbers of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with those in the previous corresponding quarter:—

	Second quarter, 1880.		Second quarter, 1881.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers				
From causes beyond their own control	1	3	5	44
„ misconduct or want of caution	6	28	6	37
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control	6	27	2	18
„ misconduct or want of caution	39	100	50	74
Others.				
Whilst passing at level crossings	1	...	5	1
Trespassers, including suicides	25	6	36	7
Other persons	2	...	5	2
Total	80	164	109	183

28. In addition to the above, 11 persons are reported to have been killed and 52 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 68 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

Resolution.—The attention of the Governments, Administrations and officers concerned should be invited to the remarks contained in paragraphs 20, 21, 23 and 25 of the above Observations, in regard to the classification of certain accidents and the omission, on the part of some of the Railways, to report, in connection with cattle accidents, the condition of the fencing on the line, and whether the engines were fitted with cow-catchers; also to the large number of accidents on the Rajputana State Railway, especially under "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains" and "The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines."

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations, and officers noted in the margin for information and guidance, together with copies of the returns compiled.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Central Provinces, British Burma, and Hyderabad.
Director General of Railways.
Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that these papers be forwarded to the Government and Administrations marginally noted for information, and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Punjab. | Rajputana.
Assam. | Central India.
Biluchistan.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Officiating Deputy Secretary.

Enclosure to P. W. D. letter No. 1300 R.T., dated 12th November 1881.

Appendix to the Returns on accident of Indian Railways for the second quarter of 1881.

No. 3576 G., dated 28th May 1881.

From—The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

In continuation of my telegram of yesterday's date I beg to submit the following report on the accident which occurred on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway to No. 16 up local on the morning of the 26th instant.

2. This train runs from Jullundur Cantonment to Lahore, and judging from the time (9 o'clock) the accident happened, was running to time. The through timing for this train is 16 miles an hour; it must therefore have been running at about 25 miles an hour when the accident occurred.

3. At about the 36th mile from Lahore and about 4 miles from Amritsar the rear axle of wagon No. 1520 broke close to the boss inside. The broken axle with wheel attached passed under C. G. wagon No. 934, 3rd class carriages Nos. 253 and 288, and finally fouled the front axle of 3rd class carriage 288, which it derailed.

4. The train ran some 400 yards before it was stopped by the driver, who put on the brake on feeling the check caused by the accident.

5. On pulling up, the state of matters was as follows:—

Covered goods wagon 934 was found perfectly capsized down the right bank; next to it in front was the underframe of 3rd class carriage No. 253 completely inverted with wheels in the air, the superstructure of this carriage being smashed to pieces. Next came 3rd class carriage No. 288 thrown off to the right of the line and slightly fouling it.

Then on the roadway, but derailed, were three 3rd class carriages—Nos. 382, 315 and 243.

6. All the killed and wounded were found under No. 253.

Killed 4—2 men, 1 woman, 1 child.

Wounded 19—14 men, 4 women, 1 child.

Of these it is feared two (1 man and 1 woman) will not recover.

7. The engine ran in to Amritsar for assistance. The Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Civil Surgeon, and the Station Master at once went out and brought in the killed and wounded, the latter being housed and carefully attended to at the Civil Hospital, Amritsar.

8. On receipt of the news at Lahore, the Agent, the Deputy Consulting Engineer, the Locomotive Superintendent, Assistant Traffic Manager, Assistant to Chief Engineer, Mr. Keene, and Dr. Center went to Amritsar, and after a visit to the hospital went on, with the exception of Dr. Center, to the scene of the accident, where they remained until the line was cleared at 19-30.

9. An inspection of the flaw showed it to be not a new one, although it was impossible to detect its existence before it broke, fracture being just within the boss of the wheel. The axle at point of fracture was 4⅝-inch, and was under one of the old 6-ton carriage goods wagons, which at the time contained 110 maunds of goods.

10. A good many of these axles have failed, and I think it would be safer if no wagon of this type were allowed to run with passenger vehicles. About 1,000 wagons, however, are still running on these axles.

11. The mileage of these axles is not known, as no axle register was kept formerly. For the last 3 years, however, such a register has been maintained, with the intention, I believe, that after an axle has run a certain mileage it shall be condemned, even though it appear to be perfectly sound.

12. The damage done to the permanent-way was not much: 2 rails and some sleepers broken, and the timbers on 2 culverts of 10 feet and 14 feet span smashed, necessitating renewal before communication could be restored.

13. From the nature of the accident no one appears to have been in fault.

14. The Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, has been asked whether he proposes to hold a magisterial enquiry, and to this a reply is awaited. The estimated damage is Rs. 15,000.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have heard that both of the bad cases—one spine, one concussion of the brain—died yesterday, the 27th, making 6 fatal cases in all.

The rest are doing well.

TABLE N

GENERAL T

NUMBER of PERSONS reported d uring the Second Quarter of 1881 as KILLED or INJURED on the severa s open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and disti nguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCID pening from Causes beyond their own Control and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Mean mileage open.	RAIL WAYS.		Passengers. From Causes beyond their own Control. Killed.	Passengers. From Causes beyond their own Control. Injured.	Passengers. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Killed.	Passengers. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Injured.	Passengers. Total. Killed.	Passengers. Total. Injured.	Servants or Servants of Contractors. From Causes beyond their own Control. Killed.	Servants. From Causes beyond their own Control. Injured.	Servants. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Killed.	Servants. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Injured.	Servants. Total. Killed.	Servants. Total. Injured.	Other Persons. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings. Killed.	Other Persons. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings. Injured.	Other Persons. Trespassers and Suicides. Killed.	Other Persons. Trespassers and Suicides. Injured.	Other Persons. Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns. Killed.	Other Persons. Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns. Injured.	Other Persons. Total. Killed.	Other Persons. Total. Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Total all Classes. Injured.
GUARANTEED.	(a)1,570	East Indian	1880	...	...	1	10	1	10	...	9	5	12	5	21	...	...	10	1	...	...	10	1	16	32
	(b) 1,582¾		1881	...	2	1	19	1	21	...	9	4	14	4	23	2	...	10	1	1	...	13	1	18	45
	(c) 171¾	Eastern Bengal	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	4	7
	(c) 171¾		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	547	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1880	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	5	...	3	1	8	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	7	10
	547		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	7	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	3	8
	(d) 663½	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1880	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	12	3	13	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	5	18
	(d) 663½		1881	4	20	...	6	4	26	...	2	5	8	5	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	9	37
	857	Madras	1880	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	5	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
	858		1881	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	6	4
	634	South Indian	1880	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6	5	7	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	6
	655		1881	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	6	1	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	8
	(e)1,434	Great Indian Peninsula	1880	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	19	4	19	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	1	9	22
	(e) 1,448		1881	...	5	...	2	...	7	...	1	13	10	13	11	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	18	18
	444	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1880	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	15	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17
	444		1881	...	14	4	...	4	14	...	...	9	8	9	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	15	22
	28	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	28		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	27¼	Nalháti	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27¼		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	230	Northern Bengal	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
	230		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	82	Tirhoot	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	82		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...

State.																									
57	Patna-Gya	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
29	Muttra-Háthras	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
544½	Rajputana	1880	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
726¾		1881	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	1	6	2	7	3	1	1	4	1	...	...	5	2	13	8
221	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
289		1881	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	2	1
192½	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
45	Wardha Coal	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
53	Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
64½		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1880	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	8
161		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3
170¼	Punjab Northern	1880	...	3	1	1	1	4	1	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	5
362¾		1881	1	2	...	3	1	5	1	4	2	2	3	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	6	12
(f) 640	Indus Valley and Lower Section of the Kandahar Railway.	1880	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	3	5	8	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13
(f) 640		1881	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	7	2	7	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	5	10
40½	Gaekwar of Baroda's	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
59¼		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
121	Nizam's	1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121		1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Mysore	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,770¾	TOTAL ...	1880	1	3	6	28	7	31	6	27	39	100	45	127	1	...	25	6	2	...	28	6	80	164
9,629		1881	5	44	6	37	11	81	2	18	50	74	52	92	5	1	36	7	5	2	46	10	109	183

(a) Includes the mileage of the Sindia State Railway.
(b) Includes the mileages of the Sindia and Dildárnagar-Ghazipur State Railways and Barh Branch of the Tirhoot State Railway.
(c) Includes the Damukdia Branch (13 miles) of the Northern Bengal State Railway.
(d) Exclusive of 13 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi, worked over by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.
(e) Includes the mileages of the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon and Amr oti State Railways.
(f) Inclusive of 7 miles of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway between Moultan and Muzaffarabad, worked over by the Indus Valley State Railway.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Second Quarter of 1881 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for
practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

	RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.																		SER															
		From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.														TOTAL PASSENGERS.		From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		FROM CAUSES													
				1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into, or out of, trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By the closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		TOTAL.						1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3. Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4. Coming in contact, whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6. Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	2	1	21	1	21	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	4	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	7	4	26	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
	Madras	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
	South Indian	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	2	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	14	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
STATE.	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágpur-Chhattísgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjab Northern	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indus Valley and Lower Section of the Kandahar Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1881 ...	4	42	1	4	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	28	4	3	7	39	11	81	1	13	5	10	4	10	1	3	1	2	4	9	4	10	...	...
	1880 ...	...	3	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	23	2	1	7	28	7	31	6	13	4	5	5	21	...	2	1	...	5	12	1	10	...	...

* This accident was erroneously included under

No. 2.

Traffic in India, distinguishing between Passengers, Railway Servants, and Other Persons, and classifying, as far as Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

| VANTS. | | |

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1881 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accidents.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	East Indian.							Eastern Bengal.							Oudh and Rohilkhand.							Sind, Punjab and Delhi.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	19	...	...	4	19
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	62	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	4	19	...	1	4	20
Number of Passenger miles	148,544,040							22,462,782							40,963,725							69,286,415						
Do. of Servants employed	20,769							5,177							4,484							15,299						
Train mileage of all descriptions	2,029,198							157,292							419,147							663,953						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1881, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Madras.							South Indian.							Great Indian Peninsula.							Bombay, Baroda and Central India.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	...	...	14
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	..	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	48	...	1	...	...	...	1	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	5	...	2	...	7	23	...	14	...	3	...	17

	Madras.	South Indian.	Great Indian Peninsula.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.
Number of Passenger miles	48,444,210	42,228,032	90,138,466	54,702,345
Do. of Servants employed	5,833	7,287	21,701	5,933
Train mileage of all descriptions	471,591	312,108	2,531,078	539,796

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1881, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Calcutta and South-Eastern.							Nalhati.							Northern Bengal.							Tirhoot.							Patna-Gya.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
								3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Nalhati.	Northern Bengal.	Tirhoot.	Patna-Gya.
Number of Passenger miles	1,794,214	617,986	7,255,531	4,218,651	3,764,291
Do. of Servants employed	180	186	1,655	813	484
Train mileage of all descriptions ...	11,488	9,919	120,627	53,178	34,432

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1881, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Muttra-Hatheras.							Cawnpore-Farukhabad.							Rajputana.							Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch.							Bhavnagar-Gondal.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	1	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	115	...	1	1	2	1	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Muttra-Hatheras.	Cawnpore-Farukhabad.	Rajputana.	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch.	Bhavnagar-Gondal.
Number of Passenger miles	1,089,556	3,773,751	47,112,969	15,434,016	8,485,969
Do. of Servants employed	102	369	5,551	2,403	546
Train mileage of all descriptions ...	10,631	33,250	742,594	180,764	109,214

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1881, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Wardha Coal.							Nagpur-Chhattisgarh.							Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.							Punjab Northern.							Indus Valley and Lower Section of the Kandahar Railway.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	2	...	...	...	2	65	...	2	...	2	...	4	91	...	...	...	1	...	1
Number of Passenger miles	805,969							1,988,787							13,566,587							53,511,115							29,997,676						
Do. of Servants employed	386							934							1,346							2,637							5,989						
Train mileage of all descriptions	19,093							28,372							131,707							560,746							431,737						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1881, &c.—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Gaekwar of Baroda's.							Nizam's.							Mysore.							Total all Railways.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	...	1	...	6
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	1	2	1	2
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	7	...	7
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	...	1	...	...	...	1
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	2	...	1	...	3
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	1
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	19	...	1	4	20
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	2	...	...	...	2
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	832	4	44	1	13	5	57

	Gaekwar of Baroda's.	Nizam's.	Mysore.	Total all Railways.
Number of Passenger miles	1,667,596	5,821,026	2,100,205	719,775,910
Do. of Servants employed	135	278	286	110,763
Train mileage of all descriptions	19,100	70,113	17,206	9,708,334

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the

Number of RAILWAY

	RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	...	1	6	...	...	2	1	1	33	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1	1	5	...	1	13	...	...	5	2	2	17	6	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
	Madras	...	1	1	...	2	6	1	...	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	South Indian	...	...	1	...	...	7	1	...	62	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	1	2	9	2	1	12	2	...	20	4	3	...	...	1	...	8	1	...	1	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	3	1	1	3	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
STATE.	Calcutta and [illegible] ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	3	11	...	...	8	1	...	50	7	...	...	15	...	1	3	...	9	...	1
	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10
	Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Punjab Northern	...	2	3	...	1	9	2	...	20	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Indus Valley and Lower Section of the Kandahar Railway	...	2	...	...	1	6	2	1	42	1	...	8	19	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL 1881 ...	3	12	41	3	7	74	15	2	366	33	18	25	67	5	2	17	1	21	1	16
	TOTAL 1880 ...	3	16	26	4	11	102	13	...	382	34	16	20	112	2	7	9	...	33	...	29

No. 4.

Second Quarter of 1881, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the SERVANTS Killed or Injured thereby.

21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per mile open.			Total passengers.			
						Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Number of passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per million of passengers. Killed.	Per million of passengers. Injured.	Per million of passenger miles. Killed.	Per million of passenger miles. Injured.
1	...	1	3	4	62	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,582¾	2,223,663	2,029,198	148,544,040	1,405	1,282	93,851	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	171¾	635,468	157,292	22,462,782	3,700	916	130,788	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	751,433	419,147	40,963,725	1,374	766	74,888	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	2	60	4	19	...	1	4	20	663½	1,153,444	663,953	69,286,415	1,738	1,001	104,426	3·47	16·47	0·058	0·274
...	...	7	1	5	48	...	1	...	...	...	1	858	1,093,636	471,591	48,444,210	1,275	550	56,462	...	0·91	...	0·021
...	...	2	...	3	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	1,320,833	312,108	42,228,032	2,017	477	64,470	...	...	...	...
...	4	9	1	4	85	...	5	...	2	...	7	1,448	1,450,053	2,531,078	90,138,466	1,001	1,748	62,250	...	3·44	...	0·055
...	...	2	...	1	23	...	14	...	3	...	17	444	1,850,316	539,796	54,702,345	4,167	1,216	123,204	...	7·57	...	0·256
...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	194,377	11,488	1,794,214	6,942	410	64,079	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27¼	30,705	9,919	617,986	1,126	364	22,678	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	165,950	120,627	7,255,531	722	524	31,546	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	130,051	53,178	4,218,651	1,586	648	51,447	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	111,201	34,432	3,764,291	1,951	604	66,040	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	69,162	10,631	1,089,556	2,385	367	37,571	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	86	143,401	33,250	3,773,751	1,667	387	43,881	...	...	...	...
...	1	3	...	2	115	...	1	1	2	1	3	726¾	804,704	742,594	47,112,969	1,107	1,022	64,827	...	1·24	...	0·021
...	...	3	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	342,352	180,764	15,434,016	1,184	625	53,405	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	192½	193,850	109,214	8,485,969	1,007	567	44,083	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	32,386	19,093	805,969	720	424	17,910	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	64½	121,996	28,372	1,988,787	1,892	440	30,834	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	21	...	2	...	...	...	2	161	370,570	131,707	13,566,587	2,302	818	84,264	...	5·39	...	0·147
1	1	10	1	6	65	...	2	...	2	...	4	362¾	956,869	560,746	53,511,115	2,638	1,546	147,515	...	2·09	...	0·037
2	...	3	1	1	91	...	...	...	1	...	1	640	423,177	431,737	29,997,676	661	675	46,871	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	59¼	81,005	19,100	1,667,596	1,367	322	28,145	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	117,498	70,113	5,821,026	971	579	48,108	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	49,993	17,206	2,100,205	862	296	36,210	...	...	...	...
5	6	51	8	33	832	4	44	1	13	5	57	9,629	14,818,093	9,708,334	719,775,910	1,539	1,008	74,751	0·27	2·97	0·006	0·061
6	3	87	15	54	984	...	3	6	13	6	16	8,770¼	13,950,100	8,398,174	605,479,902	1,591	958	69,034	...	0·22	...	0·005

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

TARIFF ON INLAND MESSAGES.

Nos. 410-442 T., dated Simla, the 14th November 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read the following papers:—

Resolution by the Government of India, Nos. 169-90 T., dated 31st May 1881.
Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 442 T., „ 6th June „
„ „ „ „ 447 T., „ 10th „ „
„ Government of Bombay, No. 10 T.-727, dated 6th June 1881.
„ Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 28th June 1881.
„ „ Madras, „ 22nd July „
„ Government of India, to the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 284 T., dated 12th August 1881.
„ Government of India, No. 295 T., dated 17th August 1881.
„ Director General of Telegraphs, No. 495 T., dated 19th August 1881.
„ „ „ „ 497 T., „ „ „ „
„ „ „ „ 514 T., „ 9th September „
„ Government of India, to the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 344 T., dated 28th September 1881.
„ Director General of Telegraphs, No. 548 T., dated 26th October 1881.

OBSERVATIONS.—In the Resolution of the 31st May 1881, His Excellency the Governor General in Council authorised the introduction of a "word" rate of two annas a word for each word in excess of the minimum charge of one rupee for six words; and indicated the future policy of the Government of India with regard to the development of the telegraph service briefly as follows:—

The Government of India is willing and anxious to forward any scheme for developing and facilitating communication by telegraph so far as this can be done without risk to the interests of the general tax-paying community; but in the interests of that community it is essential that the telegraph service should be self-supporting.

The Government of India, as opportunity arises, will consider measures for the partial amalgamation of the telegraph and postal services so as to secure economy of working.

By the same Resolution the power to authorise the Telegraph Department to erect lines and open offices was with certain necessary restrictions extended to Local Governments and Administrations; and the Director General of Telegraphs was desired to suggest further measures which might encourage the more extended use of the telegraph service by the public, without endangering the financial position of the Department.

In accordance with these orders, the Director General of Telegraphs has submitted, for the approval of Government, a scheme for the revision of the tariff, which, while affording room for a very considerable further reduction in rates, will admit of a large expansion of the traffic without necessitating additional expenditure on increasing the number of wires.

The main feature of this scheme consists in the introduction of arrangements which will permit of the disposal of message traffic in order of urgency instead of, as at present, in order of presentation of messages.

Under the present system messages are, with very few exceptions, transmitted in order of receipt without any reference to their comparative urgency; in the case of commercial and "state" telegrams almost the whole of the messages sent are tendered for transmission during the business hours of the day; the result being a great pressure of work for a few hours, while for the rest of the day and night the wires are lying comparatively idle; and messages of great urgency are not infrequently delayed awaiting their turn for transmission while the wires are occupied with messages of less importance in which a delay of some hours would be of no consequence whatever.

On the other hand, messages are delivered on arrival at any hour of the day or night irrespective of their urgency; they are frequently delayed in transit owing to the cause referred to above; and the addressees are needlessly disturbed at night by the receipt of telegrams on which no action can be taken until the following day.

It is obvious that the telegraph officials cannot be the judges of the comparative urgency of messages tendered for transmission; the selection must be made by the senders themselves; and in order to admit of this being done the more readily, the Director General of Telegraphs proposes to introduce, in addition to the ordinary class of message, two other classes, "deferred" and "urgent."

Messages marked by senders as "deferred" will be received at any time during the working hours of the Telegraph Office, but will be transmitted at the convenience of the Telegraph Department on the understanding that they shall be delivered at their destination early on the following morning. Such messages would usually be transmitted during the night, when the wires are comparatively free, and would be delivered at their destination through the Post Office with the first postal delivery, except at stations where such a procedure would entail too much delay.

Messages marked by the senders as "urgent" will have priority over all ordinary messages, and will be delivered immediately on arrival by special messenger.

Messages marked by the senders as "ordinary" will be dealt with in order of receipt as under the present system, but will yield priority to all "urgent" messages.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council believes that the introduction of the "deferred" message system as sketched out above will prove a very great convenience to the public in improving the service for transmission of really urgent messages, and it will enable a large reduction in average cost of telegraphing to be made, owing to the facilities it would give for utilising the wires for a greater proportion of the twenty-four hours than is possible under the present system.

For "deferred" messages, which may be expected to comprise the great bulk of communications relating to such subjects as mercantile transactions effected, evening résumés of operations between corresponding firms, orders issued too late for execution the same day, modifications of orders already sent by post, and to most of the telegrams on domestic concerns, a very considerable reduction of cost will be possible; for ordinary messages the number of words to be allowed can be slightly increased with safety; but for "urgent" messages it will be necessary to somewhat increase the cost, as the privilege of priority and delivery by special messenger which is accorded to such messages will, while adding considerably to their value to the sender, entail additional cost on the State. It is also necessary to make the rates for "urgent" messages sufficiently high to restrict such messages to really important communications, as otherwise the value of the priority obtained would be largely reduced.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that the telegraph rules be revised on this basis, and has approved of the following tariff.

The address to be transmitted free in all cases as at present.

Local messages, that is, messages tendered for transmission in ordinary course within a radius of six miles from a central telegraph office.

Four annas for each group of eight words or less.

Deferred messages, that is, messages tendered for transmission at the convenience of the Telegraph Department, but to be delivered at destination early on the following morning

Minimum charge eight annas for eight words or less, with one anna for each additional word in excess of eight.

Ordinary messages, that is, messages tendered for transmission and delivery in ordinary course.

Minimum charge one rupee for eight words or less, with two annas for each additional word in excess of eight.

Urgent messages, that is, messages tendered for immediate transmission,

and delivery with priority over all "ordinary" messages.

Minimum charge two rupees for eight words or less, with four annas for each additional word in excess of eight.

Press messages to be subject to the same rates as above, but four times the number of words are allowed for each rate.

The revised rules and tariff published with this Resolution will come into force on the 1st January 1882.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that, with a view to reduce expenditure and to prevent the State business from unduly interfering with private message traffic, all *State* telegraph messages shall be sent as "*deferred*" unless specially marked as "*urgent*" by the sender, and that no *State* message shall be despatched as an "*ordinary*" message.

ORDER.—Ordered that copy of this Resolution and enclosures be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance, with reference to the concluding paragraph.

To the Department of Finance and Commerce.
To the Foreign, Home, Military, and Legislative Departments.
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident at Mysore (through Foreign Department).
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Beluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector-General of Military Works.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.

Also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director-General of Telegraphs for information and guidance.

Also that the Resolution and enclosures be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be communicated to the Chambers of Commerce in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, and Karachi.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Major, R.E.*,
for *Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

Enclosure to Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 410-442 T., dated 14th November 1881.

RULES AND RATES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

Rules and Tariff, relating to the transmission of Telegraph Messages in India, sanctioned by the Governor General of India in Council, with effect from the 1st January 1882.

GENERAL.

Rule 1.—The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the Sender and Receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

Rule 2.—Telegraph stations are divided into three classes, *viz.*:—

Class of office.	General working hours (local time).	Special working hours (local time) on Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.
I	Day and night	Day and night.
II	7 A.M. to 9 P.M.	7 to 9 A.M., and 4 to 9 P.M.
III	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	7 to 9 A.M., and 4 to 6 P.M.

Exception in favour of emergent telegrams signed by competent authority.

Rule 3.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, a message, countersigned by the chief civil or military authority at a station, or by any of the authorities empowered to "clear the line" (see Rule 40), can be sent from any office at any time.

Messages should be legibly written.

Rule 4.—Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakeable and distinct hand.

ACCEPTANCE OF MESSAGES FOR TRANSMISSION.

Limit to length of messages.

Rule 5.—No message or messages of more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the lines be free and not required by any one else.

Rule 6.—All messages must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic figures: subject to the above limitation, messages may be sent in the vernacular, or any foreign language, or in cipher, if written in Arabic numerals.

Messages must be in the Roman character or Arabic figures.

At stations other than the Presidency towns, every assistance possible is afforded to natives in the translation of messages into English, and *vice versâ*.

Messages translated for natives.

Rule 7.—The body of the message must be preceded by the *address* (as defined in Rule 18). The true signature and address of the Sender must always be written at the foot of the message.

Form to be followed.

The Sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

Verification of signature to private messages may be insisted upon.

Rule 8.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the Sender in all cases supports the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed, nor rectified, except by the despatch of a fresh *paid* message.

Full address necessary.

Rule 9.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words, must be authenticated by the Sender of the message, or by his representative.

Authentication of corrections necessary.

Rule 10.—Messages from places where there is no Telegraph station should be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph Office by post registered, together with telegraph or postage stamps sufficient for their payment. A receipt for the amount will be posted free to the Sender.

Messages sent by post to telegraph stations for transmission.

In the case of a *private* message sent by post to a Telegraph station with an insufficient number of stamps, the message and stamps will be returned "Service Bearing" to the Sender, who should in all cases give his full address.

Treatment of messages received by post for transmission insufficiently stamped.

Rule 11.—Messages can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph stations. In such cases, the Sender must state (free) from what Telegraph Office delivery is to be effected.

Messages addressed to non-telegraph stations.

Example.—"To Sherghotty, Post Burhee."

No charge will be made for ordinary *Inland* postage, which is defrayed by the Telegraph Administration. But if the Sender of a message that has to be delivered by *Inland* post wishes it to be *registered*, he must prepay the postal registration fee of two annas, and intimate that this has been done by adding (free) the words "Post registered," instead of "Post," before the name of the Telegraph station at which the message is to be posted.

Postal registration is compulsory in the case of messages which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases both the postage and registration fees* must be prepaid by the Sender.†

Rule 12.—With the following exception, all charges for messages must be prepaid in cash or in stamps:—

"Bearing" messages.

Messages are sent "bearing" from seaports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels, but no such message, whether "prepaid" or "bearing," will be received for transmission until the name of the vessel has been made known. *Bearing messages will not be delivered to the addresses until after payment has been obtained.*

Rule 13.—All charges on telegrams are prepaid in Telegraph stamps, which are procurable at every treasury and every Government Telegraph station.

Use of stamps.

Telegraph stamps are double-headed, the object being that the *upper half* shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the Sender receives a guarantee that his message has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps), and the *lower half* shall be affixed to the message as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

Form of stamp provides a guarantee to the Sender and to Government.

Proper forms on which to write messages are available *gratis* at all Telegraph stations, and *Senders are requested to use these forms only.*

Forms obtainable *gratis* at all stations.

The Senders of messages should be careful to affix their stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the message forms, *the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on the message,* and to see that the stamps are defaced with the office stamp which bears the name of the station and the date.

Stamps to be properly affixed to the forms.

Telegraph stamps cut in two, before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or which are in any way defaced, discolored, or damged, cannot be accepted.

Cut or defaced stamps cannot be received.

Rule 14.—State messages from all public functionaries must be paid for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch; the rates are the same for State messages as those charged to private individuals. This rule will be relaxed in case of great emergency: *whenever an urgent State message is tendered for despatch under this permission, the Sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours.*

Charges on State messages.

* Eight annas.

† The registration fee (2 annas) is also payable in the case of messages to which replies are prepaid, and which are addressed to a station where there is no Telegraph Office, or to stations on the Eastern Bengal, Madras, and South Indian Railways (*vide* note to Rule 37).

State messages take their turn for despatch with private urgent or deferred messages.

Rule 15.—State messages not marked "urgent" will be treated as "deferred" (*see Rule 19*); they take their turn for despatch with "urgent" and "deferred" private messages according to the order in which they were tendered.

No unpaid messages to be despatched under penalty.

Rule 16.—No unpaid messages, except those specified in the Departmental Regulations, shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Telegraph Master in charge of the station from which a message is improperly despatched to dismissal from the public service.

Objectionable messages to be refused acceptance.

Rule 17.—Telegraph Masters are required to refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a message be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the message be tendered at the seat of Government, or the chief civil or military officer, if at a provincial station.

CHARGES.

Free Address.

Rule 18.—No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

The "address" includes names of stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the *bonâ fide* names or designations* of the Sender and Addressee, and the *latter's* address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message, and the officers of the Telegraph Department are authorised to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the message.

If the Sender of a message desire *his own* address to be telegraphed, it must be included in the body of the message, and paid for.

Charge for a message.

Rule 19.—The following are the rates of charge for a message :—

No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

	Local messages, *i.e.*, those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission in ordinary course within a radius of six miles from a central Telegraph Office.				*Deferred* messages, *i.e.*, those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission at convenience of the Telegraph Department, but to be delivered at destination early on the following morning.				*Ordinary* messages, *i.e.*, those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission and delivery in ordinary course.				*Urgent* messages, *i.e.*, those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for immediate transmission, with precedence over ordinary messages.			
	First eight words or groups of three figures.		Each additional eight words or groups of three figures.		First eight words or groups of three figures.		Each additional word or group of three figures.		First eight words or groups of three figures.		Each additional word or group of three figures.		First eight words or groups of three figures.		Each additional word or group of three figures.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Between any two stations in India	...	4	...	4	..	8	...	1	1	..	...	2	2	...	...	4

Messages despatched to and from Railway stations without extra charge.

Rule 20.—A message can be sent from any station of the Government Telegraph Department to any Railway Telegraph station, or *vice versâ*, without additional charge.

APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

Rule 21.—The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables; the excess is counted as a word.

No unusual abbreviations or combinations permitted.

Rule 22.—Messages must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions. Any word in common use which, although requiring two words to express it, is generally recognised as one word, is charged as one word when so written; when the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and when less than six syllables. "Halfpenny," "Twopence," "Threepence," &c., up to "Elevenpence," when written as a single word, count as one word only. "F. O. B." "C. F. I." "A. M." and "P. M." when written as separate letters, are each counted as three words, but when written "Fob," "Cfi," "Am," "Pm," as one word.

Words joined by a hyphen.

Rule 23.—Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words separated by an apostrophe.

Rule 24.—Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words. (*This rule does not apply to nouns in the possessive case, as "General's," "Charles'," "Brother's."*)

Proper names, titles, &c.

Rule 25.—Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes, and qualifications, are counted for the number of words employed by the Sender to express them.

* Name and designation cannot both be admitted, *unless it would otherwise be obviously impossible for the addressee to identify the sender.*

A message can only be sent in the name of one individual or firm.

Every *separate* character, including an underline, charged as a word.

Rule 26.—Every *isolated* character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Signs of punctuation.

Rule 27.—Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, and fresh paragraphs, are not counted or signalled, but decimal points, commas, bars of division, &c., *used with figures* are each counted as a figure and signalled.

Charges for figures. Method of counting figures.

Rule 28.—When numbers are expressed in figures, all the characters, figures, letters, or signs in each group, are added together, the total divided by three and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the group represents. Signs used to separate groups and letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are counted each as a figure or letter, groups of letters not forming words (letter cipher) cannot be transmitted.

All words to be transmitted charged for.

Rule 29.—All that the Sender writes in his message to be transmitted to be included in the cost, but the address of a message, *as defined in Rule 18*, will be transmitted without charge.

Date and time of receipt added by the Department and transmitted free.

The day, hour, and minute (Madras time) of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for despatch, are in every instance added by the Department *and telegraphed free of charge.* Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit, but the Sender's date, if given, will be charged for.

Multiple messages charged as separate messages.

Rule 30.—A message addressed to several persons, or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.

Multiple messages charged as one message.

Rule 31.—A message addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single message, but a copying fee of four annas, independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

Repetition of Messages.

Collation of message.

Rule 32.—The Sender of any message can require that it be repeated. In this case the different stations employed in its transmission collate it as it passes, repeating it to each other integrally.

Charge for collation.

Rule 33.—The charge for repeating is equal to half the charge for the message. A repeated message is indicated by the word "*collated,*" which, to ensure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions, and as the first word of the text of the message.

Advice of Delivery.

Advice of delivery.

Rule 34.—Any Sender can require that a notice of the time at which his message is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph. The advice of delivery may be addressed to him at any station he may name.

Case of non-delivery.

Rule 35.—If the message cannot be delivered, the return-telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the Sender to cause his message to reach its destination.

Priority of return message.

The return-message has priority in transmission over ordinary messages.

Charge for advice of delivery.

Rule 36.—The charge for an advice of delivery or non-delivery is two rupees.

Prepayment of Reply.

Rule 37.—The sender of a message can prepay a reply, depositing for this purpose a sum not exceeding *ten times* the cost of his original telegram.* He must add to his message the words "*Reply prepaid*" or "*Answer paid.*" These must form the concluding words of the message, but will not be charged for. On depositing the corresponding sum, the Sender can add (free) to the words "*Reply paid*" or "*Answer paid*" the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. When the words "*Reply paid*" alone are given, without any specified amount, it will be understood that the minimum charge only for an 'ordinary' message has been prepaid. The terminal station pays to the Receiver, in Telegraph stamps, the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, and when, and to what address he pleases, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent, is considered in every respect as a fresh message.

Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a "Reply-paid" message, the terminal station sends a Service telegram to that effect to the Sender, and the amount deposited will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. *The words "Reply paid" or "Answer paid" entitle the Addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge only. It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the Addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Telegraph Department consists simply in paying to*

* A message to which a reply is prepaid must not be addressed to more than one person.

*him, in Telegraph stamps, or in money, the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.**

DELIVERY.

Free delivery radius.

Rule 38.—'Local' messages will be delivered free of charge within one mile, and other messages within five miles, of a Telegraph station. Beyond this distance messages will be sent by post or by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for. Should the Addressee of a message have left the station to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be re-transmitted without extra charge.

If the Sender requests it, messages will be delivered open. In this case the words *Deliver open* must be included free in the body of the message.

The Telegraph Department may deliver "Deferred" messages through the Post Office of the place of destination.

Rules for registration of abbreviated addresses.

Rule 39.—Any firm or individual expecting to receive inland or foreign messages can register an abbreviated address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such messages have to be delivered.

No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered *locally* by another firm or individual.

The fee for registration of *each* abbreviated address is Rs. 10 per annum, payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, or Rs. 50 for all time, with a fine of Rs. 5 for every change of address. Abbreviated addresses are considered confidential.

The Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address, if such address has not been registered.

CLEAR LINE MESSAGES.

Rule 40.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to "clear the line," that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all messages until the one for which the line is "cleared" is passed on :—

(1) The Governor General of India.
(2) The Governors of Madras and Bombay.
(3) Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.
(4) Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.
(5) Secretaries to the Government of India.
(6) Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
(7) Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
(8) Agents to the Governor General, Rajputana, Central India, and Biluchistan.
(9) Commissioners of Sind and Peshawar.
(10) The Residents at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mysore.
(11) Director-General of Telegraphs in India.
(12) The Maharajah of Patiala; *from the Patiala Office only.*

The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for, in cash or in stamps, as *urgent* State messages.

REFUNDS.

No refund given for 'local' or 'deferred' messages, or for errors in uncollated 'ordinary' or 'urgent' messages.

Rule 41.—No refund will be made under any circumstance for a 'local' or 'deferred' message; and no refund will be made for an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, unless the extra charge for repetition has been paid by the Sender (see Rule 33).

Conditions of refund in the case of non-delivery or delay of messages.

Rule 42.—If an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' message be not delivered, or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph Department, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the Sender.

Rule 43.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the TELEGRAPH CHECK OFFICE, CALCUTTA. Such claims for refund should be made, under penalty of rejection, within two months from the date of the message; but this period is extended to six months in the case of a repeated message, or of a message for which a *Reply* or an *Advice of Delivery* has been prepaid. (*When an overcharge has been made on an inland message through the neglect of the Telegraph employés, and when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount overcharged will be repaid at once by the Telegraph Master*).

CANCELLATION OF MESSAGES.

Refund not admissible when a message is cancelled at the Sender's request.

Rule 44.—If the Sender of an inland message wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so, but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated. If the message is in course of transmission, or has already been

* In the case of a message to which a reply is prepaid addressed to a station where there is no Telegraph Office, the amount is forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office, not in Telegraph stamps but by currency notes and postage stamps in an insured cover; the Sender must accordingly prepay the postal insurance fees. As the Eastern Bengal, Madras and South Indian Railway Companies declare their inability to make over reply deposits to the Addressees, messages addressed to stations on those Railways to which replies are prepaid are not transferred to the Railway Telegraph, *but posted* with currency notes and postage stamps enclosed from the *nearest Government Telegraph Station direct to the Addressee*, in the case of such message as also the postal insurance fees are payable by the Sender.

despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the Sender to the Telegraph Master of the terminal station. If, in addition, the Sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

Obligation of Secrecy.

Rule 45.—To secure secrecy as much as possible, all persons (including officers of the Department) not actually on duty are strictly prohibited from entering the Signal-room. Breach of this regulation renders an offender liable to a fine of Rs. 500 under Act I of 1876.

Penalties for divulging the contents of a message.

Rule 46.—Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the Department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the official Gazette of the incapacity of the delinquent to serve the Government in any capacity. He will also be liable to the further punishment of fine, or to imprisonment (with or without labor) not exceeding three years, or to both.

It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that a message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.

Copies of Messages.

Certified copies of 'ordinary' or 'urgent' messages obtainable by Sender and Receiver.

Rule 47.—The Sender and Receiver have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of any 'ordinary' or 'urgent' message sent or received by them; a fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished. As no Telegraph Office keeps copies of messages longer than three days, applications for copies required after that time has elapsed should be made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

Applications for copies must be made within six months of the date of the message. At the expiration of that period all message drafts are destroyed.

One anna must be enclosed for postage of the reply; failing which, it will be sent "bearing."

Press Messages.

Rule 48.—Under certain conditions, to be ascertained on application to the Director-General of Telegraphs (Traffic Branch), *bonâ fide* Press messages, *i. e.*, messages in the ordinary English language addressed to, and intended for publication in, a newspaper, can be despatched at reduced rates.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Rules for "Press" messages in India, sanctioned by the Governor General of India in Council, with effect from the 1st January 1882.

1. A "Press" message is defined to be a message written in ordinary English language, addressed only to a newspaper or newspapers, and intended for publication in its entirety in such newspaper or newspapers. The message must be one of manifestly public interest and must contain no commercial news of any kind.

2. All rules and regulations that apply to ordinary messages apply also to Press messages except as regards the charges.

3. In a Press message four times as many words are allowed for the same money as in a private message: the charges will be—

Urgent.—Two Rupees for the first 32 words and four annas for every additional 4 words.

Ordinary.—One Rupee for the first 32 words and two annas for every additional four words.

Deferred.—Eight annas for the first 32 words and one anna for every additional four words.

4. In order to prevent any correspondent monopolising the wires to the detriment of other newspapers, the maximum limit of length is 500 words. Press messages can only be accepted for transmission during the working hours of the Telegraph Office at the station of origin.

5. Press messages can only be addressed to newspapers, the names of which have been registered in the Office of the Director-General of Telegraphs, in whom is vested the power of refusing the concession in any particular case on sufficient grounds, or of withdrawing it after it has been granted, should he have reason to believe that the conditions are in any way infringed.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Siálkot																		
	Gurdáspur	24 0	24 0	18 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	13 0	14
	Lahore	21 0	21 0	15 0	35 0	29 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	28 0	23 0	21 0	16 8	16 0	16
	Ferozepore	20 0	19 0	15 0	32 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	22
	Gujránwála	19 4	20 0	15 4	32 8	32 8	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	13
	Ráwalpindi	16 0	14 4	10 4	24 0	24 4	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	6 0	25 0	21 0	17 0	18 12	18 0	13
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát	20 10	20 12	14 8	31 8	32 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	31 8	31 0	18 8	30 8	29 8	18 0
	Shahpúr	16 0	16 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	16 8	18 0	18 0	15 0
	Mooltan	14 4	14 4	12 0	21 0	20 8	16 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	15 0
	Jhang	16 4	15 12	12 4	28 0	27 0	16 12	...	...	...	19 0	8 12	8 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0
	Montgomery	15 8	15 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	16 8	16 0	12 8	23 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	17 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	16 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	16 14	16 14	10 10	27 8	25 8	14 1	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	5 10	32 10	34 5	13 12	26 4	25 1	11 11
	Dera Ghází Khán	15 2	15 5	10 11	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	23 2	25 0	15 10	18 12	17 8	14 8
	Bannu	20 0	19 6	18 12	42 8	30 10	20 10	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	25 0	25 0	17 8	25 0	23 12	15 0
	Peshawar	11 10	11 6	7 10	29 12	26 8	9 9	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	5 11	23 5	19 0	11 1	16 6	20 12	8 4
	Kohát	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Házára	...	...	9 12	28 8	28 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	...	8 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	...
N.-W. Province.	Nágpur	15 0	15 0	17 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	8 4	15 0	15 0	13 8	28 8	28 8	17 12	...	...	...
	Bhandára	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	17 12	16 4	13 12	24 0	24 12	19 0	...	...	...
	Chanda	19 0	19 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	10 13	37 0	35 0	21 4	...	...	...
	Wardha	20 8	20 8	17 8	...	...	...	8 [illegible]	12 8	12 7	4 11	12 11	12 10	0 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	25 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Jubbulpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 8	9 0	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	19 0	17 8	16 8
	Saugor	32 0	34 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	8 0	8 0	10 4	9 0	9 0	12 4	...	...	30 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	39 0	39 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 12	13 12	14 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	22 8	23 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	11 8	19 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	29 0	30 0	18 12	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	14 0	20 0	21 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	20 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	27 0	26 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	39 0	38 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	17 12	17 12	16 1	...	...	...	4 1	4 0	6 12	9 11	9 8	9 9	...	...	24 12	16 11	17 8	24 12
	Narsinghpur	19 8	19 8	17 12	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 12	11 8	11 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	16 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	45 0	45 0	24 6	34 0	34 0	20 0
	Raipur	34 8	32 0	26 5	...	...	...	23 8	21 0	14 2	44 8	42 0	25 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	27 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	41 0	34 0	27 0	53 0	47 0	47 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	68 0	81 0	29 0	...	...	...	62 0	68 0	24 0	81 0	81 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-phyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon (town)																		
	Thone-gkwa																		
	Tassein																		
	Henzada																		
	Tharrawaddy																		
	Prome																		
	Tha-yet-myo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein (town)																		
	Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Shway-gyin																		
	Toungoo																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 12	15 15	12 3	...	...	...	7 8	7 2	8 8	9 13	9 13	11 4	27 0	25 14	20 11	29 9	31 3	...
	Boláram	18 1	17 6	12 6	...	...	...	8 1	8 3	8 11	9 3	9 9	9 13	29 9	28 5	20 9	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	11 8	11 8	9 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 12	9 0	27 0	27 0	23 8	33 0	34 0	18 0
	Amráoti	18 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	44 0	42 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	10 0
	Akola	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	46 0	46 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	13 0
	Ellichpur	17 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	29 0	30 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	12 0
	Buldana	21 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	54 0	52 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	20 0
	Wun	18 0	17 0	14 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	38 0	36 0	17 0	...	...	...
	Básim	21 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	13 0	9 12	48 0	48 0	20 0	...	...	...

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1881—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Siálkot		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	17 8	80 0	70 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Gurdáspur		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Lahore [a]		
...	...	...	20 8	20 4	16 4	95 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Ferozepore		
...	...	...	18 8	18 0	14 8	45 0	40 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	Gujránwála		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ráwalpindi [b]		
...	...	...	21 0	21 4	16 8	120 0	100 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Jhelum		
...	...	...	20 0	19 8	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Gujrát [c]		(a) Barley, jowar and firewood falling.
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	15 8	90 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 4	12 4	Shahpúr		(b) Jowar falling.
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Mooltan [e]		(c) Firewood falling.
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	Jhang [b]		(d) Barley falling.
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	Montgomery		(e) Barley and jowar rising, bajra falling.
...	...	...	23 9	23 12	10 4	100 0	100 0	112 8	50 0	50 0	32 8	Muzaffargarh [b]		
...	...	...	16 5	16 13	12 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	25 0	25 0	17 8	Dera Ismail Khan		
...	...	...	33 2	31 14	14 1	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Dera Ghází Khán		
...	...	...	14 2	13 6	9 12	70 0	70 0	55 9	41 0	41 0	30 8	Bannu [d]		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Pesháwar [e]		
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	Kohát		
												Házára		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 12	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bhandára		
...	...	...	23 0	19 0	17 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	Chánda		
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	18 0	130 0	130 0	135 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Wardha		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	21 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Bálaghát		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	25 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 0	9 4	...	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	37 8	39 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	7 4	7 8	Saugor		
58 0	...	...	53 0	53 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 12	6 8	8 12	Damoh		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	26 0	230 0	230 0	200 0	6 12	6 12	9 4	Seoni		
40 0	35 0	28 8	70 0	70 0	32 8	256 0	256 0	256 0	6 8	6 8	7 4	Mandla		
27 0	27 0	18 8	40 0	40 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Betúl		
28 0	28 0	17 0	39 0	36 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
...	...	...	28 5	30 0	23 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 10	6 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
...	...	...	38 8	37 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	9 0	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	26 3	27 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 10	9 0	10 12	Nimár		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	21 5	60 0	60 0	50 0	7 8	7 0	6 2	Raipur		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0	250 0	250 0	220 0	9 8	8 8	9 8	Sambalpur		
160 0	160 0	105 0	56 0	64 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	Biláspur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
												Arakan Division.	British Burma.	
												Akyab		
												Kyouk-phyoo		
												Sandoway		
												Pegu Division.		
												Rangoon (town)		
												Thone-gkwa		
												Bassein		
												Henzada		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Tharrawaddy		
												Prome		
												Tha-yet-myo		
												Tenasserim Division.		
												Moulmein (town)		
												Amherst		
												Tavoy		
												Mergui		
												Shway-gyin		
												Toungoo		
29 9	29 9	...	20 11	20 11	17 12	130 0	135 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	18 10	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5	9 5	Bolarum		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Chudderghat		
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	75 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
7 8	7 8	8 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola		
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Buldána		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.*
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Hassan																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
	Chitaldroog																		
Coorg	Coorg	7 14	7 10	6 11	8 14	8 13	7 7	10 14	10 14	11 8	14 3	15 4	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	15 12	16 0	14 8	22 8	23 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	20 0
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	16 12	27 4	27 0	24 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	26 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	18 0
	Kerrowlee	16 0	16 0	*	16 8	20 8	*	12 8	12 8	*	13 8	13 8	*	19 12	19 0	*	18 0	17 8	*
	Ulwur	18 2	18 2	16 1	23 5	24 0	21 11	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 4	9 14	22 12	22 12	22 12	19 15	20 2	18 8
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 8	17 8	16 8	21 8	21 8	22 8	6 4	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	17 8	17 8	19 8
	Ajmere	17 0	17 0	15 8	25 0	25 8	25 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0
	Deoli Cantonment	19 7	20 0	18 4	25 2	24 11	28 6	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 4	23 2	23 0	27 12	22 8	22 8	25 0
	Erinpura	18 0	17 10	17 12	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 1½	7 0	6 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	22 13½	24 0	22 8
	Sirohee	19 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	6 12	6 8	5 8	8 4	8 0	6 8	19 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	21 0
	Abu	16 0	15 14	15 8	25 0	24 12	22 4	5 8	5 8	4 12	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	19 0
	Anadra	18 8	18 4	17 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	8 8	8 8	6 6	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	23 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	24 0	24 0	18 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	...	...	...	20 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	16 6½	16 6½	13 4½	21 14	21 14	22 10½	8 9½	7 13	5 1¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	25 0	21 14	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	16 4	16 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bartábgarh („)	19 13½	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	7 10½	7 8	7 8	11 14	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaneeer	11 0	11 0	7 9½	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	2 14	6 8	6 8	5 14	...	...	...	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	10 4
	Boondee	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 17	4 15	...
	Kotah	22 8	23 8	19 0	31 8	31 8	32 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	10 8	10 8	7 12	35 0	37 0	35 0	17 8	17 8	16 0
	Tonk	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhallawar	21 4	21 4	17 2	27 14	27 14	21 10½	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	8 13½	28 4	28 4	26 11½	18 3½	18 3½	16 4
	Shahpoora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dholpur	16 11	16 13	15 4	20 4	20 4	23 0	9 0	8 1	7 14	12 6	11 14	10 2	19 15	19 11	22 8	19 6	19 11	21 10
India	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

* Not

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1881—*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Hassan Shimoga Kadur Chitaldroog	Mysore.	
22 1	22 14	33 1	23 2	24 13	27 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 1	8 3	8 2	Coorg	Coorg	
...	...	...	18 8	19 0	21 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	27 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	*	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	*	Kerrowlee		
...	...	...	19 14	18 12	20 7	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 12	Ulwur		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	Bhurtpore (City)		
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	26 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	22 3	22 2	26 6	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	12 4	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	21 3¾	22 14	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	26 0	24 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	Sirohee		
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Abu		
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Anadra		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	35 0	8† pies	†8 pies	†6 pies	8 0	8 8	9 4	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Per bundle.
...	...	...	18 12	16 4½	16 6½	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 15¾	9 6	9 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	37 8	33 12	28 12	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 9	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	24 6	21 4	20 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	Partábgarh („)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	13 11	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Boondee		
...	...	...	25 4	26 8	23 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	9 4	10 0	Kotah		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tonk		
...	...	...	22 14	22 14	18 13½	...	...	...	7 12	7 1½	8 14	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Shahpoora		
...	...	...	18 15	18 14	20 0	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	10 6	Dholpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Indore Gwalior Goona Baghelkhand (Sutna)	Central India.	

T. C. HOPE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF SEPTEMBER AND 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1154, 1155, 1224, 1225, 1276 AND 1277 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 8th AND 29th OCTOBER AND 12th NOVEMBER 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	District.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
	1st half of September 1881.																															
Rajpootana.	Deoli Cantonment . .	19 9	19 4	16 2	23 6	23 0	24 4½	...	...	...	9 2	9 8	10 8	23 0	23 14	24 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	22 9	20 12	24 0½	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	
	2nd half of September 1881.																															
	Deoli Cantonment . .	20 0	19 9	17 0½	24 4	23 6	26 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 2	10 8	23 0	23 0	26 0	22 8	22 8	20 8	...	...	...	23 10	22 9	24 6	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	
	1st half of October 1881.																															
	Deoli Cantonment . .	20 0	20 0	17 6	24 11	24 4	26 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 4	11 8	23 0	23 0	27 2	22 8	22 8	20 8	...	...	...	22 2	23 10	24 6	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	11 0	12 2	

T. C. HOPE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIII OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 30th October 1880. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 29th October 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 30th October 1880. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 29th October 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th Nov. 1881	East Indian ...	1,507	8,78,404	583	1,504	8,10,572	539	2,23,88,487	489	2,44,49,347	536	20,60,860	...
	Guaranteed.												
29th Oct. 1881	Eastern Bengal ...	172	1,10,170	641	172	1,47,494	857	27,13,010	521	32,06,867	612	4,93,857	...
Ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	83,064	152	547	84,723	155	24,81,673	147	27,20,732	164	2,39,059	...
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,62,991	389	676	2,31,857	343	68,33,556	333	51,54,261	252	...	16,79,295
Ditto ...	Madras ...	857	1,09,743	128	858	99,322	116	35,39,736	135	36,21,372	139	81,636	...
Ditto ...	South Indian ...	648	77,080	119	655	66,813	102	21,69,187	111	22,25,935	111	56,748	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	1,428	4,42,559	310	1,439	5,24,055	364	1,33,03,360	305	1,74,32,756	398	41,29,396	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	1,37,765	310	444	1,38,859	313	46,19,845	342	52,74,443	392	6,54,598	...
	TOTAL ...	6,279	21,01,776	335	6,295	21,03,695	334	5,80,48,854	304	6,40,85,713	336	60,36,859	...
	State.												
29th Oct. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	4,192	150	28	3,972	106	81,758	96	85,805	101	4,047	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	1,083	40	27	1,049	39	37,616	46	36,096	44	...	1,520
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	231	44,998	180	233	46,030	197	8,61,120	122	9,78,279	139	1,17,159	...
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	82	9,140	126	75	8,076	108	2,95,413	123	3,09,087	132	13,674	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	9,309	163	57	9,291	163	2,78,753	160	2,87,672	166	8,919	...
5th Nov. 1881	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	4,225	146	29	3,653	126	76,560	87	80,977	104	4,417	...
...	Dhond and Manmad (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th Oct. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	47	8,766	187	45	9,900	220	84,377	59	2,72,684	199	1,88,307	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	5,373	101	53	3,202	60	(b) 75,630	47	1,53,251	87	77,621	...
Ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	21,621	134	161	23,130	144	6,91,344	141	7,50,054	154	58,710	...
5th Nov. 1881	Sindia ...	70	5,442	78	78	5,432	70	1,14,554	55	1,69,799	73	55,245	...
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	566	84,145	149	727	1,40,347	193	21,51,345	129	37,78,699	172	16,27,354	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th Oct. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	254	29,979	118	289	33,893	117	7,86,722	108	10,73,969	122	2,87,247	...
5th Nov. 1881	Punjab Northern ...	228	30,523	134	363	50,769	140	17,40,872	318	16,47,519	151	...	93,353
29th Oct. 1881	Indus Valley & Kandahar	660	1,48,937	232	660	1,42,644	216	42,93,061	226	29,74,941	149	...	13,18,120
...	Khamgaon (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th Oct. 1881	Nizam's ...	121	13,701	113	121	11,038	91	4,10,276	111	4,52,871	124	42,595	...
5th Nov. 1881	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	86	5,381	63	...	...	1,59,267	61	1,59,267	...
29th Oct. 1881	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	...	192	13,687	71	...	...	3,85,977	79	3,85,977	...
15th ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	(d)...	...	...	...	(e) 77,103	47	77,103	...
29th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	549	46	12	550	46	1,575	36	21,723	59	20,148	...
	TOTAL ...	2,626	4,21,983	161	3,236	5,12,044	158	1,19,80,976	158	1,36,95,773	139	17,14,797	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,905	25,23,759	283	9,531	26,15,739	274	7,00,29,830	262	7,77,81,486	268	77,51,656	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,59,57,530	135	3,85,08,626	133	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,40,72,300	128	3,92,72,860	135	52,00,560	...

(a) Included with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(b) Total receipts from 6th April to 30th October 1880.
(c) Included with the Rajputana State Railway figures.
(d) Return not received.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th October 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd NOVEMBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—More rain has fallen in the Madras Presidency and has much benefited the standing crops, but some localities are in need of a further supply. In the Bombay Presidency prospects continue much the same as in the previous week, rain being still urgently required in Ahmednagar and Násik.

The reports from Mysore, Coorg, the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana continue favourable. In Bengal the prospects of the rice crop are generally satisfactory, but in parts of Orissa the outturn in unirrigated lands has been damaged through want of rain; rain is also required for *rabi* sowings in some districts. Reaping of *sali* paddy has commenced in Assam, and both in that province and in Burma the standing crops continue to thrive.

There has been no rain in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, though it is urgently needed in parts and would everywhere be beneficial to the young crops. Fever is abating, but cholera has made its appearance in two districts of Oudh. The want of rain for the *rabi* is also making itself felt in the Punjab; at present, however, the prospects in that province are generally favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 23rd)		
Bellary ...	·64 (average of 10 stations).	Standing crops wet, generally good; dry crops withering in four taluks, elsewhere fair; wet and dry grains are being sown; harvest wet and dry grains, oil-seeds, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	1·01 (average of 6 stations).	Standing crops generally benefited by recent rain; harvest dry grains, outturn about average; fever and cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·06 (average of 12 stations).	Wet and dry crops, cotton and sugarcane in good condition; harvest, *cumbu* in one taluk, outturn average.
Kistna ...	·48 (average of 13 stations).	More rain wanted in some upland taluks; standing crops generally fair; later dry crops being sown; water over anicut 3·75 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·99 (average of 9 stations).	Standing crops reviving; harvest, paddy and *raggi*, outturn about average; fever and cattle disease in parts; water-supply improving.
Coimbatore ...	1·11 (average of 13 stations).	Standing crops dry, damaged by insects in parts; harvest, wet and dry grains, outturn average; a few cases of cholera.
Tanjore ...	·41 (average of 8 stations).	Standing crops good; harvest, wet and dry grains, outturn about average; a few cases of cholera.
Madura ...	·98 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops fair, but still in need of rain in two taluks; harvest, *cholum* in one taluk, yield average.
Malabar ...	·67 (average of 13 stations).	Second crop in good condition; fever and cattle disease in parts.
Travancore ...	·54	Fever exists. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 23rd)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain ...	River at Kotri on 20th, 5¾ feet against 5⅛ feet on same date last year; fever generally prevalent; one case small-pox in Tatta; *kharif* crops being harvested; land being prepared for *rabi*; wheat, red rice, and *bajri*—in Kurrachee 22, 44, and 140 lbs. per rupee; in Dadu 24 and 44; in Sakro 15, 40, and 60, and in Mirpurbatoro 18, 60, and 68 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Kharif* harvesting not yet over; fever in 12 taluks; cattle disease in two; cold weather not properly set in; wheat 22, *juari* 46, *bajri* 47, rice (red) 34, and rice (white) 20 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedadad ...	...	Standing crops healthy; slight fever and cattle disease in some taluks; wheat 30 and *bajri* 36 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	·3 in Nausari.	Reaping of *bajri* and rice in progress: *kharif* crops generally in good condition; sowing of *rabi* in progress; sugarcane pressing progressing in Nausari; fever continues; cattle disease in some parts of Kadi division; prices: *bajri* 33½ and rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	·13	*Rabi* sowing and rice and grass harvesting completed, except in two taluks; fever in Olpar and Pardi; prices: *juari* 44 and *nagli* 53 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Násik ...	...	Rain wanted in Niphar, Yeola, and Baglan; locusts disappearing; cholera still continues in Chandor, Baglan, and Malegaon; weather cold; wheat 25¾, *bajri* 44, and *juari* 67 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	·04 on 18th	Abnormal; temperature fell from 4° warm on 16th to 2° cool on 19th; rose to 1° warm on 21st and again fell to *nil* on 22nd; vapour in air largely in excess of normal on 16th and 17th; normal on 18th, and largely in defect of normal on the remaining days of the week; abnormal wind southerly on 16th and 17th, afterwards northerly.
Poona ...	...	Average prices, *bajri* 55, *juari* 75 lbs. per rupee; in Poona, *bajri* 46, *juari* 65 lbs. per rupee; crops continue well; cholera in Haveli and Junnar taluks; 14 deaths in Poona city.
Ahmednagar ...	·60 at Sheo gaon; ·10 at Nagar; ·05 at Parner.	Reaping of *bajri* nearly completed; rain urgently wanted in Kopargaon, Rahuri, Sangamner, and Parner; *rabi* crops good in other taluks; cholera in taluka Nagar 2 cases, 1 death; Kopargaon 7 cases, 4 deaths; prices: *juari* maximum 120 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 84 in Kopargaon, *bajri* 96 in Jamkhed, 54 in Kopargaon.
Sholapur ...	·02; total 22·80.	Crops good; two deaths from cholera during the week in Madha; prices: *juari* 94 lbs. 22 tolas, and *bajri* 77 lbs. 7 tolas, per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Maximum ·91 at Karagi; minimum ·13 at Ron	Slight showers in almost all the taluks; more rain will be injurious; rice being harvested; crops very poor; *rabi* crops being sown; *juari* 60 and rice 21 lbs. per rupee; slight fever and cattle disease.
Kanara ...	·30 at Karwar; total 88·44; ·12 at Kumta.	Rice and *ragi* harvest nearly completed on Coast taluks above Ghât; crops ripening and harvest commenced; fever prevails in 4 taluks; cattle disease in Yellapur and Siddapur taluks; rice, common, at Karwar, 13 seers; in district, average 14¾ seers per rupee; weather seasonable.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; fever and cough prevalent; cholera in Jetpur and Navanagar; crops good; *bajri* 40 and *juari* 51 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in Southern Mahratta Country, Kanara, Ahmednagar, and Khandesh; still urgently required in parts of Ahmednagar and Násik; fever, cattle disease, and cholera in several districts; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(Nov. 23rd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather clear with cool mornings and evenings; reaping of late rice just commenced; winter crops being transplanted; general health good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Early rice harvest nearly completed; late rice harvest commenced; prospects good; sowing of *boro* rice nearly completed; winter crops being sown; rain wanted; public health generally good, though in some parts the usual autumnal fever is prevalent.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice commenced, and its prospects continue very favourable; winter crops being sown, but rain wanted for cultivation of land; fever continues, and cholera has appeared, but is not as bad as usual at this season.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Outturn of late rice expected to be a tolerable one; sowing of winter crops going on, though impeded somewhat for want of rain in Kandi sub-division; fever still prevails, though it has abated in some places.
Rajshahye ..	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, sometimes cloudy; *rabi* crops being sown; prospects of standing crops continue favourable; a few cholera cases reported from Puttea and Nattore stations; fever still prevalent; price of rice stationary.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable, except in some places where want of rain has been felt; sugarcane and *rabi* crops doing well.
Rungpore .	·03	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhagulpore ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; rice harvesting commenced; general health fair.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Rice being reaped in places; outturn expected to be 10 to 12 annas; tobacco, mustard, and other winter crops sown this year late; they promise well; health bad; fever continues.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue favourable; sowing of *rabi* and poppy being pushed on.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Prospects of rice satisfactory; tobacco promising; prices stationary; fever still prevalent.
Hazareebagh ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy during latter half of week without any rain; rice nearly all cut; prospects of standing crops continue good; general health good.
Cuttack ...	·51	Rain rather late for rice crop; state of *rabi* crop good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain reported in Cuttack and a few other districts during the week; prospects of rice crop continue generally favourable, except in Orissa, particularly in Cuttack and Balasore, where on high unirrigated tracts it has been damaged for want of rain; harvesting of rice has commenced in some places; sowing of *rabi* crops still going on, but in some districts rain is wanted; fever still prevalent in most parts of province, though it is said to be abating in some places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 23rd)	*Nil*	No rain, damage to early rice in places in consequence; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Harvest nearly completed, except that of late rice; *rabi* sowings still continuing; prices of *bajra* and peas fallen; *juar* has risen from 38½ to 36¼, other products show but little variation from last week; fever continues to abate; cattle disease all but disappeared; wheat 18¾, barley 30 1/16, gram 22½, rice 19¼, unhusked rice 36 5/16, *bajra* 30⅓, and peas 30 seers.
Gorakhpur („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Late *kharif* crops are excellent and the *rabi* prospects good; fever still prevalent; cattle disease confined to one tahsil; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ 21st)	...	Outturn of cotton, *bajra*, and *juar*, average; rice 15 annas, *tili* 10 annas, *rabi* prospects so far good; rain would however be beneficial; wheat 23, gram 28, and *bajra* 27 seers; cattle disease decreasing.
Agra („ 23rd)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings and *kharif* harvest continue, *rabi* doing well but rain is wanted; well irrigation going on; fever abating; prices: wheat 18, gram 21, barley 24, *bajra* 21⅓, and *makka* 33 seers.
Bareilly („ „)	...	Weather clear with westerly wind; *rabi* sowings have germinated fairly; well irrigation where possible begun; *rabi* prospects depend upon the early fall of winter rain; health fair; prices: wheat 18⅓, barley 23, *bajra* 21¾, common rice 15⅓, and gram 19¼ seers.
Meerut („ „)	...	Clear and seasonable; health generally good; *rabi* sowings still unfinished; cane pressing commenced; cheapest wheat 22, barley 31, *juar* 28, gram 23⅓, and *arhar* 26 seers.
Kumaun („ „)	...	Weather fine; rain required; measles in places; some cattle disease; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects precarious for want of rain; *jheel* and well irrigation going on; fever mortality heavy; a few cases of cholera in city; barley 27 seers.
Partabgarh („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Crops being cut in some parts; illness does not seem to be decreasing to any extent.
Sitapur („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Prospects much the same as last week; fever abating; wheat 21, barley 27, and gram 22 seers.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Irrigation going on; *mash* and *juar* being cut; outturn of *mash* in most places very poor; fever and ague still prevail; a few cases of cholera in Fyzabad tahsil; one case reported at Akberpur; prices the same as before.
Moradabad („ „)	*Nil*	*Kharif* has been harvested; fair average outturn except rice crops; rain much wanted for growing crops; fever abating; no material change in prices.
Cawnpore („ „)	...	Rain wanted; *kharif* outturn fair; fever declining; prices stationary; wheat 19, barley 31, *bajra* 27 and *juar* 30 seers.
Rae-Bareli („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Fever still very prevalent; mortality two-thirds of that in 1879; transplanted rice a ten-anna crop probably; prices falling; wheat 20, barley 26½, *dhan* 33¾, *juar* 34½, and *kodon* 42 seers.
Aligarh („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather much colder; *kharif* crops cut; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; autumnal fever still prevalent; wheat 19, barley 25, *bejhar* 25, and gram 20 seers.
Farukhabad („ „)	...	Weather fine; *rabi* sowing contracted from deficient rain; fever still prevalent and slight cattle disease in tahsils Tirwa and Aligarh; prices stationary, wheat 17 28/32, barley 23 30/32, and *bajra* 25 28/32 seers.
Saharanpur („ „)	*Nil*	Westerly wind; fever much abated; wheat and barley germinated in places; wheat 19½, gram 23, barley 30¼, rice 10⅔, *juar* 29, *bajra* 25⅓, *urd* 21¼, *makki* 28¾, and *bejhar* 28 seers.
		General Remarks.—No rain; irrigation continues; *rabi* as yet in fair condition generally, but prospects precarious in parts; prices stationary; fever still very prevalent but abating in western districts; cholera in Lucknow and Fyzabad; cattle disease everywhere decreasing.
Punjab—(Nov. 23rd)		
Delhi ...	...	Fever abating; prospects favourable; slight fall in prices.
Hissar ...	...	*Kharif* harvested; *rabi* sowings in progress; rain much needed; prices stationary; fever still prevalent.
Umballa ...	...	*Kharif* crops being harvested; yield reported somewhat above average; gram, wheat, barley, mustard sowings finished; health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	*Kharif* crops reaped; *rabi* sowings in progress; health good; prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	...	Rain wanted; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Lahore ...	...	State of crops good; health improving; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	..	Health improving; state of crops good; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; health fair; fever prevalent in Duska tahsil.
Ráwalpindi ...	..	Young crops suffering from want of rain; cholera disappearing from Thandi Babir; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	...	Rain much wanted for *rabi* crops now being sown; prices stationary.
Mooltan ...	...	*Rabi* sowings in progress; health good; slight fall in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan .	...	Health and prospects good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain much wanted in province generally; health improving; prospects generally good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Nov. 23rd)	...	Clear and cold; prospects favourable; health good.
Jubbulpore („ „)	·03	Weather clear and cold; reaping of *dhan* finished, of other *kharif* continues; cotton being gathered; *rabi* sowings nearly finished; wheat 21, rice 12 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ „)	·02	Cold and pleasant; prospects of *kharif* crops good; no epidemic; wheat 17 seers.
Seoni („ „)	·07	*Rabi* sowings completed; prospects fair; wheat 25 seers.
Hoshangabad („ „)	·16	Cloudy; *rabi* sowings progressing; fever prevalent; wheat 18 seers
Raipur („ 19th)	·75	Cloudy; rice being harvested; fever and cattle disease still reported, rice 40 seers.
Sambalpur („ 17th)	...	Cloudy; rice crops being reaped; fever and cattle disease less prevalent; rice 47 seers.
		General Remarks.—Weather growing cold; slight rain in some districts; *kharif* prospect good; *rabi* sowings continue; fever abating; prices easy.
British Burma—(Nov. 19th)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 194·41; public health generally good; crop prospects favourable.
Rangoon ...	·27	Total rainfall 100·24; five deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; progress of crops favourable.
Bassein ...	·02	Total rainfall 110·42; public health good; slight cattle disease in one township; crop prospects generally good.
Prome ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 39·35; public health and crop prospects good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	1·42	Total rainfall 201·79; public health good; cattle disease in one township; crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 88·11; public health and crop prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally satisfactory; some cattle disease in Tharrawaddy, Bassein, and Amherst; crops continue to do well; some rain has fallen, but no injury to crops reported, except a little in Moulmein.
Assam—(Nov. 22nd)		
Gauháti .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, mornings foggy; reaping of *sali* paddy in progress.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops very good; tea doing well; public health good.
Cachar ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; reaping of *sali* crop commenced in some places of the district; prices: common rice 26⅝ seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; reaping of *sali dhan* and ploughing for mustard continue; prospects of pulse good; district health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Nov. 23rd)		
Bangalore ...	·04	Crops in fair condition; *ragi* being harvested; prospects favourable; prices falling.
Mysore ...	1·44	Crops in fair condition; price of *ragi* falling. Rain continues to fall throughout the province; crops everywhere in good condition; prospects good; prices show downward tendency.
Mercara ...	·40	Rice crop coming into ear, coffee is being picked and pulped; coffee prospects fair except in parts of Nidtad and Kodle hoblies where rains came too late to save crop; small-pox prevalent in Nanjarajpatna.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Nov. 23rd)		
Amraoti ...	...	*Kharif* crops in excellent condition and are ripening; prices, wheat 18 seers, *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	...	Prospects favourable; *rabi* crops coming up well.
Hyderabad ...	1·15	Total rainfall from 1st January 22·31; *rabi* crops benefited by rain of week; *kharif* and *rabi* crops damaged to some extent; ground being prepared for *rabi* sowings; general health good except in one taluk where ague prevails; prices, wheat 14 seers, coarse rice 10 seers, white *juari* 25 seers, yellow *juari* 31 seers, and horse gram 19½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Nov, 23rd)		
Indore ...	...	A slight shower has made the weather much colder, which is very favourable to the young *chennah* and wheat; opium promises to be a good crop; health is good, and generally the season is a favourable one.
Morar (Gwaliar) ...	...	Weather seasonable; health good.
Sutna ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Crops favourable; public health good.
Goona ...	...	Crops good; health fair.
Bhopal ...	·23	Weather fair; prospects good.
Agar ...	...	Weather clear; health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	..	Agricultural prospects favourable.
Manpur ...	...	Slight showers of rain; fever prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—			
Abu	(Nov. 23rd)	...	Weather seasonable.
Sirohee	(„ 20th)	...	Tanks, wells, full and health good.
Marwar	(„ 18th)	...	Tanks and wells full. Fever and ague still prevail; crops almost gathered; nights cool; prices stationary.
Harowtee	(„ 19th)	...	*Rabi* sowings completed; standing crops thriving; weather seasonable; health better.
Jhallawar	(„ 16th)	...	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Ajmere	(„ 23rd)	...	Prospects good; fever still prevalent.
Jeypore	(„ „)	.	*Rabi* sowings commenced in some localities; prices stationary; fever abating.
Ulwur	(„ 22nd)	.	*Rabi* sowings continue; health fair.
Nepal	...	..	Report not received.

W. M. LEES, *Col.*,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Rev. & Agri. Dept.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 49.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 26th November, 1881.

No. 28.—Whereas the Secretary of State for India has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of Act 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 1, to be from and after the 1st of January, 1873, applicable to the Chittagong Hills:

And whereas the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same:

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of such draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent:

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. III OF 1881.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts Frontier Police Regulation, 1881.

Preamble.

Whereas the Frontier Police of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong enrolled under Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)* perform services of a quasi-military character; and whereas the provisions of the said Act, and the orders and rules framed under section twelve thereof, have been found insufficient for the maintenance of discipline among such Police, and it is therefore expedient to make further provision for the maintenance of discipline among them; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Chittagong Hill Tracts Frontier Police Regulation, 1881":

Local extent.

It applies to all persons now or hereafter appointed under the said Act No. V of 1861 to be Frontier Police-officers and posted to the Hill Tracts of Chittagong;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"active service";

"active service" means service at the frontier out-posts, or against hostile tribes or other persons in the field;

"Deputy Commissioner" and "District Superintendent";

"Deputy Commissioner" and "District Superintendent" mean the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong and the District Superintendent of Police within the same tracts, respectively; and

"reason to believe," "criminal force," "assault" and "fraudulently."

the expressions "reason to believe, "criminal force," "assault" and "fraudulently" have the meanings assigned to them respectively in the Indian Penal Code.

3. Any person subject to this Regulation, not being above the rank of súbahdár, who—

More heinous offences.

(a) begins, excites, causes or joins in any mutiny or sedition, or, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same, or, knowing or having reason to believe in the existence of any mutiny, or of any intention to mutiny, does not without delay give information thereof to his commanding or other superior officer; or

(b) uses, or attempts to use, criminal force to, or commits an assault on, his superior officer, whether on or off duty, under any circumstances in which the superior officer is distinguishable as such in any manner; or

(c) shamefully abandons or delivers up any garrison, fortress, post or guard committed to his charge, or which it is his duty to defend; or

(d) directly or indirectly holds correspondence with, or assists or relieves, any persons in arms against the State, or omits to discover immediately to his commanding or other superior officer any such correspondence coming to his knowledge; and

any such person who, while on active service,—

(e) disobeys the lawful command of his superior officer; or

(f) deserts the service; or,

(g) being a sentry, sleeps upon his post, or quits it without being regularly relieved or without leave; or,

(h) without authority, leaves his commanding officer, or his post or party, to go in search of plunder; or

(i) quits his guard, picquet, party or patrol without being regularly relieved or without leave; or

(j) uses criminal force to, or commits an assault on, any person bringing provisions or other necessaries to camp or quarters, or forces a safeguard, or without authority breaks into any house or any other place for plunder, or plunders, destroys or damages any field, garden or other property of any kind; or

(k) intentionally causes or spreads a false alarm in action, camp, garrison or quarters,

shall be punished with transportation for life or for a term of not less than seven years, or with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term which may extend to fourteen years.

4. Any person subject to this Regulation, not being above the rank of súbahdár, who—

Less heinous offences.

(a) is in a state of intoxication when on or for any duty, or on parade or on the line of march; or

(b) strikes or attempts to force any sentry; or

(c) being in command of a guard, picquet or patrol, refuses to receive any prisoner duly committed to his charge, or without proper authority releases any prisoner, or negligently suffers any prisoner to escape; or

(d) being under arrest or in confinement, leaves his arrest or confinement before he is set at liberty by proper authority; or

(e) is grossly insubordinate or insolent to his superior officer in the execution of his office; or

(f) refuses to superintend or assist in the making of any field-work or other military work of any description ordered to be made either in quarters or in the field; or

(g) strikes or otherwise ill-uses any person subject to this Regulation being his subordinate in rank or position; or

(h) being in command at any post or on the march, and receiving a complaint that any one under his command has beaten or otherwise maltreated or oppressed any person, or has committed any riot or trespass, fails to have due reparation made to the injured person, or to report the case to the proper authority; or

(i) designedly or through neglect injures or loses, or fraudulently disposes of, his arms, clothes, tools, equipments, ammunition, accoutrements or regimental necessaries, or any such articles entrusted to him or belonging to any other person; or

(j) malingers, feigns or produces disease or infirmity in himself, or intentionally delays his cure, or aggravates his disease or infirmity; or

(k) with intent to render himself or any other person unfit for service, voluntarily causes hurt to himself or any other person; and

any such person who, while not on active service,—

(l) disobeys the lawful orders of his superior officer; or

(m) plunders, destroys or damages any field, garden or other property; or,

(n) being a sentry, sleeps upon his post, or quits it without being regularly relieved, or without leave,

shall be punished with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, which may extend to one year.

5. Any person subject to this Regulation, not being above the rank of havildár, who, while on active service, commits any of the offences specified in section three, or in section four, clauses (a) to (k), both inclusive, may, in lieu of or in addition to any punishment to which he is liable under those sections, be punished with whipping.

Corporal punishment.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

6. In addition to the powers conferred upon them by the rules made under section twelve of the said Act No. V of 1861, the Deputy Commissioner, the District Superintendent, or an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in command of a detachment, may, without a formal trial, award to any person subject to his authority and to whom this Act applies the following punishments for the commission of petty offences against discipline which are not otherwise provided for or which are not of a sufficiently serious nature to call for a prosecution before a criminal Court (that is to say):—

Minor punishments.

(a) imprisonment to the extent of seven days in the quarter-guard, or such other place in or near the lines as may be considered suitable, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances during its continuance;

(*b*) punishment-drill, extra guard, fatigue or other duty, not exceeding thirty days in duration, with or without confinement to lines.

Any of these punishments may be awarded separately or in combination with the others.

Where person sentenced to imprisonment to be confined.

7. Any person sentenced under this Regulation to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months shall, when also dismissed the service, be imprisoned in the nearest jail; but, when not also dismissed the service, he may, at the discretion of the convicting officer, subject to revision by the Deputy Commissioner, be confined in the quarter-guard or such other place as such officer may consider suitable.

Prosecutions, &c., under other enactments.

8. Nothing in this Regulation shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under the said Act No. V of 1861 or any order or rule framed thereunder, or under any other enactment for the time being in force, for any act or omission punishable hereunder, or from being liable under any other enactment to any other or higher penalty than is provided for such act or omission by this Regulation:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Magisterial powers of Police-officers.

9. Nothing contained in the said Act No. V of 1861 shall be deemed to prevent the Local Government from investing any Police-officer with the powers of a Magistrate for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence committed by a Police-officer and punishable under the said Act or this Regulation.

The 28th November, 1881.

No. 29.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 17, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Wednesday, the 7th proximo, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The 30th November, 1881.

No. 30.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. H. P. Evans, Barrister-at-law, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The 2nd December, 1881.

No. 31.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Louis Forbes, of the Madras Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 29th November 1881.

No. 375.—Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 8th September 1881.

The 30th November, 1881.

No. 384.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant John Marcus Clements, Madras Staff Corps, to be a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in British Burma.

MEDICAL.

The 2nd December 1881.

No. 612.—The services of Surgeon H. Armstrong, in medical charge of the 5th Madras Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th November 1881.

No. 1528.—Consequent on, and with effect from the date of, the retirement of Mr. T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I., Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. A. Brandreth in the Office of Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

PORT BLAIR.

The 29th November 1881.

No. 317.—Surgeon W. Owen, Second Medical Officer, Port Blair, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from 10th September last.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th November 1881.

No. 188.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend A. L. Mitchell, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Chaplain of Nowgong in Bundelkhand, with effect from the 1st instant.

EDUCATION.

The 29th November 1881.

No. 380.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Moharaja's High School, Burdwan, to the Calcutta University up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, with effect from the 1st January 1882.

PATENTS.

The 2nd December 1881.

No. 1015.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the

Government of India in the Home Department, at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 45 of 1881. Francis Richard Arabin Brown Constable, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, No. 3, Cantonments, Allahabad, for improvements in portable (field) photographic dark tents and operating room, and cabinet-ware in general.

No. 50 of 1881. William Robert Sykes, of Nunhead, England, Telegraph Engineer, for improvements in railway signal apparatus.

No. 53 of 1881. Charles James Hislop Warden, of the Medical College, Calcutta, Surgeon, for the removal of low boiling point hydrocarbons from mineral oils without distillation.

No. 54 of 1881. Auguste J. Rossi, of the City of New York, in the United States of America, for himself, and for and on behalf of, and in trust for, the legal representatives and heirs of Cyprien M. Tessie du Motay, deceased, late of Paris, in the Republic of France, for improvements in, and connected with, the production of cold for the manufacture of ice and other purposes, part of which improvements is also applicable to the safe transportation of ethers.

No. 59 of 1881. Edward Harris Steel, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, for lifting or drawing water from wells, ponds, rivers, canals, &c., or wheresoever it is required that water should be lifted.

No. 67 of 1881. John Storer, Manufacturing Chemist, of Glasgow, Scotland, for improvements in effecting oxidation, reduction, aeration, declorisation or separation by the interaction of gases or vapours with liquids or with each other, and in apparatus therefor.

No. 84 of 1881. St. George Lane Fox, of London, England, gentleman, for improvements in electric lamps, in the manufacture of parts thereof, and in apparatus for exhausting them; the exhausting apparatus being also applicable to other purposes.

No. 87 of 1881. St. George Lane Fox, of London, England, gentleman, for improvements in electric lamps, in the manufacture of parts thereof, and means of turning on and off electric currents for lighting and extinguishing lamps or for other purposes.

No. 90 of 1881. George Westinghouse, Junior, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in the United States of America, for improvements in apparatus for working brakes by fluid pressure.

No. 104 of 1881. Walter Ernest Forbes, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, and Deputy Commissioner in Oudh, residing at Gonda, in Oudh, for punching, stamping or cutting court-fee labels and adhesive stamps liable to cancellation in such manner as to render fraud in connection with such labels and stamps practically impossible, and thus to effectually protect this branch of the Imperial revenues.

No. 105 of 1881. Nelson Goodwin Green, of the City of New York, in the United States of America, gentleman, for improvements in the method of obtaining an increased water-supply for cities, towns, manufactories and for other purposes, and an apparatus for the same.

No. 124 of 1881. Henry Bull, of Calcutta, for a composite brick mould.

No. 130 of 1881. Henry Alfred Alexander Thorn, trading as Charles Lancaster, of 151 New Bond Street, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gunmaker, for improvements in breech-loading firearms.

FORESTS.

The 30th November 1881.

No. 1036 *F.*—With reference to the Notification of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, No. 55 F., dated the 23rd January 1880, Mr. C. Bagshawe, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 7th November 1881, the date on which Mr. A. T. Dryedale, the Conservator of Forests, rejoined his appointment on return from furlough.

Mr. Bagshawe will continue for the present to be employed in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 2nd December 1881.

No. 236 *I.J.*—Whereas Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of the lands forming the Bhopal State Railway, including the lands occupied as stations, outbuildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway which lie within her territory:—In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification:—

Mr. C. Swappe and Mr. J. C. Ledger, Executive Engineers, shall respectively exercise, within the limits of the Bhopal State Railway, the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class as described in Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Mr. E. J. Shadbolt and Babu Shiv Dayal, Assistant Engineers, shall respectively exercise, within the limits of the Bhopal State Railway, the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, as described in Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure).

The 28th November 1881.

No. 234 *A.-I.J.*—The Notification of the Foreign Department, No. 2528G. of the 15th December 1875, published at page 647 of the *Gazette of India* of the 18th idem, is hereby cancelled, and the following Notification is substituted for it:—

Whereas the Raja of Nabha and the Nawab of Pataudi have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Rajputana (State) Railway, including lands occupied as stations, outbuildings and for other purposes connected with the Railway, which lie within their respective territories:—In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify as follows:—

1. All laws for the time being in force in the Goorgaon District of the Delhi Division are hereby extended to all the aforesaid portions of land.

2. The Deputy Commissioner of the Goorgaon District, and the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, for the time being, and the Chief Court of the Punjab, respectively, shall exercise within all the aforesaid portions of land the same executive powers as they may, respectively, exercise within the British territories subject to their jurisdiction.
3. All British Courts having jurisdiction within the Goorgaon District shall exercise the same jurisdiction within all the aforesaid portions of land.
4. Within all the aforesaid portions of land the administration of the Police shall be vested in the Superintendent of the Rajputana (State) Railway Police, who shall exercise the same Police powers as may be exercised by District Superintendents of Police under any law for the time being in force in British territory, in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner of the Goorgaon District and the Inspector General of Police in the Punjab.

GENERAL.

The 30th November 1881.

No. 2026*G.G.*—Mr. W. B. Jones, Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Officiating Resident at Hyderabad, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 15th December 1881, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

POLITICAL.

The 2nd December 1881.

No. 347*G.P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. C. C. Ellis as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong.

No. 350*G.P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. D. E. Micrusachi as Vice-Consul for Greece at Calcutta.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 30th November 1881.

No. 1745.—Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph assumed charge of the Office of Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, before noon, on the 17th November 1881.

The 2nd December 1881.

No. 1765.—Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties, before noon, on the 18th November 1881.

Mr. R. E. Hamilton, recently appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, having been granted privilege leave for three weeks, availed himself of the leave, before noon, on the 18th November 1881.

No. 1766.—Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, B.C.S., resumed charge of his appointment as Officiating Post Master General, Bombay, before noon, on the 14th November 1881.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd December, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 646.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Rullion Hare Rattray, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 22nd Native Infantry,—23rd April, 1880.

Lieutenant Francis George Rodney Ostrehan, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 9th Native Infantry,—1st May, 1880.

The commission of Lieutenant Ostrehan is antedated to the 1st May, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant William James Knowles Dobbin, 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 21st Native Infantry, now Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infantry,—20th August, 1880.

No. 647.—MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Military Accounts Department as Assistant Military Accountants, on probation, and will rank as follows :—

	Date of passing preliminary examination.
Lieutenant W. H. Young, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 21st Native Infantry	... 15th October, 1881.
Lieutenant G. B. Renny, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 1st Bengal Cavalry	... 28th October, 1881.
Lieutenant H. F. S. Ramsden, Madras S. C., Wing Officer, 10th Madras Native Infantry	... 24th October, 1881.

No. 648.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant C. V. W. Williamson, Bengal S. C., Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, on probation, with effect from the 25th October, 1881, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 649.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant A. P. Williamson, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Major W. J. Vousden, v.c., seconded.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant W. G. Carter, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant T. C. Pears, seconded.

No. 650.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 4 Field Battery.

Lieutenant R M. B. F. Kelly, R.A., Officiating Subaltern, to be Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant A. P. Penton, resigned.

2nd Infantry.

Surgeon C. Mallins, M.B., Madras Establishment, to officiate as Medical Officer during the absence on furlough of Surgeon C. L. Swaine, M.B., or until further orders.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 651.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major E. H. Steel, Bengal S. C., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, Survey of India, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant F. M. Drury, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 17th Native Infantry, (m.c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 652.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Boyle, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Captain (Brevet Major) C. R. Macgregor, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for six months.

Captain G. M. Bellasis, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for two months.

Lieutenant C. Herbert, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., (m. c.) for three months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 653.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 28th October, 1881, pages 5307 and 5308.

War Office, Pall Mall, 28th October, 1881.

BREVET.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pelham Close, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th March, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Clay, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 24th August, 1881.

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary James Tims, Madras Establishment, to be Honorary Captain. Dated 1st August, 1881.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Giles Penstone, Bombay Establishment, to be Honorary Lieutenant. Dated 1st May, 1881.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Benjamin Prichard, Madras Establishment, to be Honorary Lieutenant. Dated 1st August, 1881.

"London Gazette," dated the 1st November, 1881 page 5354.

India Office, 1st November, 1881.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Joseph Reay, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Winson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Dated 1st October, 1881.

Captain John Tod McGoun, of the Half-Pay List, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 8th September, 1881.

Brigade-Surgeon Theobald Ringer, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 21st September, 1881.

Surgeon-Major Simon Mackertich, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 6th September, 1881.

Surgeon-Major Alexander Dugald Campbell, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 20th October, 1881.

HER Majesty has approved of the undermentioned Officer being permitted to resign the Service:—

Major Donald Christian Strachan Lindsay Carnegie, of the Bengal Army. Dated 5th October, 1881.

HER Majesty has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer to the Retired List:—

Major Steuart Colquhoun MacTier, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st November, 1881.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Joseph Reay, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Winson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1881.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade-Surgeon Samuel Jardine Wyndowe, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 15th June, 1881.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major John Barclay Scriven, of the Bengal Army. Dated 13th June, 1881.

PENSIONS.

No. 654.—Deputy Assistant-Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Willson, Office of the Adjutant-General in India, is transferred to the Pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1881.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 655.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant St. John Fancourt Michell,—1st December, 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Battye Fisher, Bengal Infantry,—27th November, 1881.

No. 656.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Passed Hospital-Apprentice Lawrence John Reilly, to be 2nd Class Assistant-Apothecary, with effect from the 30th September, 1881, *vice* Assistant-Apothecary C. Archer, deceased.

No. 657.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Volunteer Henry Glen Stuart, to be Lieutenant.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 658.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Arthur Lewes, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st December, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 659.—Captain (Brevet Major) George Edmonds, Unattached List, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 22nd November, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st December, 1881.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 15th November to the 1st December, 1881 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment.	Lieutenant A. M. Brabazon ...	13th November, 1881.	Khyrabad, Sitapur.		
1st Dragoon Guards ...	" E. C. Waud ...	17th November, 1881.	Agra.		

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 29th November 1881.

No. 371.—Messrs. F. E. Gwyther and R. E. Purves, Apprentice Engineers, Punjab, are promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st December 1881.

The 1st December 1881.

No. 372.—Major F. J. Home, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank in Class III, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the 3rd Circle of Irrigation.

No. 373.—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Major-General A. Fraser, C.B., R.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Colonels W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., and F. S. Stanton, R.E., reverted to their substantive appointments, with effect from the 27th November 1881.

The 2nd December 1881.

No. 374.—Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class II, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel Brownlow, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 375.—The services of Lieutenant-General C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department on the 16th September 1881.

No. 376.—The following reversions are ordered with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr W. H. Parker ...	Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class I	Superintending Engineer, Class II.	22nd October 1881.
Mr. D. F Hogarth ...	Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class III.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	22nd October 1881.
Captain R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E. ...	Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank.	Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class III.	9th November 1881.
Mr. F L. Dibblee ...	Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class III.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	9th November 1881.

No. 377.—The services of Mr. J. Willcocks, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment of the Director General of Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, Railway Branch.

No. 378.—Mr. L. E. H. Yates, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in Class III of the State Railway Revenue Scale, on the Establishment of the Director General of Railways, is transferred to Bengal for employment in the Railway Branch.

No. 379.—Mr. E. J. Moore, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is, on return from furlough, placed temporarily under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Assam, in connection with the proposed railway reconnaissance through the Garo Hills.

No. 380.—The services of Major J. A. Armstrong, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 381.—Lieutenant J. E. Dickie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, temporarily employed under the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

From the 26th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 19th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	16	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 37 of 1881.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

BEYPORE.

Position of Anchorage Buoy.

The Port Officer of Madras has notified that a red buoy, with pole and basket, has been placed to mark the anchorage at Beypore.

The buoy lies in four fathoms of water, on the following bearings:—

Beypore Flagstaff, N. E. by E. ½ E., distant 1·4 nautical miles.

Northern Port Boundary-pillar, N. by E. ½ E., distant 2·0 nautical miles.

A remarkable round tree on Kolahcoon hill, E. by S., distant 3·9 nautical miles.

Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 0° 55′ Easterly in 1881.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.)*,
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 24th November 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 64, 747, 749, 2737, and 827; West Coast of Hindostan Pilot (1880), page 93.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Chart, No. 15*a*; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 405.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 38 of 1881.

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.

MADRAS.

Buoys marking Harbour Entrance.

Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, announcing that two buoys, painted with red and white vertical stripes, have been laid down to indicate the harbour entrance.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 28th November 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Chart, No. 71c.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 105 and 1257*a*; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 458.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th November 1881.

No. 247.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Campbell, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, having availed himself of the furlough granted to him in Bombay Military Department General Order No. 604, dated 3rd November 1881, on the 5th idem, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Mr. J. O. N. James, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Major H. Lees Smith, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. G. Beverley, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

No. 248.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, having returned from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th November 1881.

The following reversion is made, with effect from the same date :—

Mr. W. G. Beverley, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th November 1881.

No. 12.—Mr. C. W. J. Ford, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and two days, under Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd November 1881.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 23rd November 1881.

No. 886.—Under Section 3 of Act XIV of 1879 (The Hackney Carriage Act), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmir-Merwara is pleased to extend the said Act to the Municipality of Ajmir.

No. 888.—The following rules framed by the Municipal Committee of Ajmir, under Section 3 of Act IV of 1879 (The Hackney Carriage Act) for the regulation and control of hackney carriages within the limits of the Ajmir Municipality, have been approved and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner and are now published for general information.

These rules shall come into force on and after the 1st day of January 1882 :—

All hackney carriages to be licensed with exception of ek-

1. Every hackney carriage except as provided in rule No. 24, shall be required to take out a license from the Municipality.

Place of issue of license.

2. Such license shall be issued from the Municipal Office after the carriages and horses have been examined and approved by one or more members of the Municipal Committee, the Secretary to the Municipal Committee, and the District Superintendent of Police, who shall jointly determine the class to which the carriage shall belong.

Conditions of license.

3. There shall be four classes of licensed hackney carriages according to the quality of the horses and vehicles, and licenses shall be granted to them subject to all the provisions contained in these Bye-laws, and to the following conditions, *viz.* :—

(1) That the carriage is in good order and repair in all its parts.

(2) That it is provided with two lamps.

(3) That the horse is not, or the horses are not, less than 13 hands high, or three years of age, or otherwise than in good working condition.

(4) That the harness is complete and serviceable.

Period of license.

4. Licenses issued under these rules shall continue in force during the official year for which they are granted. But they shall be liable to revocation within that time by order of the Municipal Committee, on proof before them that the proprietor or his agent has been guilty of an infringement of any of these Bye-laws, or has been convicted of any offence under these rules, or that the conditions on which the license was granted are not fully maintained.

Renewal of license.

5. Application for the renewal of licenses shall be made one month before the expiry of the year of license, and the renewed license shall be granted in the same way and by the same officers as provided in Rules 2 and 3 and on payment of the same fee as for the original license.

Transfer of license.

6. When a licensed hackney carriage is transferred to a new proprietor during the year of license, the name of such proprietor shall be duly reported by the transferor to the Municipal Office and shall be substituted in the license for the name of the transferor without further payment.

Numbering of license and vehicle.

7. Each license shall bear a serial number and this number shall be printed in English, Hindi and Urdu, in a conspicuous place on the licensed hackney carriage.

Production of license.

8. All hackney carriage licenses shall be produced for inspection when required by any Magistrate or Police Officer.

Driver's license.

9. No person shall be allowed to act as the driver of a licensed vehicle, except under a driver's license, granted on that behalf by the officers mentioned in rule 2. A driver's license is not transferable, and shall be granted for the official year. A driver's license should not be granted to any person under 18 years of age.

Driver's badge.

10. Every driver so licensed shall wear, while driving a licensed carriage, or plying for hire, a brass badge on his arm bearing the number of his license.

Form of licenses for carriages and driver's fees payable.

11. The licenses for hackney carriages and drivers shall be in the form attached to these rules, and shall be printed on strong paper. The fee for each carriage license shall be rupee 1, and for each driver's license and badge 8 annas.

12. Any proprietor or agent of the proprietor or driver of a licensed vehicle who knowingly permits it to be drawn by a less number of horses than is provided in the license, or knowingly permits more passengers to be carried in such carriage than is permitted by these bye-laws, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 50 and to forfeiture of his license.

Forfeiture of driver's license.

13. Any driver who cruelly beats, illtreats, overdrives, or otherwise misuses any horse driven in a licensed vehicle, shall be liable to forfeiture of his license to drive, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable under any law in force for the time being.

Inspection of premises.

14. It shall be lawful for any person named in rule 2 to enter premises on which licensed vehicles, animals, harness and other things used therewith are kept, in order to carry out any of the provisions of these bye-laws.

Stands for licensed carriages.

15. The Municipality shall from time to time appoint places as stands for licensed hackney carriages. The following place is for the present appointed as a hackney carriage stand :—

The encamping ground near the railway station.

Drivers of such carriages found waiting for hire at places other than those appointed shall be liable to forfeit their license to drive. The regulation of the order in which hackney carriages shall rank on the stands, shall be under the control of the Police.

Power of driver or proprietor to refuse a licensed carriage.

16. The driver or proprietor of a licensed carriage waiting on a public stand, or publicly plying for hire, shall, at any time of the day or night, be bound to give such carriage on hire to any person demanding the same, unless for good or sufficient reason, the burden of proving which shall lie on the driver or proprietor so refusing.

Number of persons and weight of luggage to be carried by each licensed hackney carriage.

17. The maximum number of persons which may be carried by each description of hackney carriage is as follows :—

Description of vehicle.	*No. of persons.*
I.—By a buggy ...	Two persons, excluding the syce.
II.—By a dog-cart ...	Four persons, including syce and driver.
III.—By a wagonnette, phæton or *palkigari*—	
(*a*) with one horse...	Five persons, including syce and driver.
(*b*) with two horses...	Seven persons, including syce and driver.

Two children under 10 years of age shall be reckoned as one adult person.

List of fares to be affixed to licensed carriages.

18. Every licensed hackney carriage shall have affixed in it a list of the fares prescribed in the following rule. Such list shall be printed in English, Urdu and Hindi. One copy shall be provided yearly at the time of licensing by the Municipal Committee, but the renewal of a list which has become destroyed or

fdeaed shall rest with the proprietor who shall renew it at once.

19. In the absence of any private agreement between the proprietor, agent or driver of a licensed carriage and the hirer, the following rates shall be paid :—

Fares.

	1st hour.	3 hours.	Half day of 5 hours.	Whole day of 9 hours.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1st Class Carriage .	0 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
2nd do. do. .	0 8 0	0 14 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
3rd do. do. .	0 6 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 8 0
4th do. do. .	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Carriage hire from Railway Station to any place within the Municipal limits or the suburbs of Ajmir . .	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0

20. If the carriage is not engaged by time, the person hiring it shall proceed by the direct or usual road from point to point and any alterations of, or detentions on, the route by the hirer shall involve the payment of an additional fare, provided that in no case shall the fare payable exceed the sum due for the hire of the licensed vehicle for the whole day.

Carriage how to proceed if hired by the journey.

21. The minimum speed at which a carriage hired by time shall be driven shall be six miles per hour.

Minimum speed if hired by time.

22. Every licensed vehicle shall, while plying for hire between sunset and sunrise, on dark nights, carry two lights.

Carrying of lights.

23. Property found in licensed hackney carriages shall be deposited at the nearest police station by the proprietor or driver of such carriages. A list of such property shall be posted at the Head-Quarters City Police Station and at such other places as the District Superintendent of Police may direct.

Lost property.

24. Ekkas will not be required to take out licenses, they shall not carry more than four adult persons inclusive of the driver, and will be classed as 4th class.

Ekkas.

25. Prosecutions for the breach of these rules may be instituted by any passenger, Police officer or member of the Municipal Committee.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

FORM OF CARRIAGE LICENSE.

1. Ajmir Municipality.
2. Number and class of license.
3. Date of issue of license.
4. Date of expiry of license.
5. Name of proprietor or Agent.
6. Residence of proprietor or Agent.
7. Description of vehicle.
8. Licensed to carry passengers if drawn by one horse.
   Ditto if drawn by two horses.
9. Remarks.

FORM OF DRIVER'S LICENSE.

1. Ajmir Municipality.
2. Number of license.
3. Date of issue of license.
4. Name of driver.
5. Father's name.
6. Residence.
7. Remarks.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Mercara, the 23rd November 1881.

No. 1322-184.—It is hereby notified for general information that from the 12th day of November 1881, when the Coorg Courts Regulation No. II of 1881 came into force, the officer hitherto styled the 1st Assistant Superintendent of Coorg shall be styled the 1st Assistant Commissioner of Coorg.

By Order,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd November 1881.

No. 65.—Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th June 1881.

A. CADELL, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, about August 1879, treasure, consisting of 136 gold coins, valued at about Rs. 20, was found in field No. 454, said to belong to one Marutha Kavundan, situated in the village of Mathur, Tanjore Taluk, Tanjore District, in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 1st day of April 1882, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

F. E. GIBSON,

Officiating Collector.

TANJORE,

The 14th November 1881.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on or about the 22nd July 1881, treasure, consisting of 108 gold coins, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 54, was found near the rocks in the village of Gadiganur, in the Hospet Taluk, of the Bellary District, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Bellary, at his office, on the 1st April 1882, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

———,
Collector.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on or about the 1st May last, treasure, consisting of certain jewels (given below), valued at Rs. 33-10, was found in the village of Share Mohommedpet, Nandigama Taluk, Kistna District, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of the Kistna District, at his office, on the 1st day of May 1882, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

List of Ornaments found in the compound of Chakka Appadu while digging foundation for a wall.

Name of Ornament.	Weight in Tolahs.	Value.
		Rs. A. P.
4 pieces of 3-lined silver girdle, Goa pattern.	$6\frac{17}{64}$	6 11 9
3 Ditto ditto Rattle pattern	$5\frac{1}{8}$	5 8 0
9 Ditto of silver hollow bangles	$13\frac{7}{16}$	13 7 0
1 Ditto of ditto bracelet	$1\frac{31}{32}$	1 15 6
62 small pieces of silver girdle . .	$2\frac{9}{32}$	2 4 6
1 piece of silver with 3 silver beads attached	$\frac{17}{32}$	0 8 6
1 broken piece of silver bracelet	$1\frac{17}{32}$	1 13 6
3 thin pieces of silver	$\frac{31}{64}$	0 7 9
3 pieces of silver chain	$\frac{19}{64}$	0 4 9
Small pieces of silver	$\frac{5}{16}$	0 5 0
1 small silver tube	$\frac{1}{16}$	0 1 0
2 small rings of silver	$\frac{11}{64}$	0 2 9
TOTAL VALUE .	...	33 10 0

———,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA DISTRICT COLLR.'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 3rd November 1881.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on or about the 10th day of October 1881, treasure, consisting of 100 Veeraroyan fanams and 1 Annikasu, valued at about Rs. 26 in the aggregate, was found in the vacant site said to belong to one Alaga Mudali, at Simandipalaiyan hamlet of Andipalaiyan village, Palladam Taluk, Coimbatore District, in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear either personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore on the 29th March 1882, in view to the matter being enquired into according to law.

G. W. VERNON,
Acting Collector.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that, on the 17th May 1880, a certain woman, named Savetri, wife of Walhuji Mhar, inhabitant of Agadgaon, Taluka Nagar, while digging a hole for taking earth from the ruined house of one Balia Mhar, deceased, of the above village in the Taluka of Nagar, of the Ahmednagar District, found treasure, amounting to Rs. 42-8, "Chandwadi" and a "Virudi" (a foot-finger ornament of a woman), hidden in the ground, the approximate value of which is Rs. 40.

All persons who claim the said treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned on the 17th of April 1882, at Nagar Taluka, Nagar, in the Ahmednagar District, and in case of their failure so to appear, the claimants shall forfeit their right thereto, and the aforesaid treasure shall be disposed of in the manner stated in the said Act.

RAWJIE P. BARVEY,
Mamlatdar of Nagar.

NAGAR,
The 17th November 1881.

NOTICE

To all to whom it may concern.

Under rules issued by the Government of India, Home Department, on the 12th December 1877, for the care and use of Government cemeteries, *notice* is hereby given that the following tombs in the Sylhet cemetery have fallen into a ruinous condition, and will be levelled, unless they are repaired after one month from this date.

Friends of the deceased wishing to execute repairs to the tombs, should communicate without delay with the undersigned.

1. Tombs of Maria and Wigrom, infant children of John and Elizabeth Swaris.—Died 12th and 18th April 1867.
2. Tomb of T. Kain.—Died 17th January 1817.

W. F. MERES,
Officiating District Judge,
for *Chaplain.*

SYLHET,
The 21st November 1881.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Offices of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta and Dehra Dún, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1881.

Agents :

Calcutta,—*Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. (for sales only).

Allahabad,—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.

Nagpur,—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.

Lahore,—Curator, Government Central Book Depôt.

Madras,—*Messrs Higginbotham & Co. (for sales only).

Poona,—Superintendent, Government Photo-zincographic Department.

Rajkot,—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kattywar only.

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Do. *Mr. Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross (for sales only).

Simla,—*Messrs. Williams & Co., Fancy Repository (for sales only).

All published maps are also sold at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, by *Mr. J. N. T. Wood, for cash prepaid (for sales only).

* These Agents cannot issue maps free of charge on the *Public Service.*

N. B.—Maps are issued *free of charge* only on the Public Service. The *cost of mounting maps, packing and postage of parcels, must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

Description.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy.			
		Uncolored.		Colored.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
GENERAL MAPS.					
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.					
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 129 N. E. Parts of Lakhimpur, Miri and Mishmi Hills (Assam)	½ Sheet Atlas	0	12	0	12
Southern Afghanistan. Part of — with the adjoining portion of Beluchistan. Embracing the Country from Sibi and Dadur to Quetta *viâ* Kandahar to Girishk ; the Pishin and Toba Plateaus ; the Route from Kandahar to Ghazni ; and Portions of the Thal-Chotiali Route and the Marri Country	4 Sheets Antiquarian	6	0	...	
Scale 1 Inch = 2 Miles.					
Quetta and the Upper Bolan	Double Elephant	1	0	...	
Sibi and the Upper Bolan	Ditto	1	4	1	8
DISTRICT MAPS.					
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.					
Hazaribagh (Bengal), 1868-71	Antiquarian	2	0	2	4
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.					
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.					
Pannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts (Punjab), Sheets Nos. 5, 6, 7, 11 and 13	Double Elephant	1	8	1	12
Deccan, Sheets Nos. 18 and 22. Parts of Ahmedabad, Poona and Thana Districts (Bombay Presidency)	Ditto	1	8	1	12
Midnapore District (Bengal), Sheet No. 14	Ditto	1	8	1	12
Oudh Province, Sheets Nos. 100 and 130 (*New Editions*). Parts of Bahraitch and Kheri Districts	Double Royal	1	8	1	12
Saharanpur District (N. W. P.), Sheet No. 14	Double Elephant	1	8	1	12
Scale 2 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Saharunpur District (N. W. P.), Sheet No. 14	4 Sheets D. E.	4	0	5	0
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.					
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.					
Central Provinces, Sheet No. 9 (*Second Edition*). Part of Betul District	Double Elephant	1	0	1	4
Mysore, Sheets Nos. 18, 22 and 50. Parts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts	Ditto	1	0	1	4
Khasi and Garo Hills, Sheets Nos. 16 and 17 (*Second Edition*)	Ditto	1	0	1	4
Scale 1 Inch = 2 Miles.					
Khasi and Garo Hills, Sheets Nos. 16 and 17 in one (*Second Edition*)	Royal	0	8	0	10
CANTONMENT AND CITY PLANS.					
Scale 60 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Darjeeling Bazar, also the Native Town and Lloyd Botanic Garden (Darjeeling District, Bengal)	Double Elephant	2	0	2	4
Scale 24 Inches = 1 Mile.					
Dagshai Cantonment (Simla District, Punjab)	5 Sheets D. E.	6	0	7	8
Jatogh Cantonment (Simla District, Punjab).	Double Elephant	1	8	2	0
Solon Cantonment (Simla District, Punjab)	Ditto	1	8	2	0

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*Guzerat, Sheet No. 50, Sections 2 and 4. Part of Dang Forests . .	Double Elephant .	1	12	2	0
Scale 2 Inches = 1 Mile.					
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* Do. Joint Section of Sheets Nos. 5 and 24	Ditto . .	1	8	1	12
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.					
*Cutch, Sheet No. 12	Ditto . .	1	8	1	12
TECHNICAL CHARTS.					
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.					
*Madras Coast Series. Preliminary Numerical Chart of —. Season 1879-80. From Latitude 10°-45′ to 13°-5′, and Longitude 79°-25′ to 80°-20′	Double Elephant .	1	0	...	

* Published and available at the Surveyor General's Office, Dehra Dún

JOHN O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 27th October 1881.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th November 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office . (Rs. 80,04,050 11 9)			
Public Deposits at Branches . (Rs. 1,49,26,486 8 1)	2 29,30,537	3	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,50,77,056	3	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,51,672	2	9
Sundries	13,05,821	12	7
RUPEES .	7,22,77,053	11	3

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities . . .	90,41,695	0	0
Other authorized Investments . .	38,44,480	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .	79,16,414	2	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . .	67,01,986	12	0
Bills discounted and purchased . .	1,90,22,715	5	1
Balances with other Banks . . .	6,18,363	13	1
Bullion	2,75,208	1	4
Dead Stock	11,31,709	6	10
Stamps	7,370	5	10
Sundries	4,31,903	14	7
	4,89,91,846	13	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . (Rs. 79,45 926 1 7)			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . (Rs. 1,53,39,280 12 3)	2,32,85,206	13	10
RUPEES .	7,22,77,053	11	3

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 1st December 1881.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

One Volume, half-bound Quarto, fifty-eight plates, Rs. 38.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS IN KASHMIR, prepared at the India Museum, London, under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, from Photographs, Plans, and Drawings taken by order of the Government of India by Lieutenant Henry Hardy Cole, R.E., to be obtained from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras; and of Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay.

The Illustrations in this work have been produced in carbon from the original negatives, and are therefore permanent.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on: General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Balance of Bullion: Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Nov. 21		...	..	61	26,63,411	10,05,585
" 22	...	...	51	...	26,63,461	10,05,635
" 23		...	...	...	26,63,461	10,05,635
" 24	4,055	...	...	4,055	26,64,644	10,05,635
" 25		..	...	4,055	26,64,644	10,05,635
" 26		...	...	4,055	26,64,644	10,05,635

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 28th November 1881.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
135	D 17—08295	50	Mr. T. E. Curry, Balsore.
136	D 18—11635*	100	Babu Mohendro Nath Bysack, Calcutta.
137	D 17—34035	50	Roshun Lall, Allahabad.

* Mutilated.

ALLAHABAD,
The 30th November 1881.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
H124	M 7—12670	5	Tehilram Chevrai, Hyderabad (Sind).
H125	M 11—62220	5	Framji Ardeseer, Poona.
H126	M 55—19489	10	Gooma Deopa, Bombay.
H127	M 43—57741	100	Burjorji Framji, Patel, Baroda.
H128	M 56—61688	20	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jacobs, Satara.

BOMBAY,
The 29th November 1881.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
237	L 38—36543	100	Srimonto Lal Ghose.
241	O 65—09099	50	Babu Amrito Lal Roy.
	„ —09100	50	
242	O 89—62489	1,000	Ram Narain Sukdeb.
243	O 96—96629	100	Mr. L. B. Kilby.
244	O 92—49857	10	Golab Chand.
245	O 65—04996	50	Poresh Nath Dutt.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
209	O 85—74738	20	Babu Koylas Chunder Ghose.
210	O 56—98683	20	Babu Nibarun Chunder Banerjee.
149	E 18—69193	10	Babu Rutnessur Mullick.
	„ —69194		
150	P 13—01919	5	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	„ —01916		
151	O 50—62827	10	Toolsi Das Sadkhan.
	„ —62825		
152	O 62—49720	20	Babu Sita Nath Gupta.
	„ —49721		
	L 29—93471	5	
	L 27—93679		
	L 29—52541	5	
	„ —52542		
204	O 74—60615	1,000	Babu Nilmadhub Kundoo.
205	O 85—88518	20	Babu Banku Behari Mukerjee.
	O 87—52400	20	
206	O 88—71797	100	Mr. J. Atkins Martin.
	O 32—23765	50	
207	O 57—73566	20	Major T. O. Wingate.
208	O 31—68878	50	Samsuddeen Sawdagur.
	O 32—73961	50	
	„ —27216	50	
	O 94—64546	10	
	O 78—69552	10	
	P 3—32369	10	
	O 51—21277	10	
	O 95—89114	10	

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd December 1881.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 9—65352	10	V. P. Madhava Row, Sub-Judge of Hassan, Mysore Province.
„ —65353	10	
„ —65354	10	
J 13—01707	20	
J 8—24812 *	5	V. Krishnasamy Ramachandra Iyer & Co., Madras.
„ —24814 *		

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT,
The 21st November 1881.

BROOKE LEGGATT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
50	N 5—08425	100	R. W. Rumsby, Esq., Lieutenant Governor's Camp.
51	E 19—01282	50	Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Glascock, Simla.
	„ —01283	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
18	E 16—91585	10	Dina Nath Sinha, Simla.
	„ —91586		

LAHORE,
The 25th November 1881.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
100	B 65—05770	50	Subraya Mudali, Madras.
	„ —10317	50	
17	B 41—43290 *	10	Muthukumara Mudali, Shroff, Bank of Madras.
	„ —43170 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 21st November 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1881.

PARCEL POST EXCHANGE WITH CHINA.

On and after the 1st January 1882, parcels can be forwarded in both directions between India and the following British Post Offices in China :—

Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Hong-kong, Kiung Chow or Heihow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.

2. Parcels forwarded to China must be fully prepaid in cash at the rate of eight annas per pound or fraction of a pound, and must be accompanied by the usual declaration of contents and value. The value should be expressed in sterling.

3. Each parcel, after being plainly addressed, must, with its declaration, be enclosed in an outer covering directed to—

POST MASTER,
Calcutta.

4. In other respects, this exchange will be governed by the conditions relating to foreign parcels given in the Postal Guide.

5. Parcels, received from China, must likewise be fully prepaid and will be delivered in India free of all charge except customs duty.

L. G. WAIT,

for *Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 29th November 1881.

No. 9070.—Mr. C. A. Stuart, Presidency Post Master, Bombay, resumed charge of his office from Mr. W. Merrett on the forenoon of the 14th November.

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1881.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from Calcutta General Post Office during December 1881 :—

DATE OF CLOSING.	Box closes at	ROUTE.
3rd December 1881 ...	7 P.M.	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
7th December 1881* ...	7 ,,	By B. I. S. N. & Co 's private vessel.
9th December 1881 ..	7 ,,	By French Steamer.
13th December 1881 ..	7 ,,	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
17th December 1881 ...	7 ,,	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
20th December 1881* ...	7 ,,	By Star Line private vessel.
21st December 1881* ...	7 ,,	By B. I. S. N. & Co 's private vessel.
27th December 1881 ...	7 ,,	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
28th December 1881* ...	7 ,,	By Ducal Line private vessel.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessel being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

The 2nd December 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	10th Dec.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports . . .	7 ,,	9th ,,	Str. *Huzara.*
Madras and Ceylon . . .	7 ,,	3rd ,,	P. & O. Str. *Clyde.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	7 ,,	5th ,,	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 ,,	4th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits .	7 ,,	8th ,,	Str. *Rajpootana.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon . .	7 ,,	8th ,,	Str. *Madras.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China . . .	7 ,,	9th ,,	French Str. *Tiore.*
Persian Gulf	7 ,,	3rd ,,	From Bombay.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely; after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 27th November 1881.

Andrews, E. T.
Anderson, T.
Bartlett, E. H.
Barton & Co.
Bowers, H.
Burne, Colonel.
Caldwell, Mrs.
Campbell, George.
Campbell, Capt. Alex.
Clarke, A. H.
Coggan, R. T.
Cooke, J.
Daniel, Richd.
Davies, Miss.
Daya Nadhee Dass.
Deorga Dass Chatterjee.
Fagan, H. R.
Finton, J. J.
Fitzgerald, J.
Francis, W. G.
Gasper, G. M.
Gomes, T. A.
Hall, C. E.
Harvey & Co.
Harrison, A. F.
Holgate, R.
Indian Messenger.
Ingles, L.
Labledie, E.
Lee, Harry.
Leonard, Mrs. E.
Lepper, C. H.
Lucas, A. P.
Marston, E. F.
Mathews & Co.
Mayers, B.
McCombie, Mrs. F.
Morgan, T.
Newtown & Co.
Patrick, H. G.
Phillips, Charles E.
Pickard, J.
Ramsay, James.
Robinson, W.
Rozoodeen, Shaik.
Schwarztd, Mrs. A.
Shea, J. H.
Shearm & Co.
Soutton, W. M.
Stephenson, Miss.
Stokes, F.
Watson, G. H.
West, E. W. P.
Westcott, G. A.
Wills, Nephew & Co.
Walker, James.
Wood, C. F.
Wood, C. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Allen, Mons. J. A.
Anderson, J.
Anderson, T.
Andrews, S.
Atkinson, Capt. S. B.
Aviett, G.
Bailey, J. R.
Bartlett, A. P.
Barrett, John.
Beale, J. A.
Bell, J. H.
Bourge, J., Signora.
Bradford, J.
Brocklehurst, W. T.
Brundage, J. D.
Calder, S.
Campbell, A. D., Major.
Chater, E. J.
Clay, Samuel.
Collins, Frederick.
Connell, J.
Cornfield, A. G.
Crawshaw, J. H.
Craigie, Miss.
Crompton, A.
Craft, J.
Cunard, A Litherland.
Doody, Serjt. Geo.
Driscoll, D. J.
Dundas, A. A.
Dunnington, A. W.
Dyer, W.
Dykes, L. F.
Earle, G. H.
Eleftheris, Nicholas K.
Feck, Richard.
Ferm, Arthur.
Fisher, Louis.
Fleming, Master John.
Flewker, W.
Forest, William Dene.
Frankland, W.
Faucher, W.
G. O.
George, H. B.
Glazebrook, J. T. W.
Grant, Geo. H.
Grimes, T.
Guru Dass Chatterjee.
Hagarth, B.
Haly, J. J.
Hankiewz, Charles.
Henzell, H. L.
Herman, Morris.
Hine, C. W.
Houghton, Lt.-Col. R (M.S.C.)
"Indigo."
Jackson, G.
Jackson, M. H.
Jameson, T. D.
Jeffery, R.
Jones, A.
Jones, Pryce.
Keele, Richmond.
Kellar, Harry.
Kennedy, J. G.
Kennedy, Miss L. N.
Kirkwood, T. M.
Lambert, Dr. E.
Littlewood, J. H.
MacIntyre, A.
Mair, A.
Maren, Miss Ada.
McCormick, J.
McDougall, A.
Mills, C. H.
Moffatt, Col. A. K.
Moore, J. P.
Moreton, T. G.
N. C.
Nantz, L.
Nimmoo, A.
Oakley, L. J.
Obscure, C.
Padmore, Robt.
Paquut, E. D.
Parkinson, Mrs. Annie.
Paxwell, E.
Pearce, Mrs. R.
Peters, J.
Peyrot, A.
Platel, J.
Presse, J.
Queen, S. F.
Reid, J., Dr.
Rhoades, A. H.
Rierson, D. P. J.
Roe, R. J., Lt.
Ross, C. Henry.
Rourke, Mr. E.
Schoferld, Edwin.
Scott, David W.
Shamram.
Shenton, J. T.
Smith, H. B.
Spalding, N.
Swinton, F. G.
Synnot, W.
Target, C. B.
Thompson, A.
Thomas, J. C.
Tripasure, Venkat Kristna Rao.
V. C. J.
"W."
Walker & Co.
Watts, G. W.
Webster, F.
Wiles, Miss E.
Williams, A. G.
Williams, Mrs.
Williams, Surgeon A. H
Wood, W., Captain.

Newspapers.

Barret, J.
Brocklehurst, W. T.
Brundage, J. D.
Campbell, Major A. D.
Froster, J.
Johnson, E. C.

Registered Letters.

Anderson, Mrs. J.
Feilman & Co., Maurice.
Hankuwing, Monsr. Chas
Kirkwood, T. M.
Morton, Mr.
Schapira, D.
Sinclair, H. G.
Smith, H. Boroden.
Stevenson, David.
Sypsoms, Theodore.
Warde, Mrs.
Weben, Mrs. Martha.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته ے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات ے اور سيواے ونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ديل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ديل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته ے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوںمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا ے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بارہ آنه

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„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
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„ 34. Reported incorrect position of Crocodile Rock. Cadiapatam or Muttum Point India—South Coast.
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„ 36. Exhibition of permanent Light at Eastern Grove—Rangoon river entrance.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 072443 to 45 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and last endorsed to Manoel Agostinho Pereira e Silva, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

MANOEL AGOSTINHO PEREIRA E SILVA,
Curtoriur, Salsette, Goa.

Lost

In transit from Lahore Treasury to Public Debt Office, Calcutta, the Government Promissory Note, No. 060633, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs. 2,500, standing in the name of Narshing Dass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal.

J. A. ROBINSON,
Treasury Officer,
for *Deputy Commissioner.*

LAHORE,
The 23rd November 1881.

3. For this reason the Lieutenant-Governor again notifies the localities where this vast water-power is available, and the conditions under which it will be leased.

On the *Bári Doáb Canal* there are 26 sites at which water-power in excess of 200 H. P. is available. A metalled road passes at a short distance from them, and a railway is about to be constructed from Amritsar to Pathánkot, which will pass within a few miles of all of these sites.

On the *Western Jumna Canal* there are four sites at which there is water-power in excess of 200 H. P. and eight other sites where from 100 to 200 H. P. is available.

The Grand Trunk Road is at no great distance from any of these sites.

4. The standard for the calculation of one horse-power is assumed at 15 cubic feet per second falling through one foot, as 8·8 cubic feet per second falling through one foot constitutes a theoretical horse-power; there is thus ample margin allowed for the effective working of the machines.

5. The Government are prepared to grant the use of the water for working machinery for periods not exceeding 20 years on the terms shown below :—

Approximate rates per H. P. per annum.

For the 1st 3 years	*Nil.*
Ditto 2nd 5 „	Rs. 60
Ditto 3rd 6 „	„ 100
Ditto 4th 6 „	„ 150

The above rates are specified here to give a general idea of the kind of engagement into which the Government is prepared to enter. The exact terms will be the subject of special agreement in each case. A special rate will be fixed for flour-mills based upon the rates now paid by native millers at various sites upon the canal.

SITES AT WHICH WATER-POWER IS AVAILABLE.

Bári Doáb Canal.

6. In the first 15 miles from the head of this canal there are 19 falls varying from 4·5 to 9·5 feet in height, where the minimum supply of water is 1,500 cubic feet per second.

They are so close together that there would be little difficulty in joining two or even more of them by a channel for the supply of the mill, if it were proposed to use machinery requiring a greater fall than is available at any one site. This has already been done for the "Punjab Sugar Works Company, Limited," which has been established at Sujánpur between the 5th and 6th falls.

There is a flour-mill at the 7th fall of 4 pair of stones worked by native machinery.

7. The metalled road from Pathánkot to Amritsar crosses the canal at the 7th mile over the crest of the 14th fall, and the projected railway will cross near the same site.

There is a good unmetalled road along the canal banks.

8. The 20th, 21st and 22nd falls are about 4 miles from the metalled road and the town of Dínanagar. There is a good unmetalled road along the canal-banks to that town. The 23rd fall is about 2½ miles from the station of Gurdáspur, with which it is connected by an unmetalled district road.

9. The 24th fall is situated on the metalled road between Pathánkot and Amritsar, and the proposed railway will cross the canal at a short distance from it. There is a flour-mill of 4 pair of stones at this fall; the flour from this mill is taken into Batála (distant about 15 miles) and into Amritsar.

The "Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Limited," have applied for 75 H. P., and are building at this site.

The 25th fall is about 6 miles from Batála, and the road is unmetalled.

10. The falls from the 26th to the 41st are small, as also is the supply of water. The communications with the towns also are not so good as is the case with the falls on the main line. Some of them have already been utilized for flour-mills with native machinery. The 42nd and 43rd falls are about five miles from Batála, and the 44th about 10 miles from that town, the communication being by unmetalled road. There are flour-mills with native machinery at the 42nd fall, from which the flour is taken into Amritsar.

11. The whole of the above are situated in the district of Gurdáspur the population of which is about 488 to the square mile; the number of agriculturists being 371,581 and non-agriculturists 283,781.

12. The principal crops grown in this district are—

Rice, about	76,000 acres.
Wheat, about	280,000 „
Other food grains, about	155,000 „
Pulses, about	115,000 „
Drugs and spices, about	15,000 „
Oil-seeds, about	22,000 „
Fibres, about	26,000 „
Sugarcane, about	43,000 „

The rates of labour are as follows:—

Skilled	4 annas to 8 annas per diem.
Unskilled	2 annas to 3 annas per diem.

Western Jumna Canal.

13. The first fall available on this canal is at the crossing of the Grand Trunk Road from Umballa to Delhi, about two miles from Karnál.

The second is about one mile, the third two miles, and the fourth five miles from the metalled road, the communication being by the unmetalled road along the canal-bank.

At each of these sites there is more than 500 H. P. available.

14. The other nine falls have about 100 H. P. available at each site. Nos. 10 and 11 are about four miles from the metalled road; Nos. 5, 6 and 8 about 10 miles; the others are from 15 to 20 miles from the metalled road. Only the first five are likely to be available immediately. The others will not be completed for another year or two.

15. There is a fall at the tail of the canal at Delhi at present occupied by flour-mills worked by native machinery, the rent of which for the current year is Rs. 17,000.

16. The falls mentioned above are situated in the Karnál and Delhi Districts, of which the population is 259 and 490 per square mile, respectively. The numbers of agriculturists and non-agriculturists being as follows:—

	Delhi.	*Karnál.*
Agriculturists	277,491	305,974
Non-agriculturists	344,184	302,968

17. The principal crops grown in these districts are—

	Delhi.	*Karnál.*
Rice	12,000 acres	96,000 acres.
Wheat	116,000 „	101,000 „
Other food grains	256,000 „	286,000 „
Pulses	71,000 „	97,000 „
Drugs	7,500 „	1,300 „
Oil-seeds	9,000 „	5,000 „
Fibres	17,000 „	22,000 „
Dyes	700 „	200 „
Sugarcane	32,000 „	16,000 „

The rates of labour per day are as follows:—

	Delhi.	*Karnál.*
Skilled	5 to 6 annas.	4 to 8 annas.
Unskilled	2 to 3 „	1½ to 3 „

18. Sketch maps showing the position of the falls, the roads, rail-roads and principal towns are annexed.

Particulars regarding the conditions on which mill heads and tails may be built and the water power used, and any further information required, will be supplied to applicants by the Superintending Engineer, Bári Doáb Circle, at Amritsar and the Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal, at Delhi.

RESOLVED, that the above Observations be published in the Supplement to the *Punjab Gazette* for general information.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. W. GULLIVER, MAJOR-GENERAL, *R.E.*,
Joint-Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

Detail of conditions for the use of enquirers as to grant of water-power from the canals.

1. Approved security for the due performance of his contract must be lodged with Government by each applicant before he can be allowed to commence operations.

2. All water drawn from the canal for working machinery must be returned to it again in the same condition; no portion of it must be applied to any other purpose.

3. If water is required for any manufacturing operation, the payment for it will be in addition to the amount charged for motive power, and will be the subject of a separate agreement.

4. The Government will in all cases construct the head and tail works and the lead and escape channels within the canal boundaries, and will maintain them. The channels beyond the canal boundaries will be constructed and maintained by the mill owner. It will be a matter of arrangement in each case how much the applicant shall pay to the Government yearly for the use of the works constructed and maintained by it. The sum will be approximately 7½ per cent on the original cost of the works to cover the interest of the capital expended and the cost of maintenance and repair.

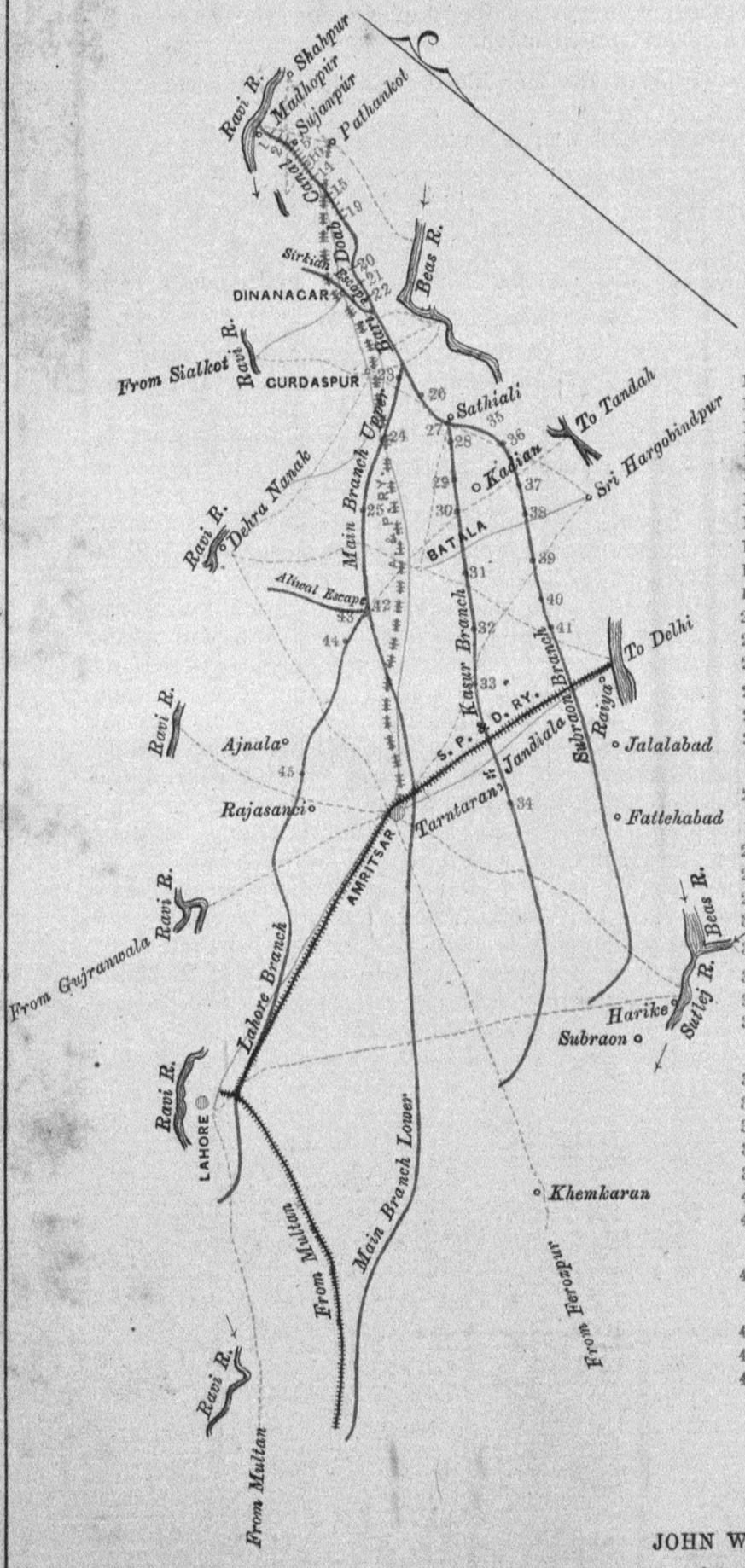
5. With the above exception, Government cannot undertake any building or erection of any machinery in connection with proposed factories or mills.

6. The Government will not be liable for compensation in respect of loss from failure or stoppage of water in a canal, arising from any cause beyond the control of Government, or which may be necessary for any repairs, alterations or additions to the canal; but the great agricultural interests involved are a sufficient guarantee that closures for repairs or alterations will be as few and as short as is compatible with the due maintenance and safety of the canal, and allowance will be made in the rates fixed for such closures as are probable.

BARÍ DOÁB CANAL.

PLAN SHEWING POSITION OF FALLS.

Scale, 16 Miles to 1 Inch.



			H.P.	FALL.	
		Main Branch Upper.			
1	Rapid No.	1,	510	4·5	
2	„ „	2,	963	8·5	
3	„ „	3,	793	7·0	
4	„ „	4,	850	7·5	
5	„ „	5,	793	7·0	100 H.P. granted to P. S. W. Company.
6	„ „	6,	1077	9·5	
7	„ „	7,	1020	9·0	Flour Mill of 4 stones requiring 10 H.P.
8	„ „	8,	907	8·0	
9	„ „	9,	907	8·0	
10	„ „	10,	963	8·5	
11	„ „	11,	1020	9·0	
12	„ „	12,	707	6·5	
13	„ „	13,	1065	9·4	
14	„ „	14,	907	8·0	
15	„ „	15,	907	8·0	
16	„ „	16,	907	8·0	
17	Fall „	17,	907	8·0	
18	Rapid „	18,	907	8·0	
19	„ „	19,	816	7·2	
20	Toghial,	..	640	6·0	
21	Dhamrai,	..	800	7·5	
22	Nanu Nangal,		753	7·06	
23	Babiáli,	..	373	4·0	Flour Mill of 4 stones requiring 10 H.P., and 75 H.P. required for Egerton. Woolen Mills.
24	Dhariwal,	..	640	8·0	
25	Kunjar,	..	440	6·0	
		Kasur Branch Upper.			
26	Man,	..	67	5·0	
		Kasur Branch Lower.			
27	Sathiali,	..	64	8·0	
28	Mallian,	..	64	8·0	
29	Tatle,	..	32	4·0	
30	Thind,	..	64	8·0	
31	Kotla,	..	48	6·0	Flour Mill sanctioned, requiring about 15 H.P.
32	Bhoewall,	..	32	4·0	
33	Tarsíka,	..	48	6·0	
34	Pakhoki,	..	40	6·0	Flour Mill requiring 15 H.P.
		Subraon Branch.			
35	Sathálí,	..	26	5·0	
36	Toghalwala,		43	8·0	
37	Dhapai,	..	26	5·0	
38	Oodanwal,	..	26	5·0	
39	Athwal,	..	43	8·0	
40	Buter,	..	43	8·0	
41	Gagarbhana,		43	8·0	
		Main Branch Lower.			
42	Aliwal,	..	285	8·0	
		Lahore Branch.			
43	Aliwal,	..	100	4·0	
44	Sarchúr,	..	150	7·0	
45	Raniwali,	..	60	4·0	

JOHN W. OTTLEY, CAPT., R.E.,

Offg. Asst. Secy., Govt., Punjab Irrgn. Br.

Litho. T. C. Press, Roorkee

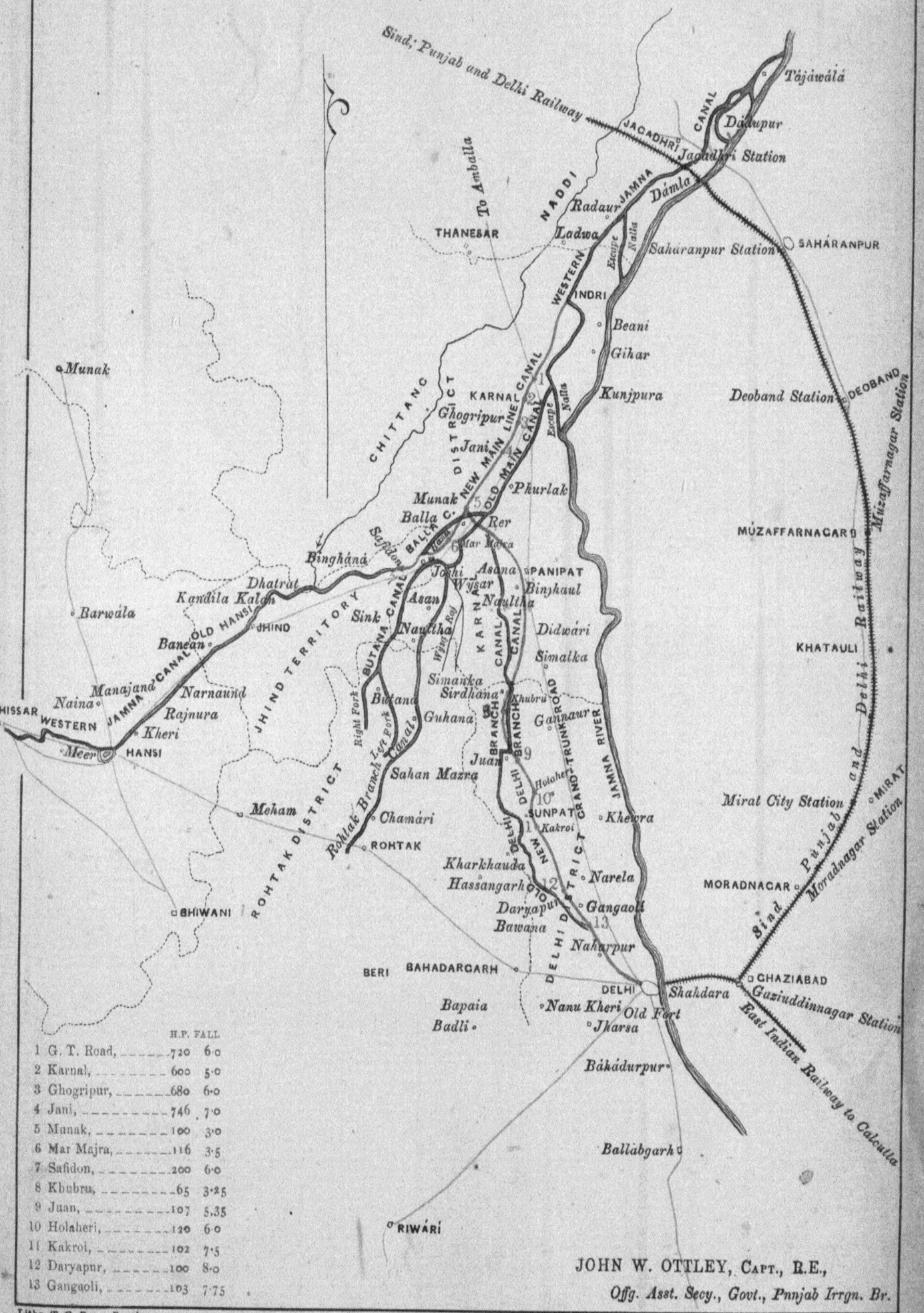
No. 1960

THOS. D. BONA, *Supdt.*

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL.

PLAN SHEWING POSITION OF FALLS.

Scale, 16 Miles to 1 Inch.



		H.P.	FALL
1	G. T. Road,	720	6·0
2	Karnal,	600	5·0
3	Ghogripur,	680	6·0
4	Jani,	746	7·0
5	Munak,	100	3·0
6	Mar Majra,	116	3·5
7	Safidon,	200	6·0
8	Khubru,	65	3·25
9	Juan,	107	5.35
10	Holaheri,	120	6·0
11	Kakroi,	102	7·5
12	Daryapur,	100	8·0
13	Gangaoli,	103	7·75

JOHN W. OTTLEY, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Asst. Secy., Govt., Pnnjab Irrgn. Br.

Litho. T. C. Press, Roorkee.
No. 1960—1.
THOS. D. BONA, *Supdt.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

The following is published for general information :—

Nos. 129 to 134, dated Fort William, the 3rd February 1881.

From—D. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department,

To—The Secretaries to the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Rangoon Chambers of Commerce, and Secretaries, Calcutta Trades Association, and Bombay Millowner' Society.

THE members of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the registration of trade-marks have now considered the opinions received on their report of the 28th February 1880, and have directed me to send, for the information of your Chamber/Association/Society the following statement of the present position of the question as to the best mode of fitting-in the Indian system of registration with that established in England, and to request that any remarks or suggestions the Chamber/Association/Society may desire to make may be forwarded so as to reach me not later than the 1st March.

2. Taking in their order the various propositions which have been put forward for the solution of that question, and beginning with the proposition to restrict the Indian registration to trade-marks used in connection with Indian products, the Committee find that the opinions received from authorities, both in this country and in England, go to support them in their rejection of any scheme so limited.

3. The same may be said, though the difference of opinion is here greater, of the proposal that trade-marks registered in England should be placed upon the register here, and allowed all the benefits of registration as a matter of course, and without any previous notice or inquiry; indeed, as one of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court points out, there is an insuperable obstacle to the adoption of any such proposal in the circumstance that one man may be the true owner of a trade-mark in England and another in India.

4. As regards the solution of the question proposed by the Committee themselves, they regret to find that it too has failed to commend itself to most of the authorities consulted. It has been objected to, not only on account of the mechanical difficulties it would involve and the expense it would occasion, but also on the ground that the distinctive inscription or device to be added to the mark might sometimes, in the case of a well-known Indian mark, so completely destroy the identity of the mark as to deprive it of most of its value to the owner, and might, on the other hand, in some cases where an Indian manufacturer adopted a well-known English mark with the device or inscription superadded, so little affect the appearance of the mark, that the injury done to the English owner would be scarcely less than if his mark were used without the addition.

5. The Committee have no wish to press their suggestion in the face of such objections, and, accordingly, if they were to carry out the views expressed in the 14th paragraph of their report, the only course left would be to restore the Bill to its original shape and require all English trade-marks to be registered afresh in India, the only concessions made in regard to them being that suggested in the report, and, perhaps, a reduction of the fees.

This is the course recommended by several of the authorities consulted, and among others by the Commissioners of Patents, who must be regarded as the highest authority on this question, and it would apparently be accepted by the Bombay/your Chamber of Commerce*; but the registration here of all English trade-marks used or likely to be used in India appears to the Committee so formidable an undertaking that they are reluctant to adopt any course which would necessitate it as long as there is a prospect of finding any simpler solution of the question.

* [In writing to Bombay say "your Chamber."]

6. Such a solution, it need hardly be said, would be found if Indian manufacturers would be content to register their marks in England. The Committee abstained from suggesting this solution in their report, partly because it involved a complete departure from the original scheme of the Bill, and partly because they did not venture to hope that it would find favour with Indian manufacturers and traders. They observe, however, from the papers now before them, that this course is, as a matter of fact, recommended by the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, and also by the Liverpool Incorporated Chamber, and they accordingly deem it worthy of the most careful consideration.

7. In the event of its being adopted, the legislation required here would be of the simplest description. As all the work of registration, including the settlement of disputes as to the right to register and claims for the rectification of the register, would be performed in England, all the provisions relating to these subjects would be removed from the Bill, and the Act to be passed here would simply provide—

1st,—that no proceedings should be instituted here for the protection of a trade-mark unless such mark was registered in England as belonging to the plaintiff, or registration was refused in the particular class of cases referred to by 39 & 40 Vict., cap. 33:

2ndly,—that in all Courts in British India, registration in England should be from the first *primâ facie* proof, and after five years conclusive proof, of the right to a trade-mark.

8. There is only one point as to which a difficulty might conceivably arise, and it is this:—As your Chamber/Association/Society is aware, one of the objects at which the English Acts of 1875-76 aim is to prevent the adoption in future of certain descriptions of trade-marks which, though recognized by the common law, were found to give rise to difficulties and disputes—marks, *e. g.*, consisting of fancy names, such as "pectorine" and "lactopeptine." In regard to such marks the English Act of 1875 provides that they may be registered if they were used as trade-marks before the passing of the Act, *i.e.*, before the 13th August 1875, and not otherwise. Now, the Committee, looking to the wording of the Act and the forms prescribed under it, see no reason to suppose that use in India before the 13th August 1875, would not be sufficient to entitle such a mark to registration under the Act; but it is quite clear that such a mark used for the first time after the 13th August 1875, would be excluded, and accordingly any persons who may have adopted such marks in India subsequent to that date might, if the Bill was framed on the lines now suggested, have ground for complaint.

9. I am accordingly to inquire whether your Chamber/Association/Society consider it probable that there are in use in this country any number of trade-marks worth speaking of adopted since the date in question, and not containing any of the "essential particulars" mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of section 5 of the Bill No. II, but of such a nature as to be entitled to protection here under the existing law, and, if so, whether they can suggest any mode of saving the rights of the owners of such marks. If the number of such marks is insignificant, it would probably be better that their owners should be driven to alter them than that they should be allowed to stand in the way of settling this difficult question, in a manner acceptable to the bulk of the mercantile community.

Dated 17th February 1881.

From—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 129 of the 3rd instant, relative to the Bill to provide for the registration of trade-marks.

The Committee have noted the objections that have been raised in England and in this country to the various propositions that have been submitted for the solution of the question under reconsideration; and they observe with satisfaction that the Select Committee of the Legislative Council do not now, for the reasons assigned, press the adoption of the course

which they recommended, and which would have necessitated the registration in India of all English trade-marks.

The Committee of the Chamber are confident that the simplest and most efficacious solution of the question would result from the registration in England of trade-marks of Indian manufacturers and traders, which would thus be placed on the same footing as English trade-marks, and legislative provision would obviously be of the simplest character, as illustrated in the 7th paragraph of your letter.

With reference to the point of difficulty which might arise in connection with the use and registration of marks fancifully designated, the Committee are under the impression that the number of such marks, if indeed they exist at all, must be altogether insignificant; but they are not in a position to answer your inquiry on this point with sufficient accuracy, and would suggest a reference to the Registrar of Calcutta, who must, of course, be in possession of the fullest particulars.

Dated 3rd March 1881.

From—The Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 133, dated 3rd February, submitting, for the opinion of the Trades' Association, certain propositions relative to the amended Bill for the registration of trade-marks.

2. The Committee of the Association, after carefully considering the subject, have instructed me to state that they are disposed to support the course recommended by the Commissioner of Patents and other authorities, namely, that the Bill be restored to its original shape, and that all English trade-marks be registered afresh in India after due notice, the concessions suggested in the Select Committee's report of 28th February, and in paragraph 5 of your letter, being extended to the owners of such trade-marks.

3. The alternative course which has been suggested would never be acceptable to Indian manufacturers, who should not, the Committee submit, be required to register their trade-marks *out of India.* In a question of this nature, the committee consider that this country should be on the same footing as other countries, and that facilities for the registration of trade-marks should be provided here, especially as large quantities of Indian produce are now shipped direct to continental ports.

4. In regard to paragraph 8 of your letter, the Committee believe that the number of marks in use in India consisting of fancy names is not large, and they think, therefore, that no marks of this character, adopted after the 13th August 1875, should be permitted to interfere with the progress of the Bill.

Dated 5th March 1881.

Telegram from the Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Although Chamber have not experienced want (of) trade-marks legislation, they have no wish (to) oppose proposals (of) Bengal (and) Bombay Chambers.

Dated 9th March 1881.

From—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of this Chamber, to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 132, dated 3rd February, relating to the present position of the question of registering trade-marks, and in reply I am desired to state that the Chamber approves of the proposal that Indian manufacturers should register their marks in England, as being a simpler and less cumbrous arrangement than requiring all English trade-marks to be registered afresh in India.

With reference to paragraph 9 of your letter, I am desired to say that, probably, very few marks such as the English Acts of 1875-76 were intended to exclude have been adopted in this country since August 1875, and the Chamber agrees with you in thinking that it is better to insist upon the alteration of any that do exist rather than let them stand in the way of a settlement of the question at issue.

Dated 23rd April 1881.

From—The Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Your letter dated 3rd February last, regarding the Bill to provide for the registration of trade-marks, has been considered by the Committee of the Millowners' Association.

When the Millowners' Association, on 3rd April 1877, submitted to the Government of Bombay the importance of a measure corresponding with the Trade-marks Registration Act, 1875, 38 & 39 Vic., Cap. 91, and the Trade-marks Registration Amendment Act, 1876, 39 & 40 Vic., Cap. 33, being introduced into India, they did so on the ground of the increase of Indian manufactures, and especially of the cotton manufactures of Bombay; and they suggested that steps should be taken to introduce a Bill into the local Legislative Council establishing

the registration of trade-marks in the Bombay Presidency; or, if it should be considered advisable that the law should be made applicable to all India, to recommend to the Government of India the introduction of such a measure into the Council of the Governor General. The Association, in submitting this proposal, did not contemplate that the proposed measure should apply to any other than Indian manufactures, although, when it was subsequently suggested that the Bill should require all English trade-marks to be registered afresh in India, they offered no objection to that suggestion.

The registration in India, however, of all English trade-marks used or likely to be used in India appears now to the Select Committee to be so formidable an undertaking that they are reluctant to adopt any course which would necessitate it as long as there is a prospect of finding any simpler solution of the question; and such a solution, they say, would be found if Indian manufacturers would be content to register their marks in England.

This course, it appears, is recommended by the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, many of whose members are merely the agents of firms in England, and by the Liverpool Incorporated Chamber. On the other hand, the Commissioners of Patents and several of the authorities consulted recommend that the Bill should be restored to its original shape, and all English trade-marks registered afresh in India.

The Commi tee of the Millowners' Association are aware of the difficulties which would be experienced if English trade-marks were brought within the operation of an Indian Act; but they desire me to point out that there is hardly an Indian trade-mark, however well known in the Indian markets, which would not be refused registration in England, and that the greatest possible inconveniences would result, in other respects, to Indian manufacturers if they were required to register their trade-marks in England. They therefore desire, but most respectfully, to protest against the proposal that India should come under the English Act, and Indian trade-marks should be registered in England, and to add that, if the original scheme of the Bill cannot be adhered to, and the register established in India, the proposed legislation should, in the interest of Indian manufacturers, be abandoned.

Dated 25th August 1881.

From—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

In continuation of my letter of the 16th June last, I am now directed to inform you that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce having taken the opinion of Counsel on certain points which had been suggested to them by the correspondence and discussions which had taken place on the subject of the proposed Indian Trade-marks Registration Bill, they submitted the same, along with their report thereon, and with the whole correspondence which had taken place from the time when the measure was first proposed, to a general meeting of the Chamber specially convened for the purpose on the 22nd July last. At that meeting it was unanimously resolved that the report of the Committee be adopted.

The Committee desire me to forward, for the information of the Government of India, six copies of the papers submitted to the general meeting (at page 26 of which will be found the legal opinion above referred to), and respectfully to recommend that, as the proposed legislation is apparently surrounded with many difficulties and objections which could not at first be foreseen, it may in the meantime be abandoned.

Dated 16th July 1881.

From—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

To—The Members, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

In September 1877, the Committee of the Chamber submitted to Government the expediency of a measure being introduced into India similar to the English Trade-marks Registration Acts of 1875 and 1876. The Committee considered that the increase in the cotton manufactures of Bombay rendered such a measure desirable; and it would therefore appear that the protection of Indian manufactures was the primary object which the Committee had in view when they suggested the measure.

A draft Bill, No. 1, to be called "the Indian Trade-marks Act, 1879," was accordingly prepared by the Government of India, and forwarded to the Chamber, with a request that Government might be favoured with any observations which the Chamber might wish to make on the Bill. A Special Committee was thereupon appointed to consider its provisions. The report of this special Committee will be found at page 11 of the papers sent herewith. It was, with an amendment regarding the fees for the transfers of trade marks from the English to the Indian register, adopted by the Chamber at the special general meeting held on 9th September 1879, and the substance of it communicated to Government. The attention of members is requested to the first paragraph of this report, in which the Special Committee stated that they had discussed the question whether the Bill should apply to trade-marks of goods wherever manufactured, or be applicable only to goods manufactured in India; and that they had concluded that it was desirable that the Bill should apply to all trade-marks, in the broadest sense of the term.

The Bill was thereafter referred by Government to a Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General, who withdrew the Bill No. I of 1879, and brought forward an amended

Bill, No. II, to be called "the Indian Trade-marks Act, 1880." This amended Bill, together with the report thereon of the Select Committee, dated 28th February 1880, was forwarded to the Chamber with a request that Government might be favoured with its opinion upon it. This Bill was amended so as to give effect to the suggestions of the Select Committee, whose report was principally concerned in discussing the important question as to the mode in which trade-marks already registered in England should be dealt with. As in the case of the first Bill, a Special Committee was appointed by the Chamber to consider the amended Bill, and the report thereon of the Select Committee. The report of this Special Committee was adopted by the Chamber at the general meeting held on 3rd August 1880, and the substance of it communicated to Government on the 17th idem. In it the Chamber recommended, as the simplest mode of overcoming the difficulty, that, instead of English trade-marks being registered here, India should come under the English Act, and Indian trade-marks should be registered at home, applications being forwarded through the Registrar's office.

The next communication received by the Chamber on the subject was a letter dated 3rd February last, from the Government of India, stating that the members of the Select Committee had considered the opinions received on their report of the 28th February 1880, and sending a statement of the present position of the question as to the best mode of fitting in the Indian system of registration with that established in England. The Select Committee observed with regret that the solution of the question proposed by themselves had failed to commend itself to most of the authorities consulted. They had no wish to press their suggestion, and, if they were to carry out the views expressed in the fourteenth paragraph of their report, the only course left would be to restore the Bill to its original shape, and require all English trade-marks to be registered afresh in India. But the registration here of all English trade-marks used or likely to be used in India appeared to the Select Committee so formidable an undertaking that they were reluctant to adopt any course which would necessitate it as long as there was a prospect of finding any simpler solution of the question. Such a solution would be found if Indian manufacturers woud be content to register their marks in England: this course was recommended by the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, and also by the Liverpool Chamber; and the Select Committee accordingly deemed it worthy of the most careful consideration. In the event of its being adopted, the legislation required in India would be of the simplest description. As all the work of registration, including the settlement of disputes as to the right to register and claims for the rectification of the register, would be performed in England, all the provisions relating to these subjects would be removed from the Bill, and the Act to be passed here would simply provide—

1st,—that no proceedings should be instituted here for the protection of a trade-mark unless such mark was registered in England as belonging to the plaintiff, or registration was refused in the particular class of cases referred to by 39 & 40 Vic., Cap. 33;

2ndly,—that in all Courts in British India, registration in England should be, from the firts, *primâ facie* proof, and after five years' conclusive proof, of the right to a trade-mark.

This last communication was circulated to the members of the Chamber; but, before replying to it, and finally committing the Chamber to legislation on this subject, your Committee deemed it desirable to take legal opinion on certain points which have been suggested to them by the correspondence and discussions which have taken place. The questions submitted for Counsel's opinion, with the replies thereto, will be found at page 26 of the papers herewith.* It appears to your Committee that the opinion so expressed is a very valuable one, and points decisively to the conclusion that legislation is not necessary and might be inconvenient. At present the owner of a recognized trade-mark can obtain protection in the Indian Courts, notwithstanding the fact of its being unregistered under the English Act. His proprietary rights are not vitiated in any way even if he has applied for and been refused registration in England, nor does he lose his recourse against a mark infringing his rights, notwithstanding that the latter may have been registered under the English Act. Moreover, an Indian Court would not attach any importance to the right of exclusive user of a trade-mark granted by the English Act after a lapse of five years from the date of registration in England beyond accepting that fact as evidence of its existence at the date of registration. The owner of a non-registered mark would only have to prove his prior right to win his case.

It thus appears to your Committee that, while a special Act for India would provide no more satisfactory protection than already seems to exist, the alternative proposal of coming under the English Act would be attended with many disadvantages. They suggest, therefore, that the opinion which the Chamber has received should be forwarded to Government, with a recommendation that, as the proposed legislation is apparently surrounded with many difficulties and objections which could not at first be foreseen, it may in the meantime be abandoned.

Case prepared by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors of the Chamber, under instructions from the Committee, and submitted for Counsel's opinion.

A Bill to provide for the registration of Indian trade-marks is now before the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and the question has arisen as to the best mode of fitting in a system of registration for India with the system already in force in England.

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* See next page.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have recommended, as the best way of overcoming the difficulty, that, instead of English trade-marks being registered here in India, the English Act should be made to apply to India, and that Indian trade-marks should be registered in England, applications for registration in England being forwarded through the office of the Registrar in India.

A further reference has, however, been made by the Government of India to the Chamber by letter No. 131, dated 3rd February 1881, copy of which is sent herewith.

Before replying to this letter the Chamber desire to be advised on the points herewith submitted to Counsel.

Counsel is requested to advise—

QUESTIONS PUT TO COUNSEL.

1. Whether, as the law at present stands, the owner of a trade-mark recognized in the Indian markets as his trade-mark can, notwithstanding that he may have omitted or neglected to register it under the English Act, obtain protection against the use by any one else of an exact or colourable imitation of his mark, and whether the fact that the imitation had been registered in England would make any difference.

2. If the answer to the last question be in the affirmative, whether the owner of a trade-mark would lose his right to protection if he applied for registration in England and such registration were refused.

3. Can the owner of a mark which is recognized as a trade-mark in India, but which has been refused registration in England, obtain protection for such mark from the Courts in India.

4. If a trade-mark had been registered in India as the property of a certain owner, and another precisely similar mark had been registered in England as the property of another altogether different owner, would the owner of the mark so registered in India be entitled to protection from the Courts in India—

(*a*) against the owner of the similar mark registered in England ?

(*b*) against all other persons ?

5. What is the effect (if any) in India of complete registration for a period of five years in England of a trade-mark—

(*a*) upon the rights of a person who has used the same mark in India for a number of years prior to the registration of such mark in England, but who has taken no steps to obtain registration in England, or to oppose the registration there in the name of such registered owner ?

(*b*) upon the rights (if any) of all other persons in India ?

REPLIES OF COUNSEL.

1. As the law at present stands, I am of opinion that the owner of a trade-mark can obtain protection against the Indian Courts infringement, notwithstanding he has not registered in England. The fact that the imitation has registered in England would make no difference.

2. He would not lose his right.

3. He can. The English Trade-marks Registration Acts do not apply to India.

4. It is impossible to answer this question, as the answer depends entirely upon the provisions of the Act (if any) which may be passed for registering trade-marks in India. What these provisions are going to be I don't know.

5. I am of opinion that the registration for five years in England under the English Trade-marks Act has no effect whatever upon the rights of a person suing in the Indian Courts. Section 3 of Act 38 & 39 Vict. Cap. 91, only provides that after five years from the date of registration such registration *shall be conclusive evidence* of the right of the person who has registered to the exclusive user of the mark registered. This, however, only applies to the English Courts, not to India. Consequently, the Indian Courts would not be precluded from taking evidence as to who was the owner of the trade-mark in question. The fact of registration in England would be evidence that the person who had registered used that mark at the date of registration; but that would not prevent the person who had not registered from proving if he could that he had used and becoming owner of the trade-mark before the person who had registered. Registration in England could only be used in the Indian Courts in corroboration of the evidence of the person who had registered to the time when the mark in question was claimed or used by him as his mark.

6. Whether, having regard to the present state of the law, it is desirable that an Act for the registration of trade-marks in India should be passed.

6. This is a question that I think a merchant is more competent to decide on than a lawyer. For my own part I don't see what substantial benefit a merchant gets from a registration of trade-marks on the lines of the English Act. Without any Act at all he is in this position; he has only to prove that the mark he seeks protection for has been put on goods which have been and are being offered for sale, and his right to that mark is established against the infringer, unless the latter can show that he or some one else has used the mark before, and has not lost the right to use it. No length of user is necessary for the purpose of acquiring property in a trade-mark. See *McAndrew* v. *Barrett*, 33 L. I., ch. 566, and *Maxwell* v. *Hogg*, L. R. 2, ch. 307, as to how the property in a trade-mark is acquired. Consequently the merchant can now very easily prove his rigt *primâ facie* to the trade-mark. This is all that he can prove by producing his certificate under the Trade-marks Registration Act for the first five years after registration. After the five years are passed I don't think the merchant really gets any practical benefit under the Registration Act. The only benefit he gets is that the defendant cannot dispute his right to it. But as the law at present stands, if the merchant had been using his trade-mark for five years, practically the defendant would not dispute his right to it. In fact, the defence in every case is generally that the mark has not been imitated. The Trade-marks Registration Act, in my opinion, is no protection against imitation at all. The imitator does not want to sue, so he does not care about registering, as he can use his imitation all the same whether registered or not; and, as I have pointed out, I don't think the honest merchant in his suit against the imitator gets any practical benefit. There is not the slightest difficulty, as the law at present stands, of proving your *primâ facie* right to a trade-mark. After a five years' user it would be almost hopeless for a defendant to prove the plaintiff did not own the trade-mark. If, as a matter of fact, other persons were, or claimed to be, entitled to the mark, and it was of any value, long before the five years were over, the registered proprietor would be fighting in Court with those persons who by section 5 of 38 & 39 Vic. Cap. 91, can apply to rectify the register: and if he was not the owner he would never succeed, in the case of a mark of any value, in remaining on the register five years. Again, an Act on the lines of the English Act would deprive a large number of marks which are now recognized as trade-marks of the quality of trade-marks. The fees charged for registration are, I should say, much more than an equivalent for any benefit the merchant gets.

7. If the answer to the last question be in the affirmative, is it desirable that such Act should provide merely for the registration in England of Indian trade-marks, or that it should provide for the registration in India of such marks?

7. I think an Act which provided for registration in England would be worse than an Act which provided for registration in India, for the following reasons:—(*a*) Any mark used for the first time since 13th August 1875, and which is not registrable under the English Act, will be deprived of all value, as any one will be able to imitate it without being sued. (*b*) The expense and difficulty

attending registration of any disputed mark will prevent an Indian merchant from fighting for his rights. He will have to either abandon his mark, or spend far more than it probably is worth to establish his right to it.

8. If a special Act were passed for India and a certain mark exactly or very closely resembling a mark already registered under the English Act were registered under it, or *vice versa*, how could the respective registered owners protect their rights as against each other in a foreign market such as China?

8. As the English Trade-marks Registration Act does not extend to China, and the Indian legislature has no authority to legislate for the Courts there, I am of opinion that the China Court (in the case put) could and would satisfy itself who was the owner of the mark in question, quite apart from the registration in India or the registration in England, only using such registration (if at all) as some proof that the mark was, at the respective dates of the registrations, used by the persons who registered. In short, I am of opinion that, in the case put, registration either in England or India would have, except to the extent I have mentioned, no value at all.

9. Generally giving any suggestions on the proposed legislation which may occur to Counsel.

9. I can add nothing to what I have said above, except that if an Act is to be passed, one providing for registration in India, I think, is the only one that could practically be worked.

25th June, 1881.

J. D. INVERARITY.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

TRANSFER OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY WORKS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS TO THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Nos. 1450—1472 G., dated Fort William, the 29th November 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Military despatch to the Secretary of State No. 151, dated 1st May 1881.

Telegram from the Secretary of State dated 29th October 1881.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all the business, hitherto conducted in the Public Works Department in connection with Military Works, shall be transferred to the Military Department on the 1st January 1882. On and after that date, therefore, all Local Governments and Administrations, and the Inspector General of Military Works will address the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department on all matters connected with Military Works and the Barrack Department, and will submit to the Military Department all reports, returns, budget-estimates, &c., that have hitherto been received in the Public Works Department.

2. The Military Works in Biluchistan will, from the 1st January 1882, be placed directly under the Inspector General of Military Works, and the execution of the Civil Works under that Agency will, to prevent the necessity for a duplicate establishment, be also entrusted to the Inspector General, with the Agent, Governor General, in respect of the latter works corresponding with the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

3. On the above-mentioned date all the Officers on the list of the Military Works Branch, both in the Public Works and the Barrack Department, and all Subordinates, whether Civil or Military, will be at the disposal of the Military Department.

4. The sanctioned post of Assistant Secretary for dealing with Military Works in the Public Works Department will be transferred to the Military Department. The Officiating Assistant Secretary, Major W. G. Cumming, R. E., will be placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, his name remaining, as at present, in the Public Works list of British Burmah as a Supernumerary. The necessary changes in Office Establishment will be carried out.

5. The Accountant General of the Public Works Department will, *quoad* Military Works business, be under the orders of the Military Department. The Accounts Offices and Subordinates of Military Works Accounts will be placed at the disposal of the Military Department, will remain for purposes of promotion on the Public Works list, but will be liable to exchange with the Officers and Accountants of the Public Works Department, subject to concurrence of the Military Department. No change will be made in the manner of dealing with the accounts, except that correspondence with the Government of India will be dealt with in the Military Department.

6. Until further orders, if any such should prove necessary, all the rules of the Public Works Department, both in relation to the staff and the mode of carrying on work, will continue to be applicable to the Military Works Branch after its transfer. Under this provision the Chief and Superintending Engineers of the Military Works Branch remain, for the present, for purposes of promotion only, on the Public Works lists.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Military Department, and to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers named in the margin; also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident, Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Biluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.
The Director General of Telegraphs in India.
The Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.
The Director, Persian Telegraph.
The Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

ALEX. FRASER, Major-Genl., R. E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th NOVEMBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Winter crops are generally thriving in Bengal, and, except in Orissa, where the late rice crop has suffered to some extent from want of rain, prospects continue favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain is reported; though early winter rains are much needed, the *rabi* sowings have been nearly completed and irrigation is being generally resorted to. In the Punjab also rain is needed, but prospects on the whole continue good. In the Rajputana and Central India States, in the Central Provinces and Berar, agricultural prospects continue in a satisfactory condition. In the Bombay Presidency the want of moisture is still felt in parts. In the Nizam's Territories and in Mysore and Coorg crops are doing well. In the Madras Presidency the rains have done much good to the crops; and although more rain is required in parts, prospects are on the whole good. In Assam the reaping of *sali* rice is progressing. In British Burma the late rain has done slight damage to the more advanced crops in parts, but agricultural prospects are generally satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 30th)		
Bellary ...	·65 (average of three stations).	Standing crops: wet, generally good; dry, withering in four taluks; elsewhere fair; wet and dry grains, cotton and sugarcane being sown; harvest wet and dry grains yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	·45 (in one station).	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains; indigo outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·56 (average of six stations).	More rain wanted in one taluk; rice, red gram, cotton, and sugarcane, in good condition.
Kistna ...	·79 (average of six stations).	More rain wanted in some taluks; uplands' standing crops generally fair; later dry crops being sown; harvest black paddy, outturn below average; water over anicut 3·2 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·60 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops reviving; harvest paddy outturn about average; agricultural operations active; fever and small-pox in parts; water-supply improving.
Coimbatore ...	1·81 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops generally fair; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn average; a few cases of cholera.
Tanjore ...	·80 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; cholera in parts.
Madura ...	·70 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops fading from deficient water-supply in two taluks and blight among wet crops in one; harvest cholum, one taluk yield average.
Malabar ...	·81 (average of eight stations).	Rainfall sufficient; second crop in good condition; small-pox in parts.
Travancore ...	4·05 ...	Cultivation season nearly over; fever exists. *General Remarks.*—Good.
Bombay—(Nov. 30th)		
Kurrachee ..	...	Area of *kharif* estimated to be one-sixth more than that of previous *kharif*; crops damaged and outturn deficient; preparations for *rabi* being made; river at Kotri on 27th 5¼ feet against 4 feet 10 inches on same date last year; fever very prevalent everywhere; two cases small-pox in Talta taluka; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 22, 24, and 40, in Manjhand 27, 44, and 52, in Ghorabari 20, 68, and 66, and in Jati 20, 52, and 60 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Kharif* crops still under harvest; fever general throughout district; weather still hot during days; wheat 23, *jowari* 42, *bajri* 47, red rice 32, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Standing crops healthy; slight cattle disease and fever in some talukas; wheat 31 and *bajri* 36 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	...	Reaping of *bajri* and rice and sowing of *rabi* crops continued; *rabi* which has come up doing well; cotton and sugarcane generally in good condition; sugarcane pressing in Nausari continues; fever general; cattle disease in parts of Kadi division; prices: *bajri* 33½ and rice 23 pounds per British rupee.
Surat ...	...	*Kharif* harvesting nearly completed; *rabi* crops thriving; *jowari* 46 and *nagli* 55 pounds per rupee.
Násik	...	Rain wanted in Yola and Baglan; cholera abating; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 2° cool from 23rd to 28th and *nil* on 29th, vapour in air in defect of normal, wind normal.
Poona ...	...	Average prices: *bajri* 55, *jowari* 76 pounds per rupee; in Poona, *bajri* 46, *jowari* 65 pounds per rupee; crops continue well; 26 cholera deaths in Poona city; few cases in Haveli, Khed, and Junnar talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No rain; reaping of *bajri* nearly completed; *rabi* crops withering in parts of Parner, Rahuri, Sangamner, and Akola; good in rest, except in Kopergaon, where they will almost fail; rain generally wanted; cholera in 2 talukas, 8 cases 4 deaths; *jowari*—maximum 120 pounds in Jhamkhed, minimum 84 pounds in Kopergaon; *bajri* 84 in Jhamkhed and 60 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	...	Crops good; cholera disappeared; *jowari* 91 pounds 33 tolas, and *bajri* 74 pounds 23 tolas.
Dharwar ...	...	Early crops being reaped; rice crop very poor; late crop sowings almost completed; indigenous cotton good; exotic suffering from blight in Gadag; *jowari* 62 and rice 21 pounds; slight fever and cattle disease.
Rajkot ...	..	Weather cold; fever and cough generally prevalent; cholera continuing in Navunagur, abating in Jetpur, and rare cases in Marvi and Gondal; crops good; *bajri* 39 and *jowari* 49 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Rain in parts of Kaladgi, none elsewhere; wanted in Ahmednagar and parts of Nasik; fever, cattle disease, and slight cholera in several districts; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(Nov. 30th)		
Chittagong ...	1·18	Rain on Thursday night (18th), weather since seasonable; late rice being reaped; state of winter crops good; small-pox reported from some parts; general health good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice begun; prospects good; sowing of cold weather crops completed; public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice commenced; prospects continue very favourable; winter crops being sown, but require rain; price of common rice stationary; fever still prevails; cholera has appeared.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue favourable; late rice being harvested; sowing of winter crops still going on; fever still prevalent, but in a milder form.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool; state and prospects of crops favourable; price of rice stationary; public health generally good; but low type of fever still prevalent.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhagulpore ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; rice being harvested; a few cases of cholera in Bhagulpore town; fever and small-pox in the district.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	State of winter crops good; harvesting of late rice commenced in places; outturn expected to be ten to twelve annas; health bad; fever still prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue favourable; paddy has commenced to be reaped.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops fair; fever decreasing.
Hazareebagh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool; cutting of rice nearly completed; prospects of other crops continue good; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; early *sarad* rice being reaped; late *sarad* rice ripening; *rabi* progressing well; spring rice being sown; fever reported. *General Remarks.*—Some rain in Chittagong on 24th; winter crops are generally thriving well, but they require a little rain in some districts; in Orissa, late rice crop has suffered some loss from want of rain, but in other parts of the province the prospects continue favourable; in some districts rice is being cut and promises a good outturn; fever still prevalent in most districts, in some it has abated.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 30th)	No rain ...	Damage to rice crop in parts; fever abating; prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	No rain ...	A little late rice still to be harvested; *rabi* sowings nearly finished; fever continues to abate, so also cattle disease; a little variation in prices: wheat $18\frac{13}{16}$, barley $30\frac{1}{16}$, gram $22\frac{7}{8}$, rice $19\frac{1}{4}$, unhusked rice $36\frac{7}{16}$, *bajra*, 30, and peas $30\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.
Gorakhpur („ 29th)	No rain ...	*Rabi* prospects good; irrigation going on; fever still prevalent; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ 29th)	...	The outturn of the *kharif* crops is estimated to be average; *rabi* promises well; health good; cattle disease decreasing; wheat 24, gram 28, *bajra* 27 seers per rupee.
Agra („ 30th)	No rain ...	*Rabi* still being sown and irrigated by wells; rain needed; fever continues but abating; *kharif* nearly all cut; prices, wheat 18, gram 21, barley 24, *bajra* $21\frac{1}{3}$, *makka* 33 srers per rupee.
Bareilly („ „)	...	Weather clear; wind easterly; irrigation of *rabi* begun; *kacha* wells being largely dug; health fair; prices, wheat 18, barley $24\frac{1}{4}$, *bajra* 22, common rice $15\frac{1}{2}$, gram 20 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Meerut (Nov. 30th)	...	Weather clear; occasional light clouds; *rabi* sowings nearly finished; rain much wanted; cheapest wheat 20, barley 31, *juar* 28, gram 21½ *arhar* 26 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	...	Rain required; health fair; some cases of measles and a few cases of small-pox: murrain continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain ...	Prospects much the same as last week; fever still prevalent; barley 27 seers.
Partabgarh („ 29th)	...	*Jarhan* harvest in progress; outturn below average; *rabi*, where irrigated, good; cane-pressing commenced; health improving; little or no change in prices.
Sitapur („ 30th)	No rain ...	*Rabi* being irrigated where possible; rain much needed; wheat 21, barley 28, gram 21, seers per rupee.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain ...	Irrigation continues; inash cut and nearly all the *jarhan*, outturn not good; fever and ague prevail; cholera appears to be abating; prices steady.
Farukhabad („ „)	...	Crops promise fairly; fever decreasing; slight cattle disease still in Tehsil Tirwa; prices slightly fallen; wheat 17 $\frac{29}{32}$, barley 24 $\frac{5}{32}$, gram 19 $\frac{17}{32}$, *bajra* 25 $\frac{24}{32}$, seers per rupee.
Saharanpur („ „)	No rain ...	Fever much abated; *rabi* sowings germinated in places; rain much needed; wheat 19, gram 23¼, barley 30½, rice 11, *juar* 28½, *bajra* 26½, *urd* 20½, *makki* 28½, *bijhar* 28, seers per rupee.
Rae-Bareli („ 29th)	No rain ...	Fever still prevalent; tanks, as a rule, dry; without winter rain which has failed for two last years, that portion of the *rabi* which is not protected by wells will be lost; sowings still going on by flooding from wells; *aghani* harvest nearly over; prices stationary; wheat 20, barley 26½ *bajra* 31, *dhan* 35, and *kodon* 42, seers per rupee.
Aligarh („ 30th)	No rain ...	Weather colder; *rabi* sowings completed; autumnal fever prevalent; wheat 20, barley 25, *bijhar* 24, gram 20, seers per rupee.
Cawnpore („ „)	...	Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings; *kharif* outturn fair; fever much on the decline; prices stationary; wheat 19, barley 31, *bajra* 27, *juar* 30, seers per rupee.
Moradabad („ „)	No rain ...	*Rabi* sowings completed; rain much wanted; health improving; no material change in prices.
		General Remarks.—No rain; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; irrigation general; prices stationary; fever abating slightly; cholera decreasing in Fyzabad; light measles and small-pox in Kumaun; cattle disease decreasing.
Punjab—(Nov. 29th)		
Delhi ...	No rain ...	Fever abating; prospects favourable; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	*Rabi* sowings still going on; rain needed; prices steady; fever still prevalent.
Umballa ...	...	Rain wanted; *kharif* harvested; yield reported to be about average; standing *rabi* crops flourishing; health fair.
Jullundur ...	No rain ...	*Rabi* sowings in progress; health good; prices falling.
Amritsar ...	...	Rain needed; fever much decreased; prices slightly fluctuating.
Lahore ...	...	State of crops good; health improving; slight fall in prices.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	No cholera reported; health improving; *rabi* sowings in progress; slight rise in prices.
Siálkot ...	...	Prospects good; rain wanted in unirrigated tracts; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Rain wanted; no fresh cases of cholera; fever in Tehsils Kahuta and Attock; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	...	*Rabi* crops suffering from want of rain; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	No rai n	*Rabi* being sown; health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan .	...	Rain wanted; health and prospects good; prices slightly fluctuating.
		General Remarks.—Rain needed; health improving: prospects generally good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Nov. 30th)	...	Weather seasonable; *rabi* promises well; health good.
Jubbulpore („ „)	...	Weather clear and cold; reaping of *kharif* approaching completion; *rabi* sowings nearly finished; wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 29th)	...	*Rabi* sowings are poor owing to deficient moisture; fever abating.
Seoni („ 30th)	...	Weather cool and pleasant; prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Nimar („ „)	...	Weather clear and cold; prospects good, wheat 17 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 26th)	...	Weather seasonable; rice being reaped; fever abating; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 24th)	...	Weather clear and cold; *kharif* being reaped; health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Weather cool and pleasant; prospects of *kharif* crop favourable; *rabi* sowings almost finished; public health generally good; prices easy.
British Burma—(Nov. 26th)		
Akyab ...	3·99	Total rainfall 198·40; public health good; slight cattle disease; early crops being reaped; large outturn expected.
Rangoon ...	2·69	Total rainfall 102·93; public health good; progress of crops favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Bassein ...	·77	Total rainfall 111·19; public health good; slight cattle disease in two townships; some damage here and there by recent rains; otherwise crop prospects generally good.
Prome ...	4·50	Total rainfall 43·85; public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	3·94	Total rainfall 205·73; public health good; a few deaths of cattle in one township; crop prospects continue fair; slight damage done by rain.
Toungoo ...	1·06	Total rainfall 89·17; public health and agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; a little cattle disease here and there; late rain has done some damage to the more advanced crops in places, but apparently not much; progress of crops generally favourable; reaping has begun.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Nov. 30th)	No rain ...	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy; *sali* paddy being reaped.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops excellent; tea doing well; public health good.
Cachar ...	*Nil*	Weather getting cooler; reaping of *sali* crop continues; common rice 26⅝ seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh (Nov. 30th)	0·15	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *sali dhan* and sowing of mustard and pulse doing well; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Nov. 30th)		
Bangalore ...	No rain ...	Crops in good condition; harvesting of *ragi* continues; prospects fair; prices continue to fall.
Mysore ...	No rain ...	Crops flourishing; prospects favourable; prices falling.
Mercara ...	*Nil*	Rice crop has come into ear; water in South Coorg deficient for pulping coffee; small-pox still prevalent in some parts.
		General Remarks.—Nine cents rain at Chickmagalur and Kadur districts; none elsewhere; crops generally in good condition; prospects favourable; prices steady.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (Nov. 30th)	...	Crops in good condition; cotton-picking continues; wheat 18 and *jowari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola („ „)	...	*Rabi* crops coming up well; prospects favourable.
Hyderabad („ „)	...	*Ragi* crops prospering; reaping of *kharif* crops nearly concluded; reaping of *abi* crops continues; ground being prepared for *rabi* sowings; general health good except in one taluka where ague prevails; prices: wheat 14, coarse rice 10, white *jowari* 25¼, and *tur* 17¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	..	Prospects continue favourable; health is good; the weather slightly warmer.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Weather seasonable; *kharif* outturn average; rain wanted; fever abating.
Sutna ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...	...	Not received.
Neemuch ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Goona ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Bhopal ...	...	Not received.
Agar ...	...	Weather clear; *rabi* prospects good; health good.
Nowgong ...	...	Agricultural prospects favourable.
Manpur ...	...	Young wheat and gram crops doing well; fever prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 30th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, today cloudy.
Sirohi („ 27th)	*Nil*	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good; weather cold.
Marwar („ 25th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells almost full; fever and ague still prevail; young *rabi* crops flourishing; sowing still progressing; *kharif* crops gathered, outturn fair; prices stationary.
Harowti („ 26th)	*Nil*	Crops doing well; health good; weather seasonable.
Jhallawar („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 30th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prices stationary.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings nearly completed; prices stationary; fever abating.
Ulwar („ 29th)	*Nil*	Fever decreasing; *rabi* sowings continue.
Nepal—(Nov. 24th).		
Katmandu ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable.

E. C. BUCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Rev. & Agri. Dept.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 50.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 9th December, 1881.

No. 32.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., c. 67, section 10, has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 7th instant.

No. 33.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., c. 67, section 10, has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. B. Inglis to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 9th December 1881.

No. 1955.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. C. Clancey is appointed temporarily to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, 1st Grade, in British Burma.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 9th December 1881.

No. 393.—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 373, dated the 24th November 1881, regarding Mr. W. C. Capper's resignation, for "25th instant," read "8th December 1881."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th December 1881.

No. 196.—The Reverend S. B. Taylor to be Chaplain of Gauhati and Shillong in Assam, with effect from the 3rd December 1881.

No. 199.—The services of the Reverend H. C. Spring, Chaplain of Shillong and Gauhati in Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 3rd December 1881.

No. 202.—The Reverend J. H. Taylor to be Chaplain of Saugor in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 11th December 1881.

No. 205.—The services of the Reverend W. J. Burdett, Chaplain of Saugor in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 11th December 1881.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 9th December 1881.

No. 234 *S.*—Mr. T. H. D. LaTouche, who has been nominated as an Assistant of the 3rd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, joined his appointment on the 29th ultimo.

E. C BUCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 9th December, 1881.

No. 2061 *G. G.*—Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., Political Agent, 2nd Class, on return from furlough, is posted as 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan.

The 9th December 1881.

No. 2065 *G. G.*—Lieutenant B. M. Allen, B.S.C., Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 8th December 1881.

No. 1845.—Whereas in March and April 1880 the Trustees of the Port of Bombay raised a Debenture Loan for Rupees ten lakhs and paid the stamp duty chargeable on the Bonds which were issued previous to the issue of the Rules promulgated by Notification No. 3646, dated 13th November 1880, regarding composition for the payment of stamp duty on debenture bonds issued by Corporate Bodies:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty chargeable on the renewal or subdivision of the debentures referred to.

The 9th December 1881.

No. 1875.—The following Addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

C. P. C.

Insert the following as Section 6 A:—

6 A. An officer who was employed under the Military Department in Afghanistan, and who was obliged to take furlough or leave in or out of India in consequence of illness contracted on service, is entitled to reckon as pensionable service the period of his furlough to the extent of his employment under the Military Department, but not exceeding a maximum of one year: Provided always that no application for this concession shall be entertained unless the sickness was such as to render the absence of the officer on medical certificate immediately necessary.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th December, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 660.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Edward William Fane Martin, 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, Wing Officer, 1st Goorkha Regiment,—14th November, 1879.

No. 661.—NATIVE ARMY—

Jemadar Ibrahim Khan, appointed on probation to the 1st Bengal Cavalry in G. G. O. No. 874 of 1879, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 20th October, 1879.

No. 662.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

1st and 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain T. H. Goldney, Wing Officer, 38th Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Major C. S. Bailey, whose term of service will expire on the 31st December, 1881.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 663.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major-General H. W. Gulliver, R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd class, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 213 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 7th January, 1882.

Conductor J. Combe, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under the regulations of 1868.

No. 664.—Surgeon E. G Russell, M.B., is granted an extension of furlough (p. a.) from the 21th to the 28th October, 1881, the date of his arrival at Bombay, without pay.

No. 665.—Captain R. A. C. King, R.A., has been granted an extension of furlough (m.c.) for six months by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 666.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 4th November, 1881, pages 5401 to 5403.

War Office, Pall Mall, 4th November, 1881.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following Officers of the Staff Corps to be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, from 1st July, 1881 :—

Generals.

Sir A. M. Becher, K.C.B., Bengal.
D. Pott, C.B., Bengal (since deceased).
W. E. Mulcaster, Bengal.
Sir O. Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., Bengal.
J. S. Paton, C.B., Bengal.
H. J. Pelly, Bombay.
R. R. Younghusband, C.B., Bombay.
Sir C. Reid, K.C.B., Bengal.
G. P. Whish, Bengal.
Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., Bombay.
H. F. Dunsford, C.B., Bengal.
G. Ramsay, Bengal.

Lieutenant-Generals.

A. Fytche, C.S.I., Bengal.
J. L. Vaughan, C.B., Bengal.
Sir A. P. Phayre, G.C.M.G., K.C S.I., C.B., Bengal.
J. T. Shakespear, Bengal.
G. Jackson, Bengal.
R. N. Raikes, Bengal.
R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Bengal.
H. Nicoll, Bengal.
G. A. Fisher, Bengal (since deceased).
J. Wilson, Madras.
S. H. Becher, Bengal.
F. D. Atkinson, Bengal.
C. Harris, Bengal.

Major-Generals.

F. H. Scott, Madras.
J. S. D. Tulloch, Bengal.
G. W. Russell, Madras.
M. C. Spottiswoode, Madras.
H. Man, Madras.
C. L. Showers, Bengal.
A. Turner, Bengal.
W. C. R. Macdonald, C.B., Madras.
C. F. M. Mundy, Bengal.
A. R. Thornhill, Madras.
J. C. Brooke, Bengal.
R. Woolley, Madras.
R. Richards, Bombay.
C. R. W. Hervey, C.B., Bombay.
J. C. Gastrell, Bengal.
T. Thompson, Madras.
S. J. K. Whitehill, Bombay.
G A. Leckie, Bombay.
H. D. Abbott, C.B., Madras.
E. W. Boudier, Madras.
S. Richards, Bengal.
S. J. Batten, Madras.
J. H. M. Babington, Madras.
C. M. Barrow, C.B., Bombay.
D. Boyd, Bombay.
F. Young, Madras.
J. C. Haughton, C.S.I., Bengal.

Colonels.

A. Robinson, Bengal.
C. P. Molony, Madras.
H. Hopkinson, C.S.I., Bengal.
R. R. Mainwaring, Bengal.
M. T. Ffrench, Madras.
A. F. Place, Madras.
W. S. Simpson, Madras.
Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S I., C.I.E., Bengal.
J. M. Macgregor, Madras.
G. Holroyd, Bengal.
J. R. McMullin, Bengal.
F. J. B. Priestley, Madras.
F. P. Layard, Bengal.
A. Cooper, Madras.
A. Howlett, C.B., Madras.
G. S. A. Anderson, Bombay.
W. D. Morgan, Bengal.
G. C. Hatch, C.S.I., Bengal.
S. Mainwaring, Madras.
A. H. Ternan, Bengal.
E. J. Lawder, Madras.
A. Macqueen, Bengal.
G R. Phillips, Madras.
R. N. Tronson, Bengal.
G. U. Price, Bombay.
R. Benson, Madras.
J. B. Dennys, Bengal.
G. Baldock, Madras.
W. L. Cahusac, Bombay.
E. T. Fasken, Madras.
P. F. Gardener, Bengal.
T. Gillilan, Madras.
J. T. Francis, Bombay.
A. F. Baird, Bengal.
J. P. Watts, Madras.
C. Hight, Madras.
G. Pringle, Madras.

Promotions to take place from the 1st July, 1881, in consequence of the above-named General Officers being placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, and in order to complete the establishment of General Officers for the Indian Staff Corps under Article 18 of the Royal Warrant of the 25th June, 1881 :—

Lieutenant-General to be General.

Local General Sir D. M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., Bengal.

Major-General to be Lieutenant-General.

M. J. Turnbull, Bengal.

Colonels to be Major-Generals.

Local Major-General F. G. Kempster, Madras.
H. K. Burne, C.B., Bengal.
C. T. Aitchison, C.B., Bombay.
Sir C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B., Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, Bengal.
Local Major-General Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Madras.
T. Wright, C.B., Bengal.
Sir C. C. G. Ross, K.C.B., Bengal.
Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, Bengal.
J. Watson, C.B., V.C., Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, Bombay.
W. C. Anderson, C.S.I., Bombay.
E. F. Burton, Madras.
J. M. Cripps, Bengal.
J. C. Hood, Bengal.
F. Mardall, Madras.
C. C. Drury, Bengal.
J. A. Wright, Bengal.

Promotions to take place from the 1st July, 1881, upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Lieutenant-General to be General.

A. Fytche, C.S.I., Bengal.

Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals.

F. H. Scott, Madras.
J. S. D. Tulloch, Bengal.
G. W. Russell, Madras.
M. C. Spottiswoode, Madras.
H. Man, Madras.
C. L. Showers, Bengal.
A. Turner, Bengal.
W. C. R. Macdonald, C.B., Madras.
C. F. M. Mundy, Bengal.
A. R. Thornhill, Madras.
J. C. Brooke, Bengal.
R. Woolley, Madras.
R. Richards, Bombay.
C. R. W. Hervey, C.B., Bombay.
J. E. Gastrell, Bengal.
T. Thompson, Madras.
S. J. K. Whitehill, Bombay.
G. A. Leckie, Bombay.
H. D. Abbott, C.B., Madras.
E. W. Boudier, Madras.
S. Richards, Bengal.
S. J. Batten, Madras.

Colonels to be Major-Generals.

A. Robinson, Bengal.
C. P. Molony, Madras.
H. Hopkinson, C.S.I., Bengal.
R. R. Mainwaring, Bengal.
M. T. Ffrench, Madras.
A. F. Place, Madras.
W. S. Simpson, Madras.
Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal.
J. M. Macgregor, Madras.
G. Holroyd, Bengal.
J. R. McMullin, Bengal.
F. J. B. Priestley, Madras.
F. P. Layard, Bengal.
A. Cooper, Madras.
A. Howlett, C.B., Madras.
G. S. A. Anderson, Bombay.
W. D. Morgan, Bengal.
G. C. Hatch, C.S.I., Bengal.
S. Mainwaring, Madras.
A. H. Ternan, Bengal.
E. J. Lawder, Madras.
A. Macqueen, Bengal.
G. R. Phillips, Madras.
R. N. Tronson, Bengal.
G. U. Price, Bombay.
R. Benson, Madras.
J. B. Dennys, Bengal.
G. Baldock, Madras.
W. L. Cahusac, Bombay.
E. T. Fasken, Madras.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 667.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major John Liston,—7th December, 1881.
Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Alfred FitzHugh, C.B.,—7th December, 1881.
Major Russell Morland Skinner,—7th December, 1881.
Major Frederick Peere Williams Freeman,—7th December, 1881.
Major Francis David Millett Brown, V.C.,—8th December, 1881.
Major William Vesy FitzGerald Jacob,—8th December, 1881.
Major Robert Wheeler,—8th December, 1881.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Aubrey DeVere Alexander,—8th December, 1881.
Lieutenant Robert Francis Trotter,—8th December, 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Major.

Captain William Hope Meiklejohn, General List, Infantry,—1th December, 1881.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Charles DePrée, Bengal S.C.,—9th December, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Peyton, Madras S.C.,—9th December, 1881.

No. 668.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Crommelin Hankin, Bengal S.C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 8th December 1881.

No. 669.—NATIVE ARMY—

19th Bengal Lancers.

Ressaldar Isree Sing, to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Abdul Kurim Khan, invalided; Resaidar Jowahir Sing, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Isree Sing, promoted; Jemadar Kishen Sing, to be Resaidar, *vice* Gunda Sing, invalided; Jemadar Mahomed Khan, to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Mahomed Shahriar, resigned; Kote-Duffadar Hookum Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishen Sing, promoted; Duffadar Shere Mahomed, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahomed Khan, promoted,—17th July, 1881.

15th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Lainah Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Khosial Singh, deceased; Havildar Punjab Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lainah Singh, promoted,—12th September, 1881.

No. 670.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Sikh Infantry.

Subadar Jamal Din, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Nihal Singh, deceased,—17th August, 1881.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Budloo Opadiah, to be Subadar, *vice* Jeewun Sing, pensioned; Havildar Shere Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Budloo Opadiah, promoted,—20th September, 1881.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 671.—Major Thomas Doyle, Unattached List, is transferred to the Invalid establishment, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 819 of 1857.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th December, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 44.—Mr. H. W. de la Poer Beresford, to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

Mr. R. D. F. Piffard, to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

Mr. S. Sykes, to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

Mr. J. Patterson, to be an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from the 18th November, 1881.

Mr. J. Keymer, to be an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

Mr. A. Spence, to be an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from the 9th November 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 3rd December 1881.

No. 382.—The following reversions are ordered, with effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer, Class II, to Chief Engineer, Class III, from 16th October 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer, Class II, to Chief Engineer, Class III, from 27th November 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer, Class III, to Superintending Engineer, Class I, from 27th November 1881.

Colonel Mayne, R.E., is again promoted to officiate in Class II, from 16th November 1881.

The 6th December 1881.

No. 383.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 363, dated the 11th November 1881, Major G. R. Gibbs, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central India, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Civil Works Branch.

No. 384.—CORRIGENDUM.—Omit the following words from Public Works Department Notification No. 366, dated 12th November 1881 :—

"and Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Railway Branch."

The 5th December 1881.

No. 385.—Major P. Lambert, R.E., Examiner, 3rd Class, is, on return from furlough, appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 6th December 1881.

No. 386.—Major R. G. Smyth, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, with temporary rank in the 1st Class, is transferred from Bengal to Hyderabad as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident in the Public Works Department.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, and posted to Bengal.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

From the 26th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 19th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1881.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed John Locke Jeans, Esq., of 1, Clement's Inn, London, Solicitor, a Commissioner, within all parts of England, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th December 1881.

Offices opened and closed during the month of November 1881 :—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
			Closed.
Cherat	Punjab	10th	Opened.
Dum-Dum Cantonment.	Suburbs of Calcutta.	26th	Ditto.
Fort St. George	Madras	1st	Closed.
Jalozai	Punjab	30th	
Lovedale	Suburbs of Ootacamund.	28th Oct.	Opened.
Parell	Bombay Presdy.	2nd	Closed.
Rangoon Cantonment.	Suburbs of Rangoon.	12th	Opened.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Friday, the 23rd, and Saturday, the 24th instant, on account of the Christmas Holidays.

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 39 of 1881.

INDIA—COROMANDEL COAST.

NEGAPATAM.

Wreck in Roadstead.

Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, announcing that a vessel has foundered in Negapatam Roadstead. The wreck lies in six fathoms of water, with the Lighthouse bearing S. W. by W., distant nearly four miles.

The Bearing is Magnetic. Variation 1° 20′ Easterly in 1881.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 3rd December 1881.

This Notice temporarily affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 71*d*, 828, 70, and 748*b*.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 15*b*, 103*a*, and 1257*a*.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Mercara, the 23rd November 1881.

No. 1334—186 *G*.—Under Section 10 of Regulation II of 1881, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased to confer the powers defined in the said section on the undermentioned parputtigars, to be exercised within the limits of their respective nads or hoblies, as specified hereunder:—

Name.	Station.	Limit of Jurisdiction.
1. Pattamada Uttaiya .	Murnad .	Hudikeri Kantamur-nad in the Mercara Taluk.
2. Ainanda Poonacha .	Bhagamandal.	Tavu-nad in the Padinalk-nad Taluk
3. Balachonda Belliappa	Ammatti .	Ammatti-nad in the Yedenalk-nad Taluk.
4. Aichetti Machaya .	Goulkopal .	Bettyat-nad in the Kiggat-nad Taluk.
5. Meriyanda Puveiya .	Somavarpet .	Yedav-nad in the Nanjarajpatna Taluk.
6. Mukatti Boppu .	Kodlipet .	Kodli hobli in the Yelsavirashime Taluk.
7. Bettyanda Kallappa .	Fraserpet .	Nanjarajpatna-hobli in the Nanjarajpatna Taluk.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,—No. 1359—146, dated Camp Periyapatam, the 30th November 1881.

Read—

Letter No. 505—273, dated the 21st November 1881, from the Commissioner of Coorg, reporting the result of the resale of certain rice lands by public auction held on 9th September 1881, and submitting a declaration of sale for publication in the Gazette; also a notice for approval of the resale of two lands owing to default of purchasers.

Order thereon by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

* * * * * * * *

the proclamation of sale and transfer submitted with the letter above read is forwarded to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India*, for publication in Part II of the Gazette, as required by Section 39 of Regulation III of 1880.

* * * * * * * *

PROCLAMATION.

The lands specified in the undermentioned Schedule having been sold by public auction on the 9th September 1881, under Regulation III of 1880, being a Regulation for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Province of Coorg, it is hereby declared, under Section 39 of the said Regulation, that all rights and property of the former land-holders in the said lands is lawfully transferred to the purchaser:—

Serial No.	Name of former holder.	Situation of the land and description of building, if any.			Extent in batties.	Name of purchaser.	Date of purchase.
		Taluk.	Nad.	Village.			
1	Machmada Carriappa ..	Kiggatnad ...	Tavalgerimurnad.	Kurchi .	271½	Machamada Carriapah .	Sept. 9, 1881.

W. HILL,
Commissioner.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 1st December 1881.

No. 115.—Lieutenant G. H. Sim, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred to the Kasauli Division, Military Works, from Superintending Engineer's Office.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 21st of October 1881, treasure, consisting of 42 gold fanams, valued at Rs. 13-2, was found by a pariah boy named Munigan, in the surplus channel of the Tirathagounden tank, in the village of Kattunisai, in the Denhamcotta Division, Hasur Taluk, in the Salem District, Madras Presidency.

Any person claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, is required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of the Salem District, at his office at Salem, on the 27th day of May 1882, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

———,
Assistant Collector,
for *Collector.*

Report of a Deserter from the Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Camp Soojut, this 5th day of December 1881.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 3650—Gunner Alfred Hardwicke.
Age,—41 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Mary's, Huntingdon.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Engineer.
Coat or Jacket,—Not known (supposed to be serge.)
Waistcoat,—Not known.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Not known (supposed to be serge.)
Date of Desertion,—30th November 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Camp Nyanuggur (Beawar.)
Date of Enlistment,—12th September 1871.
Place of Enlistment,—Barrackpore.
REMARKS,—It is supposed this man is trying to make his way to Bombay. He knows the railway well.
Under 11 years' service.

———, *Major,*
Comdg. Royal Regt. of Artillery.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 28	.	..		4,055	26,64,644	10,05,635
" 29	...	...	.	4,055	26,64,828	10,05,635
" 30	...	...	3,943	28	26,68,827	10,09,661
Dec. 1	...	...	...	28	26,68,817	10,09,661
" 2	...	.	...	28	26,68,817	10,09,661
" 3	...	...	...	28	26,68,817	10,09,661

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 5th December 1881.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th December 1881.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		25,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 67,21,928 9 5	2,02,09,862	9	10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,34,87,934 0 5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,46,15,046	10	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,12,186	7	4
Sundries		13,51,054	4	1
RUPEES		6,91,00,116	4	3

ASSETS.		Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities		74,19,168	4	0
Other authorized Investments		38,44,480	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		78,67,158	15	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		71,23,801	3	9
Bills discounted and purchased		1,96,57,902	11	0
Balances with other Banks		6,64,857	8	0
Bullion		7,71,094	5	5
Dead Stock		11,31,248	11	1
Stamps		7,093	10	10
Sundries		4,21,738	5	5
		4,89,08,543	10	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 67,69,816 3 4	2,01,91,572	9	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,34,21,756 6 5			
RUPEES		6,91,00,116	4	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 8th December 1881.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acott. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November 1881.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54	4 per cent. Loans									4½ per cent. Loans			Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, Re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.					
Balance of 15th November 1881.	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,18,133	31,23,900	2,23,60,600	1,03,72,000	2,47,58,800	2,89,60,000	2,07,000	48,29,900	1,05,22,500	9,77,69,400	1,10,500	33,03,000	61,200	...	20,78,92,952
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th November 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	3,000	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	11,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th November 1881	...	...	...	...	...	65,000	...	70,000	90,000	...	...	100	1,16,200	...	...	...	...	3,41,300
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th November 1881	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,08,000	10,000	4,02,700	29,400	2,000	1,500	12,500	1,63,500	...	...	...	...	7,30,600
	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,18,133	31,24,900	2,25,33,600	1,03,82,000	2,52,33,500	2,90,79,400	2,12,000	48,31,400	1,05,35,100	9,80,55,100	1,10,500	33,03,000	61,200	...	20,89,75,852
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	1,920	50,000	1,27,100	6,000	3,83,600	27,800	...	3,400	...	67,000	...	...	...	...	6,66,820
Balance on 30th November 1881	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,16,213	30,74,900	2,24,06,500	1,03,76,000	2,48,49,900	2,90,51,600	2,12,000	48,28,000	1,05,35,100	9,79,88,100	1,10,500	33,03,000	61,200	...	20,83,09,032

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Sept. 1881, enfaced from India 4,337 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,655 lakhs.

„ 1st Oct. 1881 to 15th Oct.	„	„	„	13 „	„ „ 5 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st	„	„	„	14 „	„ „ 8 „
„ 1st Nov. „ to 15th Nov.	„	„	„	40 „	„ „ 7 „
„ 16th „ „ to 30th	„	„	„	10 „	„ „ 6 „
				4,414 lakhs.	3,681 lakhs.
				3,681 „	
Balance against India				733 lakhs.	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd December 1881.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
199	D 7—78836	100	Zafaryab Khan, Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
138	D 17—27246	50	Ameeruddeen, Rampur Beauliah.
139	D 16—48275 D 14—65807	10 20	Nanick Chund, Allahabad.
36	D 10—65902 * „ —65901	5	Sitanath, Calcutta.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 7th December 1881.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
H129	M 35—57782	50	J. B. Gonsalves, Madras.
M71	M 51—65607 „ —76454	10	Devarkadass Vassanji, Bombay.
M73	M 6—76083 „ —76084	5	Shivlal Moteram, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 6th December 1881.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
248	O 89—70145 „ —61612	1,000 1,000	Hurchand Roy & Ramanund.
249	O 32—94022	50	Hookum Chand Sagoremul.
250	O 96—84192	100	Babu Jodu Nath Dutt.
251	O 69—90032 O 96—24366	100 100	Babu Joggeshur Banerjee.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
211	O 85—09905	20	Jagbir Prosad.
212	O 21—42979	20	Babu Surjokant Sing.
213	O 98—09588	5	Babu Kedar Nath Shaha.
214	O 95—37187	10	Babu Shiv Shanker.
215	O 96—20497	100	Hafeezoolla and Mohamed Ibrahim.
153	A 7—50543 „ —50544	10	Babu Surjokant Sing.
154	P 1—13603 P 3—75487	10	The Treasury Officer, Pubna.
155	A 21—15403 „ —15405	10	Babu Promatha Nath Biswas.
156	L 99—83449 „ —83452	10	Mrs. A. Thompson.
	L 33—21759 „ —21758	10	
	L 20—29709 „ —29706	5	

CALCUTTA,
The 9th December 1881.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 9—63770 J 13—13979 „ —14000 J 12—11101	10 20 20 50	Major A. Kenney Herbert, Madras.

CALICUT,
The 26th November 1881.

BROOKE LEGGATT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 14—54101 „ —54102 „ —54103 „ —54107 „ —54142	50 50 50 50 50	Mr D. A. Alexander, Commissariat Department, Quetta.
M 9—62844 * G 13—50475	10	Mr. Mohendro Nath Dass, Clerk, Beluchistan Agency, Quetta.
G 13—49248 * „ —35310	10	

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 28th November 1881.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
52	O 71—85234	1,000	Messrs. W. Vale, Ling & Co., Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
56	E 13—83295	100	Duni Chand, Shahpur.
17	E 19—00291 * „ —00292	50	A. Charrier & Co., Dinapur.

* Wrongly joined.

LAHORE,
The 2nd December 1881.

H. J. BRERETON,
for Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
49	B 68—00328	100	Narsinga Prosad Dutt, No. 126, Kengraputty Street, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
101	B 47—71785	5	Narsiah Govindappa Naick's Street, Madras.
102	B 52—72414	10	Mr. W. Dunning, Head Master of the Kolar School, Kolar.
103	B 66—98490 B 68—31261 „ —31341 „ —33075	100 100 100 100	Hanumuntha Chetti, Arakalgud, Hassan District, Mysore Province.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 28th November 1881.

C. HALL,
Offg. Chief Clerk to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1881.

PARCEL POST EXCHANGE WITH CHINA.

On and after the 1st January 1882, parcels can be forwarded in both directions between India and the following British Post Offices in China :—

Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Hong-kong, Kiung Chow or Heihow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.

2. Parcels forwarded to China must be fully prepaid in cash at the rate of eight annas per pound or fraction of a pound, and must be accompanied by the usual declaration of contents and value. The value should be expressed in sterling.

3. Each parcel, after being plainly addressed, must, with its declaration, be enclosed in an outer covering directed to—

POST MASTER,
Calcutta.

4. In other respects, this exchange will be governed by the conditions relating to foreign parcels given in the Postal Guide.

5. Parcels, received from China, must likewise be fully prepaid and will be delivered in India free of all charge except customs duty.

L. G. WAIT,
for *Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 5th December 1881.

Two new postage stamps of the value given in the margin having been received in India, will shortly be available for sale to the public.

3 annas.
1½ „

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 6th December 1881.

No. 9426.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BEHAR.

Mr. J. F. Meik is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Post Office Accounts.

Mr. F. M. Bowers is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 4th Grade, and is posted to the Arrah Division.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Deputy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

NOTICE

To all to whom it may concern.

Under rules issued by the Government of India, Home Department, on the 12th December 1877, for the care and use of Government cemeteries, *notice* is hereby given that the following tombs in the Sylhet cemetery have fallen into a ruinous condition, and will be levelled, unless they are repaired after one month from this date.

Friends of the deceased wishing to execute repairs to the tombs, should communicate without delay with the undersigned.

1. Tombs of Maria and Wigrom, infant children of John and Elizabeth Swaris.—Died 12th and 18th April 1867.
2. Tomb of T. Kain.—Died 17th January 1817.

W. F. MERES,
Officiating District Judge,
for *Chaplain.*

SYLHET,
The 21st November 1881.

The 9th December 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	17th Dec.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 „	16th „	Str. *Ethiopia.*
Madras and Ceylon . . .	7 „	17th „	P. & O. Str. *Australia.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *vid* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also *vid* Torres Straits for Queensland; also for Australian Colonies	7 „	13th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay . .	7 „	12th „	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	11th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits .	7 „	15th „	Str. *Purulia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon . .	7 „	15th „	Str. *Mahratta.*
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	7 „	16th „	Strs. *A. Apcar* & *Suez.*
Persian Gulf	7 „	10th „	From Bombay.

* Also *vid* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique; also *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Bé and Réunion, can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely; after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے ونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہین یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانونمین بکتی ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

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The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following :—

For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs.	3	8
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Complete set	"	4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA ;

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY ;

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS ;

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY ;

THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Choreapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaittivu or Moeletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60 *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1-12.*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re 1.*

Ceylon, East Coast—

Batticaloa Roadstead. *Annas 8.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
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„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
„ 23. Coast of Orissa False Point Harbour and Approaches.
„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

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„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Belilling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
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„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

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„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
„ 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
„ 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
„ 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
„ 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.

No. 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
„ 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
„ 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
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„ 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
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„ 17. Zanzibar Island—
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„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India. West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal. Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights
„ 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeireh Shoal.
„ 29. Reported reef off Batticaloa, Ceylon—East Coast.
„ 30. Revised Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour.
„ 31. Buoy marking wreck off Pentacottah—Bay of Bengal—Madras Coast.
„ 32. Removal of South Buoy, Harbour Entrance. Bay of Bengal—Coromandel Coast—Madras.
„ 33. Temporary exhibition of small Dioptric Light at Eastern Grove—Rangoon river entrance.
„ 34. Reported incorrect position of Crocodile Rock. Cadiapatam or Muttum Point—India—South Coast.
„ 35. Replacing of Karwar Rock Buoy—India—West Coast.
„ 36. Exhibition of permanent Light at Eastern Grove—Rangoon river entrance.
„ 37. Position of Anchorage Buoy, Beypore, India—West Coast.
„ 38. Buoys marking Harbour Entrance, Madras, Coromandel Coast.

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PARTNERSHIP.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Arthur L. Sykes in our firm ceased by mutual consent as from 1st July last. He will however continue for the present to manage the business of the firm and to sign the firm as before.

SYKES & Co.,
1, Grant's Lane,
Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Mr. William Craik is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

GEORGE HENDERSON & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd December 1881.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

In transit from Lahore Treasury to Public Debt Office, Calcutta, the Government Promissory Note, No. 060633, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs. 2,500, standing in the name of Narshing Dass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal.

J. A. ROBINSON,
Treasury Officer,
for *Deputy Commissioner.*

LAHORE,
The 23rd November 1881.

Lost or Stolen

Government Promissory Note, No. 024316 of 1st February 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal. A reward will be given to the person who will bring back the same to the undersigned.

DOURGA CHORONE ROQUITH,
No. 1, Old Court House Lane.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

Local extent.

Saving of usages relating to hundís, &c.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing herein contained affects the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, section twenty-one, or affects any local usage relating to any instrument in an oriental language: Provided that such usages may be excluded by any words in the body of the instrument, which indicate an intention that the legal relations of the parties thereto shall be governed by this Act;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Banker":

"Banker" includes also persons or a corporation or company acting as bankers; and

"Notary Public."

"Notary Public" includes also any person appointed by the Governor General in Council to perform the functions of a Notary Public under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

OF NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

"Promissory note."

4. A "promissory note" is an instrument in writing (not being a banknote or a currency-note) containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person, or to the bearer of the instrument.

Illustrations.

A signs instruments in the following terms:—

(a). "I promise to pay B or order Rs. 500."

(b). "I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in Rs. 1,000, to be paid on demand, for value received."

(c). "Mr. B, I O U Rs. 1,000."

(d). "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 and all other sums which shall be due to him."

(e). "I promise to pay B Rs. 500, first deducting thereout any money which he may owe me."

(f). "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 seven days after my marriage with C."

(g). "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 on D's death, provided D leaves me enough to pay that sum."

(h). "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 and to deliver to him my black horse on 1st January next."

The instruments respectively marked (a) and (b) are promissory notes. The instruments respectively marked (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) are not promissory notes.

"Bill of exchange."

5. A "bill of exchange" is an instrument in writing containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person or to the bearer of the instrument.

A promise or order to pay is not "conditional," within the meaning of this section and section four, by reason of the time for payment of the amount or any instalment thereof being expressed to be on the lapse of a certain period after the occurrence of a specified event which, according to the ordinary expectation of mankind, is certain to happen, although the time of its happening may be uncertain.

The sum payable may be "certain," within the meaning of this section and section four, although it includes future interest or is payable at an indicated rate of exchange, or is according to the course of exchange, and although the instrument provides that, on default of payment of an instalment, the balance unpaid shall become due.

The person to whom it is clear that the direction is given or that payment is to be made may be a "certain person," within the meaning of this section and section four, although he is mis-named or designated by description only.

"Cheque."

6. A "cheque" is a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand.

"Drawer." "Drawee."

7. The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called the "drawer;" the person thereby directed to pay is called the "drawee."

"Drawee in case of need."

When in the bill or in any indorsement thereon the name of any person is given in addition to the drawee to be resorted to in case of need, such person is called a "drawee in case of need."

"Acceptor."

After the drawee of a bill has signed his assent upon the bill, or, if there are more parts thereof than one, upon one of such parts, and delivered the same, or given notice of such signing to the holder or to some person on his behalf, he is called the "acceptor."

"Acceptor for honour."

When acceptance is refused and the bill is protested for non-acceptance, and any person accepts it *supra protest* for honour of the drawer or of any one of the indorsers, such person is called an "acceptor for honour."

"Payee."

The person named in the instrument, to whom or to whose order the money is by the instrument directed to be paid, is called the "payee."

"Holder."

8. The "holder" of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque means any person entitled in his own name to the possession thereof and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto.

Where the note, bill or cheque is lost or destroyed, its holder is the person so entitled at the time of such loss or destruction.

"Holder in due course."

9. "Holder in due course" means any person who for consideration became the possessor of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque if payable to bearer,

or the payee or indorsee thereof, if payable to, or to the order of, a payee,

before the amount mentioned in it became payable, and without having sufficient cause to believe that any defect existed in the title of the person from whom he derived his title.

"Payment in due course."

10. "Payment in due course" means payment in accordance with the apparent tenor of the instrument in good faith and without negligence to any person in possession thereof under circumstances which do not afford a reasonable ground for believing that he is not entitled to receive payment of the amount therein mentioned.

Inland instrument.

11. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque drawn or made in British India, and made payable in, or drawn upon any person resident in, British India shall be deemed to be an inland instrument.

Foreign instrument.

12. Any such instrument not so drawn, made or made payable shall be deemed to be a foreign instrument.

"Negotiable instrument."

13. A "negotiable instrument" means a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque expressed to be payable to a specified person or his order, or to the order of a specified person, or to the bearer thereof, or to a specified person or the bearer thereof.

Negotiation.

14. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is transferred to any person, so as to constitute that person the holder thereof, the instrument is said to be negotiated.

Indorsement.

15. When the maker or holder of a negotiable instrument signs the same, otherwise than as such maker, for the purpose of negotiation, on the back or face thereof or on a slip of paper annexed thereto, or so signs for the same purpose a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, he is said to indorse the same, and is called the "indorser."

Indorsement "in blank" and "in full."

16. If the indorser signs his name only, the indorsement is said to be "in blank," and if he adds a direction to pay the amount mentioned in the instrument to, or to the order of, a specified person, the indorsement is said to be "in full;" and the person so specified is called the "indorsee" of the instrument.

"Indorsee."

Ambiguous instruments.

17. Where an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, the holder may at his election treat it as either, and the instrument shall be thenceforward treated accordingly.

Where amount is stated differently in figures and words.

18. If the amount undertaken or ordered to be paid is stated differently in figures and in words, the amount stated in words shall be the amount undertaken or ordered to be paid.

Instruments payable on demand.

19. A promissory note or bill of exchange, in which no time for payment is specified, and a cheque, are payable on demand.

Inchoate stamped instruments.

20. Where one person signs and delivers to another a paper stamped in accordance with the law relating to negotiable instruments then in force in British India, and either wholly blank or having written thereon an incomplete negotiable instrument, he thereby gives *primâ facie* authority to the holder thereof to make or complete, as the case may be, upon it a negotiable instrument, for any amount specified therein and not exceeding the amount covered by the stamp. The person so signing shall be liable upon such instrument, in the capacity in which he signed the same, to any holder in due course for such amount: provided that no person other than a holder in due course shall recover from the person delivering the instrument anything in excess of the amount intended by him to be paid thereunder.

"At sight." "On presentment." "After sight."

21. In a promissory note or bill of exchange the expressions "at sight" and "on presentment" mean on demand. The expression "after sight" means, in a promissory note, after presentment for sight, and, in a bill of exchange, after acceptance, or noting for non-acceptance, or protest for non-acceptance.

"Maturity."

22. The maturity of a promissory note or bill of exchange is the date at which it falls due.

Days of grace.

Every promissory note or bill of exchange which is not expressed to be payable on demand, at sight or on presentment is at maturity on the third day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable.

Calculating maturity of bill or note payable so many months after date or sight.

23. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a stated number of months after date or after sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity, the period stated shall be held to terminate on the day of the month which corresponds with the day on which the instrument is dated, or presented for acceptance or sight, or noted for non-acceptance, or protested for non-acceptance, or the event happens, or, where the instrument is a bill of exchange made payable a stated number of months after sight and has been accepted for honour, with the day on which it was so accepted. If the month in which the period would terminate has no corresponding day, the period shall be held to terminate on the last day of such month.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A negotiable instrument, dated 29th January, 1878, is made payable at one month after date. The instrument is at maturity on the third day after the 28th February, 1878.

(*b*). A negotiable instrument, dated 30th August, 1878, is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 3rd December, 1878.

(*c*). A promissory note or bill of exchange, dated 31st August, 1878, is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 3rd December, 1878.

Calculating maturity of bill or note payable so many days after date or sight.

24. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange made payable a certain number of days after date or after sight or after a certain event is at maturity, the day of the date, or of presentment for acceptance or sight, or of protest for non-acceptance, or on which the event happens, shall be excluded.

When day of maturity is a holiday.

25. When the day on which a promissory note or bill of exchange is at maturity is a public holiday, the instrument shall be deemed to be due on the next preceding business day.

Explanation.—The expression "public holiday" includes Sundays: New-Year's day, Christmas day: if either of such days falls on a Sunday, the next following Monday: Good-Friday; and any other day declared by the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be a public holiday.

CHAPTER III.

PARTIES TO NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

Capacity to make, &c., promissory notes, &c.

26. Every person capable of contracting, according to the law to which he is subject, may bind himself and be bound by the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, delivery and negotiation of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque.

Minor.

A minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to empower a corporation to make, indorse or accept such instruments except in cases in which, under the law for the time being in force, they are so empowered.

Agency.

27. Every person capable of binding himself or of being bound, as mentioned in section twenty-six, may so bind himself or be bound by a duly authorized agent acting in his name.

A general authority to transact business and to receive and discharge debts does not confer upon an agent the power of accepting or indorsing bills of exchange so as to bind his principal.

An authority to draw bills of exchange does not of itself import an authority to indorse.

Liability of agent signing.

28. An agent who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque without indicating thereon that he signs as agent, or that he does not intend thereby to incur personal responsibility, is liable personally on the instrument, except to those who induced him to sign upon the belief that the principal only would be held liable.

Liability of legal representative signing.

29. A legal representative of a deceased person who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is liable personally thereon unless he expressly limits his liability to the extent of the assets received by him as such.

30. The drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque is bound, in case of dishonour by the drawee or acceptor thereof, to compensate the holder, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, the drawer as hereinafter provided.

Liability of drawer.

31. The drawee of a cheque having sufficient funds of the drawer in his hands properly applicable to the payment of such cheque must pay the cheque when duly required so to do, and, in default of such payment, must compensate the drawer for any loss or damage caused by such default.

Liability of drawee of cheque.

32. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the maker of a promissory note and the acceptor before maturity of a bill of exchange are bound to pay the amount thereof at maturity according to the apparent tenor of the note or acceptance respectively, and the acceptor of a bill of exchange at or after maturity is bound to pay the amount thereof to the holder on demand.

Liability of maker of note and acceptor of bill.

In default of such payment as aforesaid, such maker or acceptor is bound to compensate any party to the note or bill for any loss or damage sustained by him and caused by such default.

33. No person except the drawee of a bill of exchange, or all or some of several drawees, or a person named therein as a drawee in case of need, or an acceptor for honour, can bind himself by an acceptance.

Only drawee can be acceptor except in need or for honour.

34. Where there are several drawees of a bill of exchange who are not partners, each of them can accept it for himself, but none of them can accept it for another without his authority.

Acceptance by several drawees not partners.

35. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, whoever indorses and delivers a negotiable instrument before maturity, without, in such indorsement, expressly excluding or making conditional his own liability, is bound thereby to every subsequent holder, in case of dishonour by the drawee, acceptor or maker, to compensate such holder for any loss or damage caused to him by such dishonour, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, such indorser as hereinafter provided.

Liability of indorser.

Every indorser after dishonour is liable as upon an instrument payable on demand.

36. Every prior party to a negotiable instrument is liable thereon to a holder in due course until the instrument is duly satisfied.

Liability of prior parties to holder in due course.

37. The maker of a promissory note or cheque, the drawer of a bill of exchange until acceptance, and the acceptor are, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, respectively liable thereon as principal debtors, and the other parties thereto are liable thereon as sureties for the maker, drawer or acceptor, as the case may be.

Maker, drawer and acceptor principals.

38. As between the parties so liable as sureties, each prior party is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, also liable thereon as a principal debtor in respect of each subsequent party.

Prior party a principal in respect of each subsequent party.

Illustration.

A draws a bill payable to his own order on B, who accepts. A afterwards indorses the bill to C, C to D, and D to E. As between E and B, B is the principal debtor, and A, C and D are his sureties. As between E and A, A is the principal debtor, and C and D are his sureties. As between E and C, C is the principal debtor and D is his surety.

39. When the holder of an accepted bill of exchange enters into any contract with the acceptor which, under section 134 or 135 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, would discharge the other parties, the holder may expressly reserve his right to charge the other parties, and in such case they are not discharged.

Suretyship.

40. Where the holder of a negotiable instrument, without the consent of the indorser, destroys or impairs the indorser's remedy against a prior party, the indorser is discharged from liability to the holder to the same extent as if the instrument had been paid at maturity.

Discharge of indorser's liability.

Illustration.

A is the holder of a bill of exchange made payable to the order of B, which contains the following indorsements in blank:—

First indorsement, "B."
Second indorsement, "Peter Williams."
Third indorsement, "Wright & Co."
Fourth indorsement, "John Rozario."

This bill A puts in suit against John Rozario and strikes out, without John Rozario's consent, the indorsements by Peter Williams and Wright & Co. A is not entitled to recover anything from John Rozario.

41. An acceptor of a bill of exchange already indorsed is not relieved from liability by reason that such indorsement is forged, if he knew or had reason to believe the indorsement to be forged when he accepted the bill.

Acceptor bound, although indorsement forged.

42. An acceptor of a bill of exchange drawn in a fictitious name and payable to the drawer's order is not, by reason that such name is fictitious, relieved from liability to any holder in due course claiming under an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer.

Acceptance of bill drawn in fictitious name.

43. A negotiable instrument made, drawn, accepted, indorsed or transferred without consideration, or for a consideration which fails, creates no obligation of payment between the parties to the transaction. But if any such party has transferred the instrument with or without indorsement to a holder for consideration, such holder, and every subsequent holder deriving title from him, may recover the amount due on such instrument from the transferor for consideration or any prior party thereto.

Negotiable instrument made, &c., without consideration.

Exception 1.—No party for whose accommodation a negotiable instrument has been made, drawn, accepted or indorsed can, if he have paid the amount thereof, recover thereon such amount from any person who became a party to such instrument for his accommodation.

Exception II.—No party to the instrument who has induced any other party to make, draw, accept, indorse or transfer the same to him for a consideration which he has failed to pay or perform in full shall recover thereon an amount exceeding the value of the consideration (if any) which he has actually paid or performed.

Partial absence or failure of money-consideration.

44. When the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque consisted of money, and was originally absent in part or has subsequently failed in part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced.

Explanation.—The drawer of a bill of exchange stands in immediate relation with the acceptor. The maker of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque stands in immediate relation with the payee, and the indorser with his indorsee. Other signers may by agreement stand in immediate relation with a holder.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B for Rs. 500 payable to the order of A. B accepts the bill, but subsequently dishonours it by non-payment. A sues B on the bill. B proves that it was accepted for value as to Rs. 400, and as an accommodation to the plaintiff as to the residue. A can only recover Rs. 400.

Partial failure of consideration not consisting of money.

45. Where a part of the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, though not consisting of money, is ascertainable in money without collateral enquiry, and there has been a failure of that part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced.

CHAPTER IV.

OF NEGOTIATION.

Delivery.

46. The making, acceptance or indorsement of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is completed by delivery, actual or constructive.

As between parties standing in immediate relation, delivery to be effectual must be made by the party making, accepting or indorsing the instrument, or by a person authorized by him in that behalf.

As between such parties and any holder of the instrument other than a holder in due course, it may be shown that the instrument was delivered conditionally or for a special purpose only, and not for the purpose of transferring absolutely the property therein.

A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by the delivery thereof.

A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof.

Negotiation by delivery.

47. Subject to the provisions of section fifty-eight, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by delivery thereof.

Exception.—A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque delivered on condition that it is not to take effect except in a certain event is not negotiable (except in the hands of a holder for value without notice of the condition) unless such event happens.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, delivers it to B's agent to keep for B. The instrument has been negotiated.

(*b*). A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, which is in the hands of A's banker, who is at the time the banker of B, directs the banker to transfer the instrument to B's credit in the banker's account with B. The banker does so, and accordingly now possesses the instrument as B's agent. The instrument has been negotiated, and B has become the holder of it.

Negotiation by indorsement.

48. Subject to the provisions of section fifty-eight, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to the order of a specified person, or to a specified person or order, is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof.

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full.

49. The holder of a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank may, without signing his own name, by writing above the indorser's signature a direction to pay to any other person as indorsee, convert the indorsement in blank into an indorsement in full; and the holder does not thereby incur the responsibility of an indorser.

Effect of indorsement.

50. The indorsement of a negotiable instrument followed by delivery transfers to the indorsee the property therein with the right of further negotiation; but the indorsement may, by express words, restrict or exclude such right, or may merely constitute the indorsee an agent to indorse the instrument, or to receive its contents for the indorser, or for some other specified person.

Illustrations.

B signs the following indorsements on different negotiable instruments payable to bearer:—

(*a*) "Pay the contents to C only."

(*b*) "Pay C for my use."

(*c*) "Pay C or order for the account of B."

(*d*) "The within must be credited to C."

These indorsements exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

(*e*) "Pay C."

(*f*) "Pay C value in account with the Oriental Bank."

(*g*) "Pay the contents to C, being part of the consideration in a certain deed of assignment executed by C to the indorser and others."

These indorsements do not exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

Who may negotiate.

51. Every sole maker, drawer, payee or indorsee, or all of several joint makers, drawers, payees or indorsees, of a negotiable instrument may, if the negotiability of such instrument has not been restricted or excluded as mentioned in section fifty, indorse and negotiate the same.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section enables a maker or drawer to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is in lawful possession or is holder thereof; or enables a payee or indorsee to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is holder thereof.

Illustration.

A bill is drawn payable to A or order. A indorses it to B, the indorsement not containing the words "or order" or any equivalent words. B may negotiate the instrument.

Indorser who excludes his own liability or makes it conditional.

52. The indorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the indorsement, exclude his own liability thereon, or make such liability or the right of the indorsee to receive the amount due thereon depend upon the happening of a specified event, although such event may never happen.

Where an indorser so excludes his liability and afterwards becomes the holder of the instrument, all intermediate indorsers are liable to him.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The indorser of a negotiable instrument signs his name, adding the words—

"Without recourse."

Upon this indorsement he incurs no liability.

(*b*). A is the payee and holder of a negotiable instrument. Excluding personal liability by an indorsement "without recourse," he transfers the instrument to B, and B indorses it to C, who indorses it to A. A is not only reinstated in his former rights, but has the rights of an indorsee against B and C.

Holder deriving title from holder in due course.

53. A holder of a negotiable instrument who derives title from a holder in due course has the rights thereon of that holder in due course.

Instrument indorsed in blank.

54. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained as to crossed cheques, a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank is payable to the bearer thereof even although originally payable to order.

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full.

55. If a negotiable instrument, after having been indorsed in blank, is indorsed in full, the amount of it cannot be claimed from the indorser in full, except by the person to whom it has been indorsed in full, or by one who derives title through such person.

Indorsement for part of sum due.

56. No writing on a negotiable instrument is valid for the purpose of negotiation if such writing purports to transfer only a part of the amount appearing to be due on the instrument; but where such amount has been partly paid, a note to that effect may be indorsed on the instrument, which may then be negotiated for the balance.

Legal representative cannot by delivery only negotiate instrument indorsed by deceased.

57. The legal representative of a deceased person cannot negotiate by delivery only a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order and indorsed by the deceased but not delivered.

Instrument obtained by unlawful means or for unlawful consideration.

58. When a negotiable instrument has been lost, or has been obtained from any maker, acceptor or holder thereof by means of an offence or fraud, or for an unlawful consideration, no possessor or indorsee who claims through the person who found or so obtained the instrument is entitled to receive the amount due thereon from such maker, acceptor or holder, or from any party prior to such holder, unless such possessor or indorsee is, or some person through whom he claims was, a holder thereof in due course.

Instrument acquired after dishonour or when overdue.

59. The holder of a negotiable instrument, who has acquired it after dishonour, whether by non-acceptance or non-payment, with notice thereof, or after maturity, has only, as against the other parties, the rights thereon of his transferor:

Accommodation note or bill.

Provided that any person who, in good faith and for consideration, becomes the holder, after maturity, of a promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted without consideration, for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon, may recover the amount of the note or bill from any prior party.

Illustration.

The acceptor of a bill of exchange, when he accepted it, deposited with the drawer certain goods as a collateral security for the payment of the bill, with power to the drawer to sell the goods and apply the proceeds in discharge of the bill if it were not paid at maturity. The bill not having been paid at maturity, the drawer sold the goods and retained the proceeds, but indorsed the bill to A. A's title is subject to the same objection as the drawer's title.

Instrument negotiable till payment or satisfaction.

60. A negotiable instrument may be negotiated (except by the maker, drawee or acceptor after maturity) until payment or satisfaction thereof by the maker, drawee or acceptor at or after maturity, but not after such payment or satisfaction.

CHAPTER V.

OF PRESENTMENT.

Presentment for acceptance.

61. A bill of exchange payable after sight must, if no time or place is specified therein for presentment, be presented to the drawee thereof for acceptance, if he can, after reasonable search, be found, by a person entitled to demand acceptance, within a reasonable time after it is drawn, and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment, no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

If the drawee cannot, after reasonable search, be found, the bill is dishonoured.

If the bill is directed to the drawee at a particular place, it must be presented at that place; and if at the due date for presentment he cannot, after reasonable search, be found there, the bill is dishonoured.

Presentment of promissory note for sight.

62. A promissory note, payable at a certain period after sight, must be presented to the maker thereof for sight (if he can after reasonable search be found) by a person entitled to demand payment, within a reasonable time after it is made and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment, no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

Drawee's time for deliberation.

63. The holder must, if so required by the drawee of a bill of exchange presented to him for acceptance, allow the drawee twenty-four hours (exclusive of public holidays) to consider whether he will accept it.

Presentment for payment.

64. Promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques must be presented for payment to the maker, acceptor or drawee thereof respectively, by or on behalf of the holder as hereinafter provided. In default of such presentment, the other parties thereto are not liable thereon to such holder.

Exception.—Where a promissory note is payable on demand and is not payable at a specified place, no presentment is necessary in order to charge the maker thereof.

Hours for presentment.

65. Presentment for payment must be made during the usual hours of business, and, if at a banker's, within banking hours.

Presentment for payment of instrument payable after date or sight.

66. A promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable at a specified period after date or sight thereof, must be presented for payment at maturity.

Presentment for payment of promissory note payable by instalments.

67. A promissory note payable by instalments must be presented for payment on the third day after the date fixed for payment of each instalment; and non-payment on such presentment has the same effect as non-payment of a note at maturity.

Presentment for payment of instrument payable at specified place and not elsewhere.

68. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place and not elsewhere must, in order to charge any party thereto, be presented for payment at that place.

Instrument payable at specified place.

69. A promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must, in order to charge the maker or drawer thereof, be presented for payment at that place.

Presentment where no exclusive place specified.

70. A promissory note or bill of exchange, not made payable as mentioned in sections sixty-eight and sixty-nine, must be presented for payment at the place of business (if any), or at the usual residence, of the maker, drawee or acceptor thereof, as the case may be.

Presentment when maker, &c., has no known place of business or residence.

71. If the maker, drawee or acceptor of a negotiable instrument has no known place of business or fixed residence, and no place is specified in the instrument for presentment for acceptance or payment, such presentment may be made to him in person wherever he can be found.

Presentment of cheque to charge drawer.

72. A cheque must, in order to charge the drawer, be presented at the bank upon which it is drawn before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer.

Presentment of cheque to charge any other person.

73. A cheque must, in order to charge any person except the drawer, be presented within a reasonable time after delivery thereof by such person.

Presentment of instrument payable on demand.

74. Subject to the provisions of section thirty-one, a negotiable instrument payable on demand must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after it is received by the holder.

Presentment by or to agent, representative of deceased, or assignee of insolvent.

75. Presentment for acceptance or payment may be made to the duly authorized agent of the drawee, maker or acceptor, as the case may be, or, where the drawee, maker or acceptor has died, to his legal representative, or, where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee.

When presentment unnecessary.

76. No presentment for payment is necessary, and the instrument is dishonoured at the due date for presentment, in any of the following cases:—

(*a*) if the maker, drawee or acceptor intentionally prevents the presentment of the instrument, or,

if the instrument being payable at his place of business, he closes such place on a business day during the usual business hours, or

if the instrument being payable at some other specified place, neither he nor any person authorized to pay it attends at such place during the usual business hours, or

if the instrument not being payable at any specified place, he cannot after due search be found;

(*b*) as against any party sought to be charged therewith, if he has engaged to pay notwithstanding non-presentment;

(*c*) as against any party if, after maturity, with knowledge that the instrument has not been presented—

he makes a part payment on account of the amount due on the instrument,

or promises to pay the amount due thereon in whole or in part,

or otherwise waives his right to take advantage of any default in presentment for payment;

(*d*) as against the drawer, if the drawer could not suffer damage from the want of such presentment.

Liability of banker for negligently dealing with bill presented for payment.

77. When a bill of exchange, accepted payable at a specified bank, has been duly presented there for payment and dishonoured, if the banker so negligently or improperly keeps, deals with or delivers back such bill as to cause loss to the holder, he must compensate the holder for such loss.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PAYMENT AND INTEREST.

To whom payment should be made.

78. Subject to the provisions of section eighty-two, clause (*c*), payment of the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque must, in order to discharge the maker or acceptor, be made to the holder of the instrument.

Interest when rate specified.

79. When interest at a specified rate is expressly made payable on a promissory note or bill of exchange, interest shall be calculated at the rate specified, on the amount of the principal money due thereon, from the date of the instrument, until tender or realization of such amount, or until

such date after the institution of a suit to recover such amount as the Court directs.

Interest when no rate specified.

80. When no rate of interest is specified in the instrument, interest on the amount due thereon shall, except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532, be calculated at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date at which the same ought to have been paid by the party charged, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon, or until such date after the institution of a suit to recover such amount as the Court directs.

Explanation.—When the party charged is the indorser of an instrument dishonoured by non-payment, he is liable to pay interest only from the time that he receives notice of the dishonour.

Delivery of instrument on payment, or indemnity in case of loss.

81. Any person liable to pay, and called upon by the holder thereof to pay, the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is before payment entitled to have it shown, and is on payment entitled to have it delivered up, to him, or, if the instrument is lost or cannot be produced, to be indemnified against any further claim thereon against him.

CHAPTER VII.

OF DISCHARGE FROM LIABILITY ON NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

Discharge from liability—

82. The maker, acceptor or indorser respectively of a negotiable instrument is discharged from liability thereon—

by cancellation;

(*a*) to a holder thereof who cancels such acceptor's or indorser's name with intent to discharge him, and to all parties claiming under such holder;

by release;

(*b*) to a holder thereof who otherwise discharges such maker, acceptor or indorser, and to all parties deriving title under such holder after notice of such discharge;

by payment.

(*c*) to all parties thereto, if the instrument is payable to bearer, or has been indorsed in blank, and such maker, acceptor or indorser makes payment in due course of the amount due thereon.

Discharge by allowing drawee more than twenty-four hours to accept.

83. If the holder of a bill of exchange allows the drawee more than twenty-four hours, exclusive of public holidays, to consider whether he will accept the same, all previous parties not consenting to such allowance are thereby discharged from liability to such holder.

When cheque not duly presented and drawer damaged thereby.

84. When the holder of a cheque fails to present it for payment within a reasonable time, and the drawer thereof sustains loss or damage from such failure, he is discharged from liability to the holder.

Cheque payable to order.

85. Where a cheque payable to order purports to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee, the drawee is discharged by payment in due course.

Parties not consenting discharged by qualified or limited acceptance.

86. If the holder of a bill of exchange acquiesces in a qualified acceptance, or one limited to part of the sum mentioned in the bill, or which substitutes a different place or time for payment, or which, where the drawees are not partners, is not signed by all the drawees, all previous parties whose consent is not obtained to such acceptance are discharged as against the holder and those claiming under him, unless on notice given by the holder they assent to such acceptance.

Explanation.—An acceptance is qualified—

(*a*) where it is conditional, declaring the payment to be dependent on the happening of an event therein stated;

(*b*) where it undertakes the payment of part only of the sum ordered to be paid;

(*c*) where, no place of payment being specified on the order, it undertakes the payment at a specified place and not otherwise or elsewhere; or where, a place of payment being specified in the order, it undertakes the payment at some other place and not otherwise or elsewhere;

(*d*) where it undertakes the payment at a time other than that at which under the order it would be legally due.

Effect of material alteration.

87. Any material alteration of a negotiable instrument renders the same void as against any one who is a party thereto at the time of making such alteration and does not consent thereto, unless it was made in order to carry out the common intention of the original parties;

Alteration by indorsee.

and any such alteration, if made by an indorsee, discharges his indorser from all liability to him in respect of the consideration thereof.

The provisions of this section are subject to those of sections twenty, forty-nine, eighty-six and one hundred and twenty-five.

Acceptor or indorser bound notwithstanding previous alteration.

88. An acceptor or indorser of a negotiable instrument is bound by his acceptance or indorsement notwithstanding any previous alteration of the instrument.

Payment of instrument on which alteration is not apparent.

89. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque has been materially altered but does not appear to have been so altered,

or where a cheque is presented for payment which does not at the time of presentation appear to be crossed or to have had a crossing which has been obliterated,

payment thereof by a person or banker liable to pay, and paying the same according to the apparent tenor thereof at the time of payment and otherwise in due course, shall discharge such person or banker from all liability thereon, and such payment shall not be questioned by reason of the instrument having been altered, or the cheque crossed.

Extinguishment of rights of action on bill in acceptor's hands.

90. If a bill of exchange which has been negotiated is, at or after maturity, held by the acceptor in his own right, all rights of action thereon are extinguished.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF NOTICE OF DISHONOUR.

Dishonour by non-acceptance.

91. A bill of exchange is said to be dishonoured by non-acceptance when the drawee, or one of several drawees not being partners, makes default in acceptance upon being duly required to accept the bill, or where presentment is excused and the bill is not accepted.

Where the drawee is incompetent to contract, or the acceptance is qualified, the bill may be treated as dishonoured.

Dishonour by non-payment.

92. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is said to be dishonoured by non-payment when the maker of the note, acceptor of the bill or drawee of the cheque makes default in payment upon being duly required to pay the same.

By and to whom notice should be given.

93. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder thereof, or some party thereto who remains liable thereon, must give notice that the instrument has been so dishonoured to all other parties whom the holder seeks to make severally liable thereon, and to some one of several parties whom he seeks to make jointly liable thereon.

Nothing in this section renders it necessary to give notice to the maker of the dishonoured promissory note, or the drawee or acceptor of the dishonoured bill of exchange or cheque.

Mode in which notice may be given.

94. Notice of dishonour may be given to a duly authorized agent of the person to whom it is required to be given, or, where he has died, to his legal representative, or, where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee; may be oral or written; may, if written, be sent by post; and may be in any form; but it must inform the party to whom it is given, either in express terms or by reasonable intendment, that the instrument has been dishonoured, and in what way, and that he will be held liable thereon; and it must be given within a reasonable time after dishonour, at the place of business or (in case such party has no place of business) at the residence of the party for whom it is intended.

If the notice is duly directed and sent by post and miscarries, such miscarriage does not render the notice invalid.

Party receiving must transmit notice of dishonour.

95. Any party receiving notice of dishonour must, in order to render any prior party liable to himself, give notice of dishonour to such party within a reasonable time, unless such party otherwise receives due notice as provided by section ninety-three.

Agent for presentment.

96. When the instrument is deposited with an agent for presentment, the agent is entitled to the same time to give notice to his principal as if he were the holder giving notice of dishonour, and the principal is entitled to a further like period to give notice of dishonour.

When party to whom notice given is dead.

97. When the party to whom notice of dishonour is despatched is dead, but the party despatching the notice is ignorant of his death, the notice is sufficient.

When notice of dishonour is unnecessary.

98. No notice of dishonour is necessary—

(a) when it is dispensed with by the party entitled thereto;

(b) in order to charge the drawer, when he has countermanded payment;

(c) when the party charged could not suffer damage for want of notice;

(d) when the party entitled to notice cannot after due search be found; or the party bound to give notice is, for any other reason, unable without any fault of his own to give it;

(e) to charge the drawers, when the acceptor is also a drawer;

(f) in the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable;

(g) when the party entitled to notice, knowing the facts, promises unconditionally to pay the amount due on the instrument.

CHAPTER IX.

OF NOTING AND PROTEST.

Noting.

99. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may cause such dishonour to be noted by a notary public upon the instrument, or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each.

Such note must be made within a reasonable time after dishonour, and must specify the date of dishonour, the reason, if any, assigned for such dishonour, or, if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, the reason why the holder treats it as dishonoured, and the notary's charges.

Protest.

100. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause such dishonour to be noted and certified by a notary public. Such certificate is called a protest.

Protest for better security.

When the acceptor of a bill of exchange has become insolvent, or his credit has been publicly impeached, before the maturity of the bill, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause a notary public to demand better security of the acceptor, and on its being refused may, within a reasonable time, cause such facts to be noted and certified as aforesaid. Such certificate is called a protest for better security.

Contents of protest.

101. A protest under section one hundred must contain—

(a) either the instrument itself, or a literal transcript of the instrument and of everything written or printed thereupon;

(b) the name of the person for whom and against whom the instrument has been protested;

(c) a statement that payment or acceptance, or better security, as the case may be, has been demanded of such person by the notary public; the terms of his answer, if any, or a statement that he gave no answer, or that he could not be found;

(d) when the note or bill has been dishonoured, the place and time of dishonour, and, when better security has been refused, the place and time of refusal;

(*e*) the subscription of the notary public making the protest;

(*f*) in the event of an acceptance for honour or of a payment for honour, the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance or payment was offered and effected.

Notice of protest.

102. When a promissory note or bill of exchange is required by law to be protested, notice of such protest must be given instead of notice of dishonour, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions; but the notice may be given by the notary public who makes the protest.

Protest for non-payment after dishonour by non-acceptance.

103. All bills of exchange drawn payable at some other place than the place mentioned as the residence of the drawee, and which are dishonoured by non-acceptance, may, without further presentment to the drawee, be protested for non-payment, in the place specified for payment, unless paid before or at maturity.

Protest of foreign bills.

104. Foreign bills of exchange must be protested for dishonour when such protest is required by the law of the place where they are drawn.

CHAPTER X.

OF REASONABLE TIME.

Reasonable time.

105. In determining what is a reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument and the usual course of dealing with respect to similar instruments; and, in calculating such time, public holidays shall be excluded.

Reasonable time of giving notice of dishonour.

106. If the holder and the party to whom notice of dishonour is given carry on business or live (as the case may be) in different places, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched by the next post or on the day next after the day of dishonour.

If the said parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour.

Reasonable time for transmitting such notice.

107. A party receiving notice of dishonour, who seeks to enforce his right against a prior party, transmits the notice within a reasonable time if he transmits it within the same time after its receipt as he would have had to give notice if he had been the holder.

CHAPTER XI.

OF ACCEPTANCE AND PAYMENT FOR HONOUR AND REFERENCE IN CASE OF NEED.

Acceptance for honour.

108. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security, any person not being a party already liable thereon may, with the consent of the holder, by writing on the bill, accept the same for the honour of any party thereto.

Unless the person who intends to accept *supra protest* first declares, in the presence of a notary, that he does it for honour, and has such declaration duly recorded in the notarial register at the time, his acceptance shall be a nullity.

How acceptance for honour must be made.

109. A person desiring to accept for honour must, in the presence of a notary public, subscribe the bill with his own hand, and declare that he accepts under protest the protested bill for the honour of the drawer or of a particular indorser whom he names, or generally for honour; and such declaration must be recorded by the notary in his register.

Acceptance not specifying for whose honour it is made.

110. Where the acceptance does not express for whose honour it is made, it shall be deemed to be made for the honour of the drawer.

Liability of acceptor for honour.

111. An acceptor for honour binds himself to all parties subsequent to the party for whose honour he accepts to pay the amount of the bill if the drawee do not; and such party and all prior parties are liable in their respective capacities to compensate the acceptor for honour for all loss or damage sustained by him in consequence of such acceptance.

But an acceptor for honour is not liable to the holder of the bill unless it is presented, or (in case the address given by such acceptor on the bill is a place other than the place where the bill is made payable) forwarded for presentment, not later than the day next after the day of its maturity.

When acceptor for honour may be charged.

112. An acceptor for honour cannot be charged unless the bill has at its maturity been presented to the drawee for payment, and has been dishonoured by him, and noted or protested for such dishonour.

Payment for honour.

113. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-payment, any person may pay the same for the honour of any party liable to pay the same, provided that the person so paying has previously declared before a notary public the party for whose honour he pays, and that such declaration has been recorded by such notary public.

Right of payer for honour.

114. Any person so paying is entitled to all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment, and may recover from the party for whose honour he pays all sums so paid, with interest thereon and with all expenses properly incurred in making such payment

Drawee in case of need.

115. Where a drawee in case of need is named in a bill of exchange, or in any indorsement thereon, the bill is not dishonoured until it has been dishonoured by such drawee.

Acceptance and payment without protest.

116. A drawee in case of need may accept and pay the bill of exchange without previous protest.

CHAPTER XII.

OF COMPENSATION.

Rules as to compensation.

117. The compensation payable in case of dishonour of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, by any party liable to the holder or any indorsee,

shall (except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532) be determined by the following rules :—

(*a*) the holder is entitled to the amount due upon the instrument, together with the expenses properly incurred in presenting, noting and protesting it ;

(*b*) when the person charged resides at a place different from that at which the instrument was payable, the holder is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places ;

(*c*) an indorser who, being liable, has paid the amount due on the same is entitled to the amount so paid with interest at six per centum per annum from the date of payment until tender or realization thereof, together with all expenses caused by the dishonour and payment ;

(*d*) when the person charged and such indorser reside at different places, the indorser is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places ;

(*e*) the party entitled to compensation may draw a bill upon the party liable to compensate him, payable at sight or on demand, for the amount due to him, together with all expenses properly incurred by him. Such bill must be accompanied by the instrument dishonoured and the protest thereof (if any). If such bill is dishonoured, the party dishonouring the same is liable to make compensation thereof in the same manner as in the case of the original bill.

CHAPTER XIII.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE.

Presumptions as to negotiable instruments.

118. Until the contrary is proved, the following presumptions shall be made :—

(*a*) that every negotiable instrument was made or drawn for consideration, and that every such instrument, when it has been accepted, indorsed, negotiated or transferred, was accepted, indorsed, negotiated or transferred for consideration ;

of consideration ;

(*b*) that every negotiable instrument bearing a date was made or drawn on such date ;

as to date ;

(*c*) that every accepted bill of exchange was accepted within a reasonable time after its date and before its maturity ;

as to time of acceptance ;

(*d*) that every transfer of a negotiable instrument was made before its maturity ;

as to time of transfer ;

(*e*) that the indorsements appearing upon a negotiable instrument were made in the order in which they appear thereon ;

as to order of indorsements ;

(*f*) that a lost promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque was duly stamped ;

as to stamp ;

(*g*) that the holder of a negotiable instrument is a holder in due course : provided that, where the instrument has been obtained from its lawful owner, or from any person in lawful custody thereof, by means of an offence or fraud, or has been obtained from the maker or acceptor thereof by means of an offence or fraud, or for unlawful consideration, the burthen of proving that the holder is a holder in due course lies upon him.

that holder is a holder in due course.

Presumption on proof of protest.

119. In a suit upon an instrument which has been dishonoured, the Court shall, on proof of the protest, presume the fact of dishonour, unless and until such fact is disproved.

Estoppel against denying original validity of instrument.

120. No maker of a promissory note, and no drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque, and no acceptor of a bill of exchange for the honour of the drawer shall, in a suit thereon by a holder in due course, be permitted to deny the validity of the instrument as originally made or drawn.

Estoppel against denying capacity of payee to indorse.

121. No maker of a promissory note and no acceptor of a bill of exchange payable to, or to the order of, a specified person shall, in a suit thereon by a holder in due course, be permitted to deny the payee's capacity, at the date of the note or bill, to indorse the same.

Estoppel against denying signature or capacity of prior party.

122. No indorser of a negotiable instrument shall, in a suit thereon by a subsequent holder, be permitted to deny the signature or capacity to contract of any prior party to the instrument.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF CROSSED CHEQUES.

Cheque crossed generally.

123. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines, or of two parallel transverse lines simply, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed generally.

Cheque crossed specially.

124. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the name of a banker, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed specially, and to be crossed to that banker.

Crossing after issue.

125. Where a cheque is uncrossed, the holder may cross it generally or specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally, the holder may cross it specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally or specially, the holder may add the words "not negotiable."

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker to whom it is crossed may again cross it specially to another banker, his agent, for collection.

Payment of cheque crossed generally.

126. Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to a banker.

Payment of cheque crossed specially.

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to the banker to whom it is crossed, or his agent for collection.

Payment of cheque crossed specially more than once.

127. Where a cheque is crossed specially to more than one banker, except when crossed to an agent for the purpose of collection, the banker on whom it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof.

128. Where the banker on whom a crossed cheque is drawn has paid the same in due course, the banker paying the cheque, and (in case such cheque has come to the hands of the payee) the drawer thereof, shall respectively be entitled to the same rights, and be placed in the same position in all respects, as they would respectively be entitled to and placed in if the amount of the cheque had been paid to and received by the true owner thereof.

Payment in due course of crossed cheque.

129. Any banker paying a cheque crossed generally otherwise than to a banker, or a cheque crossed specially otherwise than to the banker to whom the same is crossed, or his agent for collection, being a banker, shall be liable to the true owner of the cheque for any loss he may sustain owing to the cheque having been so paid.

Payment of crossed cheque out of due course.

130. A person taking a cheque crossed generally or specially, bearing in either case the words "not negotiable," shall not have, and shall not be capable of giving, a better title to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had.

Cheque bearing "not negotiable."

131. A banker who has in good faith and without negligence received payment for a customer of a cheque crossed generally or specially to himself shall not, in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment.

Non-liability of banker receiving payment of cheque.

CHAPTER XV.

OF BILLS IN SETS.

132. Bills of exchange may be drawn in parts, each part being numbered and containing a provision that it shall continue payable only so long as the others remain unpaid. All the parts together make a set; but the whole set constitutes only one bill, and is extinguished when one of the parts, if a separate bill, would be extinguished.

Set of bills.

Exception.—When a person accepts or indorses different parts of the bill in favour of different persons, he and the subsequent indorsers of each part are liable on such part as if it were a separate bill.

133. As between holders in due course of different parts of the same set, he who first acquired title to his part is entitled to the other parts and the money represented by the bill.

Holder of first acquired part entitled to all.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

134. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the liability of the maker or drawer of a foreign promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is regulated in all essential matters by the law of the place where he made the instrument, and the respective liabilities of the acceptor and indorser by the law of the place where the instrument is made payable.

Law governing liability of maker, acceptor or indorser of foreign instrument.

Illustration.

A bill of exchange was drawn by A in California, where the rate of interest is 25 per cent., and accepted by B, payable in Washington, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent. The bill is endorsed in British India, and is dishonoured. An action on the bill is brought against B in British India. He is liable to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. only; but if A is charged as drawer, A is liable to pay interest at the rate of 25 per cent.

135. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is made payable in a different place from that in which it is made or indorsed, the law of the place where it is made payable determines what constitutes dishonour and what notice of dishonour is sufficient.

Law of place of payment governs dishonour.

Illustration.

A bill of exchange drawn and indorsed in British India, but accepted payable in France, is dishonoured. The indorsee causes it to be protested for such dishonour, and gives notice thereof in accordance with the law of France, though not in accordance with the rules herein contained in respect of bills which are not foreign. The notice is sufficient.

136. If a negotiable instrument is made, drawn, accepted or indorsed out of British India, but in accordance with the law of British India, the circumstance that any agreement evidenced by such instrument is invalid according to the law of the country wherein it was entered into does not invalidate any subsequent acceptance or indorsement made thereon in British India.

Instrument made, &c., out of British India, but in accordance with its law.

137. The law of any foreign country regarding promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques shall be presumed to be the same as that of British India, unless and until the contrary is proved.

Presumption as to foreign law.

SCHEDULE.

(a)—STATUTES.

Year and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
9 Wm. III, c. 17	An Act for the better payment of Inland Bills of Exchange.	The whole.
3 & 4 Anne, c. 8.	An Act for giving like remedy upon promissory notes as is now used upon Bills of Exchange, and for the better payment of Inland Bills of Exchange.	The whole.

(b)—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1840 ...	An Act for the amendment of the law concerning the negotiation of Bills of Exchange.	The whole.
V of 1866 ...	An Act to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India.	Sections 11, 12 and 13.
XV of 1874 ...	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.	The first schedule, so far as relates to Act VI of 1840 and Act V of 1866, sections 11, 12 and 13.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 50. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

The following papers are published for general information in substitution of the papers published in the Gazette of the 3rd instant :—

No. 918, dated Simla, the 17th October 1881.

Office Memo. from—R. J. CROSTHWAITE, ESQ., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In continuation of office memorandum No. 1369, dated the 31st December last, the undersigned is directed to forward to the Home Department, for consideration, a copy of printed papers, No. 28, relative to the Trade-marks Bill (No. II).

2. It will be seen from these papers that the Calcutta Trades Association and the Bombay Millowners' Association raise objections to the form of legislation which was proposed in the circular from this Department, Nos. 129-34, dated the 3rd February 1881 (paragraph 6), and that the latter body and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce recommended that the Bill should be abandoned. The Legislative Department concurs in this recommendation, and the papers are accordingly transferred to the Home Department for orders as to the abandonment of the projected legislation to provide for the registration of trade-marks.

Nos. 129 to 134, dated Fort William, the 3rd February 1881.

From—D. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department,

To—The Secretaries to the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Rangoon Chambers of Commerce, and Secretaries, Calcutta Trades Association, and Bombay Millowners' Society.

The members of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the registration of trade-marks have now considered the opinions received on their report of the 28th February 1880, and have directed me to send, for the information of your Chamber/Association/Society the following statement of the present position of the question as to the best mode of fitting-in the Indian system of registration with that established in England, and to request that any remarks or suggestions the Chamber/Association/Society may desire to make may be forwarded so as to reach me not later than the 1st March.

2. Taking in their order the various propositions which have been put forward for the solution of that question, and beginning with the proposition to restrict the Indian registration to trade-marks used in connection with Indian products, the Committee find that the opinions received from authorities, both in this country and in England, go to support them in their rejection of any scheme so limited.

3. The same may be said, though the difference of opinion is here greater, of the proposal that trade-marks registered in England should be placed upon the register here, and allowed all the benefits of registration as a matter of course, and without any previous notice or inquiry; indeed, as one of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court points out, there is an insuperable obstacle to the adoption of any such proposal in the circumstance that one man may be the true owner of a trade-mark in England and another in India.

4. As regards the solution of the question proposed by the Committee themselves, they regret to find that it too has failed to commend itself to most of the authorities consulted. It has been objected to, not only on account of the mechanical difficulties it would involve and the expense it would occasion, but also on the ground that the distinctive inscription or device to be added to the mark might sometimes, in the case of a well-known Indian mark, so completely destroy the identity of the mark as to deprive it of most of its value to the owner, and might, on the other hand, in some cases where an Indian manufacturer adopted a well-known English mark with the device or inscription superadded, so little affect the appearance of the mark, that the injury done to the English owner would be scarcely less than if his mark were used without the addition.

5. The Committee have no wish to press their suggestion in the face of such objections, and, accordingly, if they were to carry out the views expressed in the 14th paragraph of their report, the only course left would be to restore the Bill to its original shape and require all English trade-marks to be registered afresh in India, the only concessions made in regard to them being that suggested in the report, and, perhaps, a reduction of the fees.

This is the course recommended by several of the authorities consulted, and among others by the Commissioners of Patents, who must be regarded as the highest authority on this question, and it would apparently be accepted by the Bombay/your Chamber of Commerce*; but the registration here of all English trade-marks used or likely to be used in India appears to the Committee so formidable an undertaking that they are reluctant to adopt any course which would necessitate it as long as there is a prospect of finding any simpler solution of the question.

6. Such a solution, it need hardly be said, would be found if Indian manufacturers would be content to register their marks in England. The Committee abstained from suggesting this solution in their report, partly because it involved a complete departure from the original scheme of the Bill, and partly because they did not venture to hope that it would find favour with Indian manufacturers and traders. They observe, however, from the papers now before them, that this course is, as a matter of fact, recommended by the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, and also by the Liverpool Incorporated Chamber, and they accordingly deem it worthy of the most careful consideration.

7. In the event of its being adopted, the legislation required here would be of the simplest description. As all the work of registration, including the settlement of disputes as to the right to register and claims for the rectification of the register, would be performed in England, all the provisions relating to these subjects would be removed from the Bill, and the Act to be passed here would simply provide—

1st,—that no proceedings should be instituted here for the protection of a trade-mark unless such mark was registered in England as belonging to the plaintiff, or registration was refused in the particular class of cases referred to by 39 & 40 Vict., cap. 33:

2ndly,—that in all Courts in British India, registration in England should be from the first *primâ facie* proof, and after five years conclusive proof, of the right to a trade-mark.

* [In writing to Bombay say "your Chamber."]

8. There is only one point as to which a difficulty might conceivably arise, and it is this:—As your Chamber/Association/Society is aware, one of the objects at which the English Acts of 1875-76 aim is to prevent the adoption in future of certain descriptions of trade-marks which, though recognized by the common law, were found to give rise to difficulties and disputes—marks, *e. g.*, consisting of fancy names, such as "pectorine" and "lactopeptine." In regard to such marks the English Act of 1875 provides that they may be registered if they were used as trade-marks before the passing of the Act, *i.e.*, before the 13th August 1875, and not otherwise. Now, the Committee, looking to the wording of the Act and the forms prescribed under it, see no reason to suppose that use in India before the 13th August 1875, would not be sufficient to entitle such a mark to registration under the Act; but it is quite clear that such a mark used for the first time after the 13th August 1875, would be excluded, and accordingly any persons who may have adopted such marks in India subsequent to that date might, if the Bill was framed on the lines now suggested, have ground for complaint.

9. I am accordingly to inquire whether your Chamber/Association/Society consider it probable that there are in use in this country any number of trade-marks worth speaking of adopted since the date in question, and not containing any of the "essential particulars" mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of section 5 of the Bill No. II, but of such a nature as to be entitled to protection here under the existing law, and, if so, whether they can suggest any mode of saving the rights of the owners of such marks. If the number of such marks is insignificant, it would probably be better that their owners should be driven to alter them than that they should be allowed to stand in the way of settling this difficult question, in a manner acceptable to the bulk of the mercantile community.

Dated 17th February 1881.

From—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 129 of the 3rd instant, relative to the Bill to provide for the registration of trade-marks.

The Committee have noted the objections that have been raised in England and in this country to the various propositions that have been submitted for the solution of the question under reconsideration; and they observe with satisfaction that the Select Committee of the Legislative Council do not now, for the reasons assigned, press the adoption of the course which they recommended, and which would have necessitated the registration in India of all English trade-marks.

The Committee of the Chamber are confident that the simplest and most efficacious solution of the question would result from the registration in England of trade-marks of Indian manufacturers and traders, which would thus be placed on the same footing as English trade-marks, and legislative provision would obviously be of the simplest character, as illustrated in the 7th paragraph of your letter.

With reference to the point of difficulty which might arise in connection with the use and registration of marks fancifully designated, the Committee are under the impression that the number of such marks, if indeed they exist at all, must be altogether insignificant; but they are not in a position to answer your inquiry on this point with sufficient accuracy, and would suggest a reference to the Registrar of Calcutta, who must, of course, be in possession of the fullest particulars.

Dated 3rd March 1881.

From—The Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 133, dated 3rd February, submitting, for the opinion of the Trades Association, certain propositions relative to the amended Bill for the registration of trade-marks.

2. The Committee of the Association, after carefully considering the subject, have instructed me to state that they are disposed to support the course recommended by the Commissioners of Patents and other authorities, namely, that the Bill be restored to its original shape, and that all English trade-marks be registered afresh in India after due notice, the concessions suggested in the Select Committee's report of 28th February, and in paragraph 5 of your letter, being extended to the owners of such trade-marks.

3. The alternative course which has been suggested would never be acceptable to Indian manufacturers, who should not, the Committee submit, be required to register their trade-marks *out of India*. In a question of this nature, the Committee consider that this country should be on the same footing as other countries, and that facilities for the registration of

trade-marks should be provided here, especially as large quantities of Indian produce are now shipped direct to continental ports.

4. In regard to paragraph 8 of your letter, the Committee believe that the number of marks in use in India consisting of fancy names is not large, and they think, therefore, that no marks of this character, adopted after the 13th August 1875, should be permitted to interfere with the progress of the Bill.

Dated 5th March 1881.

Telegram from—The Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Although Chamber have not experienced want (of) trade-marks legislation, they have no wish (to) oppose proposals (of) Bengal (and) Bombay Chambers.

Dated 9th March 1881.

From—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of this Chamber, to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 132, dated 3rd February, relating to the present position of the question of registering trade-marks, and in reply I am desired to state that the Chamber approves of the proposal that Indian manufacturers should register their marks in England, as being a simpler and less cumbrous arrangement than requiring all English trade-marks to be registered afresh in India.

With reference to paragraph 9 of your letter, I am desired to say that, probably, very few marks such as the English Acts of 1875-76 were intended to exclude have been adopted in this country since August 1875, and the Chamber agrees with you in thinking that it is better to insist upon the alteration of any that do exist rather than let them stand in the way of a settlement of the question at issue.

Dated 23rd April 1881.

From—The Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Your letter dated 3rd February last, regarding the Bill to provide for the registration of trade-marks, has been considered by the Committee of the Millowners' Association.

When the Millowners' Association, on 3rd April 1877, submitted to the Government of Bombay the importance of a measure corresponding with the Trade-marks Registration Act, 1875, 38 & 39 Vic., Cap. 91, and the Trade-marks Registration Amendment Act, 1876, 39 & 40 Vic , Cap. 33, being introduced into India, they did so on the ground of the increase of Indian manufactures, and especially of the cotton manufactures of Bombay; and they suggested that steps should be taken to introduce a Bill into the local Legislative Council establishing the registration of trade-marks in the Bombay Presidency; or, if it should be considered advisable that the law should be made applicable to all India, to recommend to the Government of India the introduction of such a measure into the Council of the Governor General. The Association, in submitting this proposal, did not contemplate that the proposed measure should apply to any other than Indian manufactures, although, when it was subsequently suggested that the Bill should require all English trade-marks to be registered afresh in India, they offered no objection to that suggestion.

The registration in India, however, of all English trade-marks used or likely to be used in India appears now to the Select Committee to be so formidable an undertaking that they are reluctant to adopt any course which would necessitate it as long as there is a prospect of finding any simpler solution of the question; and such a solution, they say, would be found if Indian manufacturers would be content to register their marks in England.

This course, it appears, is recommended by the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, many of whose members are merely the agents of firms in England, and by the Liverpool Incorporated Chamber. On the other hand, the Commissioners of Patents and several of the authorities consulted recommend that the Bill should be restored to its original shape, and all English trade-marks registered afresh in India.

The Committee of the Millowners' Association are aware of the difficulties which would be experienced if English trade-marks were brought within the operation of an Indian Act; but they desire me to point out that there is hardly an Indian trade-mark, however well known in the Indian markets, which would not be refused registration in England, and that the greatest possible inconveniences would result, in other respects, to Indian manufacturers if they were required to register their trade-marks in England. They therefore desire, but most respectfully, to protest against the proposal that India should come under the English Act, and Indian trade-marks should be registered in England, and to add that, if the original scheme of the Bill cannot be adhered to, and the register established in India, the proposed legislation should, in the interest of Indian manufacturers, be abandoned.

Dated 25th August 1881.

From—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

In continuation of my letter of the 16th June last, I am now directed to inform you that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce having taken the opinion of Counsel on certain

points which had been suggested to them by the correspondence and discussions which had taken place on the subject of the proposed Indian Trade-marks Registration Bill, they submitted the same, along with their report thereon, and with the whole correspondence which had taken place from the time when the measure was first proposed, to a general meeting of the Chamber specially convened for the purpose on the 22nd July last. At that meeting it was unanimously resolved that the report of the Committee be adopted.

The Committee desire me to forward, for the information of the Government of India, six copies of the papers submitted to the general meeting (at page 26 of which will be found the legal opinion above referred to), and respectfully to recommend that, as the proposed legislation is apparently surrounded with many difficulties and objections which could not at first be foreseen, it may in the meantime be abandoned.

Dated 16th July 1881.

From—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

To—The Members, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

In September 1877, the Committee of the Chamber submitted to Government the expediency of a measure being introduced into India similar to the English Trade-marks Registration Acts of 1875 and 1876. The Committee considered that the increase in the cotton manufactures of Bombay rendered such a measure desirable; and it would therefore appear that the protection of Indian manufactures was the primary object which the Committee had in view when they suggested the measure.

A draft Bill, No. I, to be called "the Indian Trade-marks Act, 1879," was accordingly prepared by the Government of India, and forwarded to the Chamber, with a request that Government might be favoured with any observations which the Chamber might wish to make on the Bill. A Special Committee was thereupon appointed to consider its provisions. The report of this Special Committee will be found at page 11 of the papers sent herewith. It was, with an amendment regarding the fees for the transfers of trade-marks from the English to the Indian register, adopted by the Chamber at the special general meeting held on 9th September 1879, and the substance of it communicated to Government. The attention of members is requested to the first paragraph of this report, in which the Special Committee stated that they had discussed the question whether the Bill should apply to trade-marks of goods wherever manufactured, or be applicable only to goods manufactured in India; and that they had concluded that it was desirable that the Bill should apply to all trade-marks, in the broadest sense of the term.

The Bill was thereafter referred by Government to a Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General, who withdrew the Bill No. I of 1879, and brought forward an amended Bill, No. II, to be called "the Indian Trade-marks Act, 1880." This amended Bill, together with the report thereon of the Select Committee, dated 28th February 1880, was forwarded to the Chamber with a request that Government might be favoured with its opinion upon it. This Bill was amended so as to give effect to the suggestions of the Select Committee, whose report was principally concerned in discussing the important question as to the mode in which trade-marks already registered in England should be dealt with. As in the case of the first Bill, a Special Committee was appointed by the Chamber to consider the amended Bill, and the report thereon of the Select Committee. The report of this Special Committee was adopted by the Chamber at the general meeting held on 3rd August 1880, and the substance of it communicated to Government on the 17th idem. In it the Chamber recommended, as the simplest mode of overcoming the difficulty, that, instead of English trade-marks being registered here, India should come under the English Act, and Indian trade-marks should be registered at home, applications being forwarded through the Registrar's office.

The next communication received by the Chamber on the subject was a letter dated 3rd February last, from the Government of India, stating that the members of the Select Committee had considered the opinions received on their report of the 28th February 1880, and sending a statement of the present position of the question as to the best mode of fitting-in the Indian system of registration with that established in England. The Select Committee observed with regret that the solution of the question proposed by themselves had failed to commend itself to most of the authorities consulted. They had no wish to press their suggestion, and, if they were to carry out the views expressed in the fourteenth paragraph of their report, the only course left would be to restore the Bill to its original shape, and require all English trade-marks to be registered afresh in India. But the registration here of all English trade-marks used or likely to be used in India appeared to the Select Committee so formidable an undertaking that they were reluctant to adopt any course which would necessitate it as long as there was a prospect of finding any simpler solution of the question. Such a solution would be found if Indian manufacturers would be content to register their marks in England: this course was recommended by the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, and also by the Liverpool Chamber; and the Select Committee accordingly deemed it worthy of the most careful consideration. In the event of its being adopted, the legislation required in India would be of the simplest description. As all the work of registration, including the settlement of disputes as to the right to register and claims for the rectification of the register, would be performed in England, all the provisions relating to these subjects would be removed from the Bill, and the Act to be passed here would simply provide—

1st,—that no proceedings should be instituted here for the protection of a trade-mark unless such mark was registered in England as belonging to the plaintiff,

or registration was refused in the particular class of cases referred to by 39 & 40 Vic., Cap. 33;

2ndly,—that in all Courts in British India, registration in England should be, from the first, *primâ facie* proof, and after five years conclusive proof, of the right to a trade-mark.

This last communication was circulated to the members of the Chamber; but, before replying to it, and finally committing the Chamber to legislation on this subject, your Committee deemed it desirable to take legal opinion on certain points which have been suggested to them by the correspondence and discussions which have taken place. The questions submitted for Counsel's opinion, with the replies thereto, will be found at page 26 of the papers herewith.* It appears to your Committee that the opinion so expressed is a very valuable one, and points decisively to the conclusion that legislation is not necessary and might be inconvenient. At present the owner of a recognized trade-mark can obtain protection in the Indian Courts, notwithstanding the fact of its being unregistered under the English Act. His proprietary rights are not vitiated in any way even if he has applied for and been refused registration in England, nor does he lose his recourse against a mark infringing his rights, notwithstanding that the latter may have been registered under the English Act. Moreover, an Indian Court would not attach any importance to the right of exclusive user of a trade-mark granted by the English Act after a lapse of five years from the date of registration in England beyond accepting that fact as evidence of its existence at the date of registration. The owner of a non-registered mark would only have to prove his prior right to win his case.

It thus appears to your Committee that, while a special Act for India would provide no more satisfactory protection than already seems to exist, the alternative proposal of coming under the English Act would be attended with many disadvantages. They suggest, therefore, that the opinion which the Chamber has received should be forwarded to Government, with a recommendation that, as the proposed legislation is apparently surrounded with many difficulties and objections which could not at first be foreseen, it may in the meantime be abandoned.

Case prepared by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors of the Chamber, under instructions from the Committee, and submitted for Counsel's opinion.

A Bill to provide for the registration of Indian trade-marks is now before the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and the question has arisen as to the best mode of fitting-in a system of registration for India with the system already in force in England.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have recommended, as the best way of overcoming the difficulty, that, instead of English trade-marks being registered here in India, the English Act should be made to apply to India, and that Indian trade-marks should be registered in England, applications for registration in England being forwarded through the office of the Registrar in India.

A further reference has, however, been made by the Government of India to the Chamber by letter No. 131, dated 3rd February 1881, copy of which is sent herewith.

Before replying to this letter the Chamber desire to be advised on the points herewith submitted to Counsel.

QUESTIONS PUT TO COUNSEL.	REPLIES OF COUNSEL.
Counsel is requested to advise—	
1. Whether, as the law at present stands, the owner of a trade-mark recognized in the Indian markets as his trade-mark can, notwithstanding that he may have omitted or neglected to register it under the English Act, obtain protection against the use by any one else of an exact or colourable imitation of his mark, and whether the fact that the imitation had been registered in England would make any difference?	1. As the law at present stands, I am of opinion that the owner of a trade-mark can in the Indian Courts obtain protection against an infringement, notwithstanding he has not registered in England. The fact that the imitation had been registered in England would make no difference.
2. If the answer to the last question be in the affirmative, whether the owner of a trade-mark would lose his right to protection if he applied for registration in England and such registration were refused?	2. He would not lose his right.
3. Can the owner of a mark which is recognized as a trade-mark in India, but which has been refused registration in England, obtain protection for such mark from the Courts in India?	3. He can. The English Trade-marks Registration Acts do not apply to India.
4. If a trade-mark had been registered in India as the property of a certain owner, and another precisely similar mark had been	4. It is impossible to answer this question, as the answer depends entirely upon the provisions of the Act (if any) which may be

* See below.

registered in England as the property of another altogether different owner, would the owner of the mark so registered in India be entitled to protection from the Courts in India—

(*a*) against the owner of the similar mark registered in England ?

(*b*) against all other persons ?

5. What is the effect (if any) in India of complete registration for a period of five years in England of a trade-mark—

(*a*) upon the rights of a person who has used the same mark in India for a number of years prior to the registration of such mark in England, but who has taken no steps to obtain registration in England, or to oppose the registration there in the name of such registered owner ?

(*b*) upon the rights (if any) of all other persons in India ?

6. Whether, having regard to the present state of the law, it is desirable that an Act for the registration of trade-marks in India should be passed ?

passed for registering trade-marks in India. What these provisions are going to be I don't know.

5. I am of opinion that the registration for five years in England under the English Trade-marks Act has no effect whatever upon the rights of a person suing in the Indian Courts. Section 3 of Act 38 & 39 Vic., Cap. 91, only provides that after five years from the date of registration such registration *shall be conclusive evidence* of the right of the person who has registered to the exclusive user of the mark registered. This, however, only applies to the English Courts, and not to India. Consequently, the Indian Courts would not be precluded from taking evidence as to who was the owner of the trade-mark in question. The fact of registration in England would be evidence that the person who had registered used that mark at the date of registration ; but that would not prevent the person who had not registered proving if he could that he had used and become the owner of the trade-mark before the person who had registered. Registration in England, I think, could only be used in the Indian Courts in corroboration of the evidence of the person who had registered to the time when the mark in question was claimed or used by him as his mark.

6. This is a question that I think a merchant is more competent to decide on than a lawyer. For my own part I don't see what substantial benefit a merchant gets from a registration of trade-marks on the lines of the English Act. Without any Act at all he is in this position ; he has only to prove that the mark he seeks protection for has been put on goods which have been and are being offered for sale, and his right to that mark is established against the infringer, unless the latter can show that he or some one else has used the mark before, and has not lost the right to use it. No length of user is necessary for the purpose of acquiring property in a trade-mark. See *McAndrew* v. *Barrett*, 33 L. I., ch. 566, and *Maxwell* v. *Hogg*, L. R. 2, ch. 307, as to how the property in a trade-mark is acquired. Consequently the merchant can now very easily prove his right *primâ facie* to the trade-mark. This is all that he can prove by producing his certificate under the Trade-marks Registration Act for the first five years after registration. After the five years are passed I don't think the merchant really gets any practical benefit under the Registration Act. The only benefit he gets is that the defendant cannot dispute his right to it. But as the law at present stands, if the merchant had been using his trade-mark for five years, practically the defendant would not dispute his right to it. In fact, the defence in every case is generally that the mark has not been imitated. The Trade-marks Registration Act, in my opinion, is no protection against imitation at all. The imitator does not want to sue, so he does not care about registering, as he

can use his imitation all the same whether registered or not; and, as I have pointed out, I don't think the honest merchant in his suit against the imitator gets any practical benefit. There is not the slightest difficulty, as the law at present stands, of proving your *primâ facie* right to a trade-mark. After a five years' user it would be almost hopeless for a defendant to prove the plaintiff did not own the trade-mark. If, as a matter of fact, other persons were, or claimed to be, entitled to the mark, and it was of any value, long before the five years were over, the registered proprietor would be fighting in Court with those persons who by section 5 of 38 & 39 Vic., Cap. 91, can apply to rectify the register: and if he was not the owner he would never succeed, in the case of a mark of any value, in remaining on the register five years. Again, an Act on the lines of the English Act would deprive a large number of marks which are now recognized as trade-marks of the quality of trade-marks. The fees charged for registration are, I should say, much more than an equivalent for any benefit the merchant gets.

7. If the answer to the last question be in the affirmative, is it desirable that such Act should provide merely for the registration in England of Indian trade-marks, or that it should provide for the registration in India of such marks?

7. I think an Act which provided for registration in England would be worse than an Act which provided for registration in India, for the following reasons:—(*a*) Any mark used for the first time since 13th August 1875, and which is not registrable under the English Act, will be deprived of all value, as any one will be able to imitate it without being sued. (*b*) The expense and difficulty attending registration of any disputed mark will prevent an Indian merchant from fighting for his rights. He will have to either abandon his mark, or spend far more than it probably is worth to establish his right to it.

8. If a special Act were passed for India and a certain mark exactly or very closely resembling a mark already registered under the English Act were registered under it, or *vice versâ*, how could the respective registered owners protect their rights as against each other in a foreign market such as China?

8. As the English Trade-marks Registration Act does not extend to China, and the Indian legislature has no authority to legislate for the Courts there, I am of opinion that the China Court (in the case put) could and would satisfy itself who was the owner of the mark in question, quite apart from the registration in India or the registration in England, only using such registration (if at all) as some proof that the mark was, at the respective dates of the registrations, used by the persons who registered. In short, I am of opinion that, in the case put, registration either in England or India would have, except to the extent I have mentioned, no value at all.

9. Generally giving any suggestions on the proposed legislation which may occur to Counsel.

9. I can add nothing to what I have said above, except that if an Act is to be passed, one providing for registration in India, I think, is the only one that could practically be worked.

25th June 1881.

J. D. INVERARITY.

No. 1531, dated Fort William, the 29th November 1881.

Office Memo. from—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

In reply to office memorandum from the Legislative Department, No. 918, dated the 17th ultimo, the undersigned is directed to say that this Department concurs in the opinion therein expressed that the proposed legislation to provide for the registration of trade-marks may be abandoned.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LENGTHS OPEN, THE AVERAGE AGE, AND THE GENERAL RESULTS OF WORKING OF ALL INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM THE COMMENCEMENT UP TO THE END OF 1880.

[*N. B.*—The figures in this Statement have been taken from the Half-yearly Revenue Accounts. The figures relating to the Steam Boat Service have been excluded.]

Year.	Miles open at end of year.	Mean mileage open during year.	Mean age of lines at end of year.	Capital outlay at close of year.	Cost per mile open.	Gross earnings during year.	Working expenses during year.	Net profits of year.	Percentage on Capital cost of: Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Gross earnings per mile per week.	Remarks.
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.													
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
1854 ...	37·75	13·70	0·36	...	...	93,280	58,005	35,275	...	...	...	131	
1855 ...	120·50	113·02	1·05	...	...	6,36,210	3,30,548	3,05,662	...	...	...	108	
1856 ...	120·50	120·50	2·05	...	...	10,48,369	4,25,896	6,22,473	...	...	...	167	
1857 ...	120·50	120·50	3·05	...	...	14,59,306	5,56,354	9,02,952	...	...	...	232	
1858 ...	139·50	125·19	3·53	...	...	18,23,919	8,48,021	9,75,898	...	...	...	279	
1859 ...	286·50	249·33	2·59	...	...	32,88,702	14,72,197	18,16,505	...	...	...	253	
1860 ...	370·25	304·40	2·83	...	...	36,65,092	17,72,274	18,92,818	...	...	...	231	
1861 ...	560·75	430·10	2·63	...	...	53,83,060	25,02,719	28,80,341	...	...	...	240	
1862 ...	877·50	638·49	2·41	...	...	63,86,874	34,36,702	29,50,172	...	...	...	192	
1863 ...	933·00	923·97	3·26	...	...	1,08,44,651	59,65,320	48,79,231	...	...	...	222	
1864 ...	1104·00	1057·13	3·71	...	...	1,39,31,130	70,75,628	68,55,502	...	...	...	253	
1865 ...	1127·50	1125·64	4·63	...	...	1,82,50,754	81,79,114	1,00,71,640	...	...	...	311	
1866 ...	1127·50	1127·50	5·63	...	...	2,19,89,012	97,28,447	1,22,60,565	...	...	...	374	
1867 ...	1353·00	1223·04	5·60	...	...	2,35,33,695	1,15,09,210	1,20,24,485	...	...	...	369	
1868 ...	1353·00	1353·00	6·60	...	...	2,43,83,184	1,09,43,821	1,34,39,363	...	...	...	346	
1869 ...	1353·00	1353·00	7·60	...	...	2,81,41,532	1,25,00,880	1,56,40,652	...	...	...	399	
1870 ...	1353·00	1353·00	8·60	...	...	2,99,06,157	1,30,63,749	1,68,42,408	...	...	...	424	
1871 ...	1503·25	1503·25	8·74	...	...	2,65,15,841	1,14,96,674	1,50,19,167	...	...	...	338	
1872 ...	1503·25	1503·25	9·74	...	...	2,88,53,069	1,19,56,058	1,68,97,011	...	...	...	368	
1873 ...	1503·25	1503·25	10·74	32,17,25,967	2,14,021	2,99,35,196	1,16,00,980	1,83,34,216	9·31	3·61	5·70	382	
1874 ...	1503·25	1503·25	11·74	32,22,38,040	2,14,361	3,71,69,144	1,32,67,702	2,39,01,442	11·53	4·12	7·41	474	
1875 ...	1503·25	1503·25	12·74	32,27,95,353	2,14,732	2,93,07,977	1,16,00,138	1,77,07,839	9·08	3·59	5·49	374	
1876 ...	1503·25	1503·25	13·74	32,31,23,313	2,14,950	3,54,43,718	1,24,34,645	2,30,09,073	10·97	3·85	7·12	452	
1877 ...	1503·25	1503·25	14·74	32,42,03,444	2,15,668	4,43,06,210	1,40,40,134	3,02,66,076	13·67	4·33	9·34	565	
1878 ...	1503·25	1503·25	15·74	32,53,63,088	2,16,440	3,97,36,891	1,41,57,895	2,55,78,996	12·21	4·35	7·86	507	
1879 ...	1504·25	1504·05	16·73	32,94,21,094	2,18,993	4,32,87,420	1,42,03,061	2,90,84,359	13·14	4·31	8·83	552	
1880 ...	1504·25	1504·25	17·73	33,03,98,294	2,19,643	4,29,14,430	1,41,53,658	2,87,60,772	12·99	4·28	8·71	549	
EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.													
1862 ...	107·25*	19·76	0·18	...	...	96,656	53,731	42,925	...	...	...	94	* Excluding the length from Kooshtea engine-shed to old Kooshtea (¾ mile).
1863 ...	107·25	107·25	1·18	...	...	8,32,921	4,03,380	4,29,541	...	...	...	149	
1864 ...	111·25	110·75	2·13	...	...	10,15,049	5,44,741	4,70,308	...	...	...	176	

Year.	Miles open at end of year.	Mean mileage open during year.	Mean age of lines at end of year.	Capital outlay at close of year.	Cost per mile open.	Gross earnings during year.	Working expenses during year.	Net profits of year.	Percentage on Capital cost of: Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Gross earnings per mile per week.	Remarks.
EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY—*continued.*													
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
1865 ...	111·25	111·25	3·13	...	...	13,51,424	6,61,987	6,89,437	...	...	...	233	
1866 ...	111·25	111·25	4·13	...	...	14,15,941	7,22,863	6,93,078	...	...	...	243	
1867 ...	111·25	111·25	5·13	...	...	16,19,833	7,88,971	8,30,862	...	...	...	279	
1868 ...	111·25	111·25	6·13	...	...	17,87,154	8,28,037	9,59,117	...	...	...	308	
1869 ...	111·25	111·25	7·13	...	...	18,14,151	9,12,291	9,01,860	...	...	...	313	
1870 ...	111·25	111·25	8·13	...	...	19,42,823	10,82,049	8,60,774	...	...	...	335	
1871 ...	156·25	156·25	6·79	...	...	21,98,314	12,31,267	9,67,047	...	...	...	270	
1872 ...	156·25	156·25	7·79	...	...	28,02,173	18,65,279	9,36,894	...	...	...	344	
1873 ...	158·00	156·87	8·70	3,05,37,109	1,93,273	30,84,504	15,13,798	15,70,706	10·10	4·96	5·14	377	
1874 ...	158·00	158·00	9 70	3,16,15,099	2,00,096	35,64,841	18,60,141	17,04,700	11·27	5·88	5·39	433	
1875 ...	158·00	158·00	10·70	3,18,50,302	2,01,774	29,34,327	18,23,909	11,10,418	9·20	5·72	3·48	356	
1876 ...	158 00	158·00	11·70	3,20,75,662	2,03,011	33,01,377	14,41,286	18,60,091	10·29	4·49	5·80	401	
1877 ...	158·00	158·00	12·70	3,21,03,753	2,03,188	43,56,002	17,17,556	26,38,446	13·56	5·35	8·21	529	
1878 ...	158·00	158·00	13·70	3,25,89,022	2,06,260	42,16,988	17,48,489	24,68,499	12·94	5·36	7·58	512	
1879 ...	158·00	158·00	14·70	3,30,17,629	2,08,972	40,65,812	17,80,403	22,85,409	12·31	5·39	6·92	494	
1880 ...	158·00	158·00	15·70	3,31,68,524	2,08,935	44,51,318	19,07,547	25,43,771	13·42	5·75	7·67	540	
OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.													
1867 ...	42·00	29·11	0·69	...	...	1,12,166	1,19,986	—7,820	...	...	...	74	
1868 ...	42·00	42·00	1·69	...	...	2,62,647	1,69,521	93,126	...	...	...	120	
1869 ...	42·00	42·00	2·69	...	...	2,12,925	1,74,041	38,884	...	...	...	97	
1870 ...	42 00	42·00	3·69	...	...	2,45,793	5,60,232	—3,14,439	..	...	...	112	
1871 ...	42·00	42·00	4·69	...	...	2,56,144	1,77,541	78,603	...	...	...	117	
1872 ...	293·50	144·17	1·16	...	...	4,22,760	2,89,922	1,32,838	...	...	...	56	
1873 ...	456·50	387·51	1·59	3,02,03,680	66,164	11,23,900	8,19,458	3,04,442	3·72	2·71	1·01	56	
1874 ...	540·50	533·00	2·33	4,64,67,380	85,971	20,04,020	12,90,826	7,13,194	4·31	2·78	1·53	72	
1875 ...	543·75	542·01	3·31	5,07,05,050	93,251	27,51,244	16,42,745	11,08,499	5·42	3·24	2·18	97	
1876 ...	543·75	543·75	4·31	5,29,66,230	97,409	34,11,422	21,81,020	12,30,402	6·44	4·12	2·32	120	
1877 ...	543·75	543·75	5·31	5,42,39,610	99,751	43,41,805	22,74,205	20,67,600	8·00	4·19	3·81	153	
1878 ...	546·75	544·25	6 28	5,50,82,280	1,00,745	46,22,037	25,06,568	21,15,469	8·39	4·55	3·84	163	
1879 ...	546·75	546·75	7·28	5,59,73,380	1,02,375	43,44,843	25,24,907	18,19,936	7·76	4·51	3·25	153	
1880 ...	546·75	546·75	8·28	5,77,96,380	1,05,709	44,55,150	25,50,740	19,04,410	7·71	4·41	3·30	157	
SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.													
1861 ...	109·75	70·06	0·64	...	...	2,11,207	2,05,460	5,747	...	...	...	58	
1862 ...	141·75	133·07	1·43	...	...	7,76,082	6,07,683	1,68,399	...	...	...	112	

1863	...	141·75	141·75	2·43	...	...	12,56,851	10,43,747	2,13,104	...	...	...	171
1864	...	141·75	141·75	3·43	...	...	12,51,843	10,92,345	1,59,498	...	...	...	170
1865	...	349·75	285·36	2·21	...	...	14,93,936	12,27,676	2,66,260	...	...	...	101
1866	...	349·75	349·75	3·21	...	...	21,21,223	16,79,002	4,42,221	...	...	...	116
1867	...	403·25	373·53	3·71	...	...	23,53,895	21,07,930	2,45,965	...	...	...	121
1868	...	403·25	403·25	4·71	...	...	23,59,764	22,58,168	1,01,596	...	...	...	112
1869	...	621·25	543·35	3·93	...	...	33,04,109	26,66,257	6,37,852	...	...	...	117
1870	...	663·50	644·74	4·65	...	...	46,78,353	35,63,101	11,05,252	...	...	...	140
1871	...	663·50	663·50	5·65	...	...	42,25,118	41,86,072	39,046	...	...	...	122
1872	...	663·50	663·50	6·65	...	...	46,41,549	39,80,906	6,60,643	...	...	...	134
1873	...	663·50	663·50	7·65	9,04,02,458	1,36,251	53,16,035	36,50,505	16,65,530	5·88	4·04	1·84	154
1874	...	663·50	663·50	8·65	8,44,36,811	1,27,260	66,02,995	36,54,750	29,48,245	7·82	4·33	3·49	191
1875	...	663·50	663·50	9·65	10,36,23,458	1,56,177	55,84,762	35,78,912	20,05,850	5·39	3·45	1·94	161
1876	...	663·50	663·50	10·65	10,41,58,735	1,56,984	64,37,104	43,15,083	21,22,021	6·18	4·14	2·04	186
1877	...	663·50	663·50	11·65	10,46,37,469	1,57,705	83,37,081	45,91,305	37,45,776	7·97	4·39	3·58	241
1878	...	663·50	663·50	12·65	10,61,58,240	1,59,997	80,81,779	48,90,305	31,91,474	7·61	4·61	3·00	234
1879	...	663·50	663·50	13·65	10,89,27,371	1,64,171	1,09,65,815	60,94,732	48,71,083	10·07	5·60	4·47	317
1880	...	663·50	663·50	14·65	11,04,52,484	1,66,470	1,21,67,588	63,84,358	57,83,230	11·02	5·78	5·24	352

MADRAS RAILWAY.

1856	...	65·00	32·77	0·50	...	...	1,27,863	66,058	61,805	...	...	...	75
1857	...	80·50	75·15	1·34	...	...	3,58,102	1,68,762	1,89,340	...	...	...	91
1858	...	95·50	89·83	2·07	...	...	4,33,762	2,40,889	1,92,873	...	...	...	93
1859	...	95·50	95·50	3·07	...	...	6,06,769	3,66,155	2,40,614	...	...	...	122
1860	...	136·50	129·51	3·10	...	...	7,91,500	5,81,760	2,09,740	...	...	...	117
1861	...	296·50	241·89	2·24	...	...	11,45,172	8,13,998	3,31,174	...	...	...	91
1862	...	446·75	392·79	2·37	...	...	17,16,671	12,70,751	4,45,920	...	...	...	84
1863	...	446·75	446·75	3·37	...	...	25,53,504	17,50,964	8,02,540	...	...	...	110
1864	...	569·50	491·81	3·51	...	...	34,09,057	16,91,491	17,17,566	...	...	...	133
1865	...	609·00	582·70	4·24	...	...	44,18,249	20,18,527	23,99,722	...	...	...	145
1866	...	643·25	623·36	4·96	...	...	47,80,942	21,81,509	25,99,433	...	...	...	147
1867	...	643·25	643·25	5·96	...	...	51,38,099	22,23,125	29,14,974	...	...	...	153
1868	...	675·75	654·11	6·64	...	...	61,76,100	25,62,820	36,13,280	...	...	...	181
1869	...	705·50	688·22	7·32	...	...	61,37,801	30,17,661	31,20,140	...	...	...	171
1870	...	781·50	709·66	7·52	...	...	53,80,501	28,33,023	25,47,478	...	...	...	146
1871	...	830·00	823·62	8·07	...	...	59,90,455	30,71,093	29,19,362	...	...	...	139
1872	...	830·00	830·00	9·07	...	...	62,05,653	32,38,962	29,66,691	...	...	...	143
1873	...	858·00	842·49	9·76	10,52,09,935	1,22,622	68,83,350	39,19,378	29,63,972	6·54	3·72	2·82	157
1874	...	858·00	858·00	10·76	10,59,29,106	1,23,046	59,06,500	38,19,533	20,86,967	5·57	3·60	1·97	132
1875	...	858·00	858·00	11·76	10,63,19,302	1,23,915	64,29,752	45,18,602	19,11,150	6·05	4·25	1·80	144
1876	...	858·00	858·00	12·76	10,66,82,346	1,24,338	71,13,773	45,79,778	25,33,995	6·67	4·29	2·38	159
1877	...	858·00	858·00	13·76	10,87,19,585	1,26,713	1,00,35,295	59,47,403	40,87,892	9·23	5·47	3·76	225
1878	...	858·00	858·00	14·76	10,99,59,654	1,28,158	66,30,174	50,42,194	15,87,980	6·03	4·59	1·44	148
1879	...	858·00	858·00	15·76	11,05,95,550	1,28,899	66,26,486	45,51,316	20,75,170	5·99	4·11	1·88	148
1880	...	858·00	858·00	16·76	11,08,55,385	1,29,202	61,62,545	42,05,409	19,57,136	5·56	3·79	1·77	138

Year.	Miles open at end of year.	Mean mileage open during year.	Mean age of lines at end of year.	Capital outlay at close of year.	Cost per mile open.	Gross earnings during year.	Working expenses during year.	Net profits of year.	Percentage on Capital cost of: Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Gross earnings per mile per week.	Remarks.
SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.													
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
1861 ...	48·25	9·53	0·20	...	...	37,871	17,969	19,902	...	...	...	77	
1862 ...	81·75	75·42	1·04	...	...	2,38,607	1,06,033	1,33,574	...	...	...	61	
1863 ...	81·75	81·75	2·04	...	...	3,13,899	1,40,001	1,73,898	...	...	...	74	
1864 ...	81·75	81·75	3·04	...	...	2,95,279	1,69,929	1,25,350	...	...	...	69	
1865 ...	99·25	93·16	3·45	...	...	3,84,396	1,90,381	1,94,015	...	...	...	79	
1866 ...	143·75	102·79	3·10	...	...	5,71,677	2,81,709	2,89,968	...	...	..	106	
1867 ...	160·50	152·19	3·72	...	...	6,85,132	3,40,264	3,44,868	...	...	...	86	
1868 ...	184·00	182·00	4·24	...	...	8,46,331	4,11,646	4,34,685	...	...	...	90	
1869 ...	184·00	184·00	5·24	..	...	8,13,028	5,23,940	2,89,088	...	...	...	84	
1870 ...	184·00	184·00	6·24	...	...	8,09,549	5,05,148	3,04,401	...	...	...	84	
1871 ...	184·00	184·00	7·24	...	...	8,13,882	4,52,563	3,61,319	...	...	...	84	
1872 ...	184·00	184·00	8·24	...	...	8,42,022	4,78,872	3,63,150	...	...	...	87	
1873 ...	184·00	184·00	9·24	1,53,11,600	82,426	11,53,212	5,76,462	5,76,750	7·53	3·76	3·77	120	
1874 ...	184·00	184·00	10·21	1,53,21,663	82,182	9,69,746	5,89,679	3,80,067	6·33	3·85	2·48	101	
1875 ...	280·00	216·09	7·36	2,06,06,170	73,593	10,78,481	5,19,400	5,59,081	5·23	2·52	2·71	96	
1876 ...	472·75	422·15	5·25	3,13,68,386	68,468	19,90,800	10,60,522	9,30,278	6·35	3·35	3·00	90	
1877 ...	598·00	577·98	5·12	3,71,85,036	62,182	32,33,246	16,45,026	15,88,220	8·69	4·42	4·27	107	
1878 ...	610·75	605·70	6 00	3,87,44,014	63,437	32,33,139	21,55,032	10,78,107	8·34	5·56	2 78	102	
1879 ...	631·50	613·73	6·77	4,09,01,593	64,769	33,62,067	22,98,815	10,63,252	8·22	5·62	2·60	105	
1880 ...	645·25	637·26	7·61	4,16,72,963	64,584	35,59,594	26,29,576	9,30,018	8·54	6·31	2·23	106	
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.													
1853 ...	20·50	14·49	0·71	...	...	89,634	41,144	48,490	...	...	...	119	
1854 ...	33·25	29 06	1·31	...	...	1,38,220	84,045	54,175	...	...	...	88	
1855 ...	49·50	37·35	1·63	...	...	1,76,560	1,23,971	52,589	...	...	...	89	
1856 ...	87·25	73·70	1·77	...	...	4,33,602	1,82,862	2,50,740	...	...	...	113	
1857 ...	87·25	87·25	2·77	...	...	7,25,215	3,28,272	3,96,943	...	...	...	158	
1858 ...	193·50	113·37	1·83	...	...	11,24,249	4,74,278	6,49,971	...	...	...	173	
1859 ...	244·25	203·23	2·28	...	...	18,28,528	9,35,971	8,92,557	...	...	...	172	
1860 ...	297·00	286·29	2·84	...	...	21,43,571	13,06,892	8,36,679	...	...	...	144	
1861 ...	437·75	370·16	2·78	...	...	26,78,873	20,45,332	6,33,541	...	...	...	139	
1862 ...	495·00	451·40	3 37	...	...	34,95,590	21,68,018	13,27,572	...	...	...	149	
1863 ...	555·00	532·37	3·96	...	...	48,24,152	32,58,899	15,65,253	...	...	...	175	
1864 ...	587·50	561·14	4·70	...	...	69,61,996	50,17,777	19,44,219	...	...	...	119	
1865 ...	703·75	603·72	4·76	...	...	1,29,56,625	77,14,871	52,41,754	...	...	...	414	
1866 ...	*817·75	735·16	5·12	...	...	1,36,97,154	79,53,801	57,43,353	...	...	...	357	* Excludes Mohpani Branch.
1867 ...	854·50	843·21	5·86	...	...	1,62,18,683	90,32,796	71,85,887	...	...	...	368	

1868 ...	875·50	872·79	6·72	...	...	1,61,45,882	99,79,215	61,66,667	...	...	..	357	
1869 ...	875·50	875·50	7·72	...	...	1,58,01,210	1,05,53,746	52,47,464	...	...	...	348	
1870 ...	1260·50	1162·74	6·28	...	...	1,81,28,937	1,12,85,474	68,43,463	...	...	...	300	
1871 ...	1275·75	1270 74	7·20	...	...	2,02,47,045	1,27,62,671	74,84,374	...	...	...	307	
1872 ...	1275·75	† 1275·75	8·20	...	...	1,87,28,265	1,20,32,009	66,96,256	...	...	...	284	† Excluding Mohpani Branch.
1873 ...	1275·75	1275·75	9·20	23,62,39,190	1,85,176	1,88,51,120	1,20,81,127	67,69,993	7·98	5·11	2·87	284	
1874 ...	1275·75	1275·75	10·20	23,67,57,570	1,85,583	2,01,65,973	1,19,32,583	82,33,390	8·54	5.04	3 48	303	
1875 ...	1275.75	1275·75	11·20	23,80,65,870	1.86,608	2,15,24,577	1,01,75,859	1,13,48,718	9·04	4·27	4·77	324	
1876 ...	1275·75	1275·75	12·20	23,97,99,600	1,87,967	2,45,35,413	1,16,77,891	1,28,57,522	10·23	4 87	5·36	369	
1877 ...	1275·75	1275·75	13·20	24,15,85,669	1,89,367	3,27,74,151	1,58,28,683	1,69,45,468	13·57	6·56	7·01	492	
1878 ...	1275·75	1275·75	14·20	24,63,02,172	1,93,064	2,83,64,811	1,38,73,563	1,44,91,248	11 51	5·63	5·88	429	
1879 ...	1275·75	1275·75	15·20	24,85,83,445	1,94,853	2,52,48,315	1,50,57,714	1,01,90,601	10·16	6·06	4·10	383	
1880 ...	1275·75	1275·75	16·20	24,99,77,200	1,95,945	2,49,53,253	1,38,47,702	1,11,05,551	9 98	5·54	4·44	372	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

1860 ...	35·00	26·00	0·74	...	...	66,349	46,559	19,790	...	...	...	49	
1861 ...	134·00	106·51	0·98	...	...	4,06,854	2,23,639	1,83,215	...	...	...	73	
1862 ...	167·25	144·93	1·65	...	...	7,06,723	3,54,370	3,52,353	...	...	...	94	
1863 ...	185·00	184·03	2·40	...	...	13,73,292	6,79,869	6,93,423	...	...	...	138	
1864 ...	305 75	196·25	2·05	...	...	15,95,503	13,61,402	2,34,101	...	...	...	156	
1865 ...	305·75	305·75	3·05	...	...	35,62,142	22,73,827	12,88,314	...	...	...	223	
1866 ...	305·75	305·75	4·06	...	...	44,47,505	31,98,915	12,48,590	...	...	...	278	
1867 ...	305·75	305·75	5·06	...	...	46,36,910	30,86,175	15 50,735	...	...	...	291	
1868 ...	306 75	305·75	6·04	...	...	45,78,698	33,72,675	12,06,023	...	...	...	287	
1869 ...	307·50	307·15	7·02	...	...	49,20,186	36,56,821	12,63,365	...	...	...	307	
1870 ...	312·50	312·41	7·91	...	...	53,79,250	32,56,664	21,22,586	...	...	...	327	
1871 ...	349·75	323·31	8·00	...	...	54,74,096	32,67,071	22,07,025	...	...	...	300	
1872 ...	389·25	373·67	8·15	..	...	56,49,316	33,87,867	22,61,449	...	...	...	290	
1873 ...	‡411·75	403·67	8·69	7,90,85,433	1,92,071	55,89,798	33,10,942	22,78,856	7·07	4·19	2·88	260	‡ Includes Patri Branch.
1874 ...	428·50	424·05	9·34	8,10,04,047	1,89,041	58,58,414	30,53,218	28,05,196	7·23	3·77	3·46	265	
1875 ...	430·25	430·23	10·30	8,13,99,633	1,89,191	63,86,783	34,75,021	29,11,762	7·84	4·27	3·57	285	
1876 ...	439·25	430·89	11·07	8,14,56,207	1,85,467	67,72,292	37,07,006	30,65,286	8·31	4·55	3·76	296	
1877 ...	444·00	443·63	11·94	8,22,35,127	1,85,214	77,98 912	32,73,204	45,25,708	9 48	3·98	5·50	345	
1878 ...	444·00	444·00	12·94	8,22,31,760	1,85,207	69,04,950	32,09,550	36,95,400	8 40	3·91	4·49	298	
1879 ...	444·00	444·00	13·94	8,30,57,040	1,87,065	71,52,573	33,56,576	37,95,997	8·61	4·04	4·57	309	
1880 ...	444·00	444·00	14·94	8,28,42,480	1,86,582	82,44,375	35,08,452	47,35,925	9·95	4·23	5·72	355	

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

1862 ...	15·00	14·96	1·00	...	...	27,780	35,668	—7,888	...	...	...	36	
1863 ...	28·00	23·23	1·36	...	...	47,328	62,032	—14,704	...	...	...	38	
1864 ...	28·00	28·00	2·36	...	...	77,332	1,05,971	—28,639	...	...	...	53	
1865 ...	28·00	28·00	3·36	...	...	1,08,952	1,24,552	—15,600	...	...	...	75	
1866 ...	28·00	28·00	4 36	...	...	1,15,293	1,36,731	—21,438	...	...	...	79	
1867 ...	28·00	28·00	5·36	...	...	92,920	1,24,198	—31,278	...	...	...	64	

Year.	Miles open at end of year.	Mean mileage open during year.	Mean age of lines at end of year.	Capital outlay at close of year.	Cost per mile open.	Gross earnings during year.	Working expenses during year.	Net profits of year.	Percentage on Capital cost of: Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Gross earnings per mile per week.	Remarks.
CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY—continued.													
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
1868 ...	28·00	28·00	6·36	...	...	87,878	1,52,131	—64,253	...	...	...	60	
1869 ...	28·00	28·00	7·36	...	...	80,786	1,17,579	—36,793	...	...	...	55	
1870 ...	28·00	28·00	8·36	...	...	98,844	1,03,670	—4,826	...	...	...	55	
1871 ...	28·00	28·00	9 36	...	...	79,308	72,027	7,281	...	...	...	40	
1872 ...	28·00	28·00	10·36	...	...	58,711	54,057	4,654	...	...	...	40	
1873 ...	28·00	28·00	11·36	73,21,970	2,61,499	1,02,072	1,04,687	—2,615	1·39	1·43	—0·04	70	
1874 ...	28·00	28·00	12·36	73,08,800	2,61,499	99,489	77,945	21,544	1·36	1·07	0·29	68	
1875 ...	28·00	28·00	13·36	69,07,090	2,46,682	1,03,660	83,429	20,231	1·50	1·21	0·29	71	
1876 ...	28·00	28·00	14·36	69,01,150	2,46,470	98,343	1,06,824	—8,481	1·43	1·55	—0·12	68	
1877 ...	28·00	28·00	15·36	69,01,160	2,46,470	1,18,487	96,847	21,640	1·72	1·40	0·31	79	
1878 ...	28·00	28·00	16·36	69,01,160	2,46,470	1,25,694	94,372	31,322	1·82	1·37	0·45	83	
1879 ...	28·00	28·00	17·36	66,39,840	2,37,137	1,34,087	89,088	44,999	2·02	1·34	0·68	92	
1880 ...	28·00	28·00	18·36	66,39,843	2,37,137	1,42,098	1,01,344	40,754	2·14	1·53	0·61	98	
NALHATI RAILWAY.													
1864 ...	27·25	27·25	1·03	...	...	52,086*	25,460*	26,626*	...	...	...	36	* From 21st Dec. 1863 to 31st Dec. 1864.
1865 ...	27·25	27·25	2·03	...	...	57,507	36,392	21,115	...	...	...	41	
1866 ...	27·25	27·25	3·03	...	...	52,102	54,787	—2,685	...	...	...	36	
1867 ...	27·25	27·25	4·03	...	...	63,118	43,432	19,686	...	...	..	45	
1868 ...	27·25	27·25	5·03	...	...	81,365	68,024	13,341	...	...	...	57	
1869 ...	27·25	27·25	6·03	...	...	84,595	50,454	34,141	...	...	...	60	
1870 ...	27·25	27·25	7·03	...	...	86,271	42,077	44,194	...	...	...	60	
1871 ...	27·25	27·25	8·03	...	...	77,875	45,219	32,656	...	...	...	55	
1872 ...	27·25	27·25	9·03	...	...	56,447	32,252	24,195	...	...	...	53	
1873 ...	27·25	27·25	10·03	3,00,000	11,009	84,453	50,724	33,729	28·15	16·91	11·24	60	
1874 ...	27·25	27·25	11·03	2,73,170	10,024	85,122	57,220	27,902	31·16	20 95	10·21	61	
1875 ...	27·25	27·25	12·03	2,71,690	9,970	80,098	61,144	18,954	29·48	22·50	6·98	57	
1876 ...	27·25	27·25	13·03	2,71,690	9,970	75,199	83,585	—8,386	27·68	30·76	—3·08	54	
1877 ...	27·25	27·25	14·03	2,71,690	9,970	89,454	89,875	—421	32 92	33·08	—0·16	64	
1878 ...	27·25	27·25	15·03	2,87,610	10,554	90,261	71,677	18,584	31·38	24·92	6·46	64	
1879 ...	27·25	27·25	16·03	3,17,030	11,634	91,779	62,009	29,770	28·95	19·56	9 39	65	
1880 ...	27·25	27·25	17·03	3,25,210	11,934	69,925	73,653	—3,728	21·50	22·65	—1·15	49	
NORTHERN BENGAL RAILWAY.													
1877 ...	134·25	46·34	0·34	1,28,04,740	95,558	48,717	68,347	—19,630	0·38	0·53	—0·15	20	
1878 ...	232·50	210·12	1·10	1,68,95,580	77,149	8,87,471	6,30,642	2,56,829	5·25	3·73	1·52	81	

1879	...	243·50	238·94	2·03	1,76,12,060	76,243	12,52,311	11,51,317	1,00,994	7·11	6·54	0·53	101
1880	...	243·50	243·50	3·03	1,96,73,726	80,796	14,49,296	8,54,386	5,94,910	7·36	4·34	3·02	114
TIRHOOT RAILWAY.													
1875	...	43·00	7·19	0·16	16,64,126	38,723	14,830	15,960	—1,130	0·89	0·96	—0·07	39
1876	...	43·00	43·00	1 16	23,33,401	54,265	1,79,414	1 23,196	56,218	7·69	5·28	2·41	71
1877	...	78·00	70·69	1·55	44,48,248	57,029	2,83,922	1,93,620	90,302	6·38	4·35	2·03	77
1878	...	78·00	78·17	2 51	48,87,801	62,664	4,41,308	3,32,500	1,08,808	9·03	6·80	2·23	108
1879	...	85·00	78·00	3·55	49,99,086	58,813	4,58,733	3,50,914	1,07,819	9·18	7·02	2·16	113
1880	...	85·00	85·00	4·55	51,51,330	62,821	4,52,924	2,62,199	1,90,725	8·79	5·09	3·70	102
PATNA AND GYA RAILWAY.													
1879	...	57·00	36·49	0·64	28,45,078	49,914	2,30 510	1,28,723	1,01,787	8·10	4·52	3·58	121
1880	...	57·00	57·00	1·64	32,20,951	56,508	4,81,556	2,70,300	2,11,256	14·95	8·[illegible]9	6·56	162
MUTTRA-HATHRAS RAILWAY.													
1875	...	29·00	5·88	0·20	9,55,863	32,961	35,151	19,287	13,864	3·47	2·02	1·45	108
1876	...	29·00	29·00	1·20	9,21,560	31,778	83,406	48,159	35,247	9·05	5·23	3·82	55
1877	...	29·00	29·00	2·20	9,91,590	34,193	98,900	53,689	45,211	9·98	5·42	4·56	66
1878	...	29·00	29·00	3·20	9,93,600	34,262	98,308	52,431	45,877	9·89	5·27	4·62	65
1879	...	29·00	29·00	4 20	10,34,720	35,680	1,25,930	69.222	56,708	12·17	6·69	5·48	83
1880	...	29·00	29 00	5·20	10,88,160	37,523	1,35,226	77,556	57,670	12·43	7·13	5·30	89
CAWNPORE-FARRUKHABAD RAILWAY.													
1880	...	49·25	2·29	0·05	27,08,089	54,987	2,202	5,134	—2,932	0·08	0·19	—0·11	18
DILDARNAGAR-GHAZIPUR RAILWAY.													
1880	...	12·00	2·89	0·24	5,63,297	46,941	8,351	10,717	—2,366	1·48	1·90	—0·42	56
RAJPUTANA RAILWAY.													
1873	...	91·75	64·47	0·70	...	...	1,08,717	1,05,011	3,706	...	...	...	32
1874	...	291·75	171·30	0·80	1,32,70,992	45,488	6,18,314	4,96,548	1,21,766	4·66	3·74	0·92	69
1875	...	378·75	344·36	1·53	2,12,63,580	56,141	17,46,960	11,18,692	6,28,268	8·22	5·26	2·96	98
1876	...	399·00	393·90	2·44	2,38,46,230	60,016	23,29.592	15,23,623	8,05,969	9·77	6·39	3·38	114
1877	...	399·00	399·00	3·44	2,53,82,400	63,615	26,96,687	18,33,367	8,63,320	10·62	7·22	3 40	130
1878	...	431·25	419·41	4·16	2,83,46,980	66,128	29,72,601	18,42,130	11,30,471	10·49	6·50	3·99	136
1879	...	465·50	438·47	4·80	3,09,43,568	66,474	35,45,420	23,66,253	11,79,167	11·46	7·65	3·81	153
1880	...	489·50	470·30	5·52	3,40,61,947	69,585	37,23,719	24,90,414	12,33,305	10·93	7·31	3·62	152
HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH RAILWAY.													
1874	...	37·00	33·21	0·90	15,80,158	42,707	1,03,364	86,844	16,520	6·54	5·50	1·04	60
1875	...	57·25	56·20	1·56	48,74,640	85,147	3,59,320	3,29,524	29,796	7·37	6·76	0·61	123

Year.	Miles open at end of year	Mean mileage open during year.	Mean age of lines at end of year.	Capital outlay at close of year.	Cost per mile open.	Gross earnings during year.	Working expenses during year.	Net profits of year.	Percentage on capital cost of: Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Gross earnings per mile per week.	Remarks.
HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH RAILWAY—continued.													
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
1876 ...	107·50	78·04	1·56	1,07,87,950	1,00,352	4,01,101	3,72,490	28,611	3·72	3·45	0·27	99	
1877 ...	107·50	107·50	2·56	1,14,38,860	1,06,408	4,80,128	3,69,047	1,11,081	4·19	3·22	0·97	86	
1878 ...	171·75	146·24	2·45	1,95,98,320	1,14,109	9,29,045	6,27,128	3,01.917	4·74	3·20	1·54	122	
1879 ...	171·75	171·75	3·45	2,00,13,727	1,16,528	11,45,837	8,54,009	2,91,828	5·72	4·27	1·45	128	
1880 ...	254·50	227·71	3·22	2,53,37,858	99,559	14,01,259	10,47,268	3,53,991	5·53	4·13	1·40	118	
PATRI BRANCH.													
1873 ...													
1874 ...													
1875 ...													
1876 ...													
1877 ...	...	Worked by Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.											
1878 ...													
1879 ...													
1880 ...													
DHOND-MANMAD.													
1878 ...	145·75	108·03	0 74	71,17,400	48,833	1,35,254	1,77,195	—41,941	1 90	2·49	—0·59	24	
1879 ..	145·75	145·75	1·74	95,43,500	65,478	4,67,557	4,95,222	—27,665	4·90	5·19	—0·29	62	
1880 ...	145·75	145·75	2·74	1,04,58,463	71,756	6,95,094	6,06,875	88,219	6·65	5·80	0·85	91	
WARDHA COAL RAILWAY.													
1874 ...	18 50	16 96	0·91	12,57,886	67,994	21,023	22,064	—1,041	16·71	17 54	—0·83	23	
1875 ...	18·50	18·50	1·91	12,67,270	68,501	29,316	31,274	—1,958	2·31	2·46	—0·15	31	
1876 ...	18 50	18·50	2·91	12,66,152	68,440	21,536	25,536	—3,700	1·72	2·02	—0 30	23	
1877 ...	46·50	23·70	1·66	45,99,370	98,911	79,087	55,555	23,532	1 72	1 21	0·51	67	
1878 ...	46·50	46·50	2 66	47,73,695	1,02,660	1,30,399	1,22,372	8,027	2·73	2·56	0·17	54	
1879 ...	46·50	46·60	3·66	47,99,450	1,03,214	1,65,158	1,34,833	30,325	3·44	2·81	0·63	69	
1880 ..	46 50	46·50	4·66	56,15,804	1,20,769	1,55,900	2,38,376	—82,476	2·78	4·25	—1·47	65	
NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH RAILWAY.													
1880 ...	53·00	39 21	0·74	30,37,689	57,315	1,03,952	82,681	21,271	3·42	2·72	0·70	51	

RANGOON AND IRRAWADDY VALLEY RAILWAY.

1877 ...	161·00	108·07	0·67	88,39,650	54,905	3,44,452	4,45,584	—1,01,132	3·90	5 04	—1·14	61
1878 ...	161·00	161·00	1·67	1,12,12,847	69,645	9,62,969	8,95,812	67,157	8·59	7 99	0 60	115
1879 ...	161·00	161·00	2 67	1,18,94,894	73,881	9,55,918	8,14,175	1,41,743	8·04	6·85	1·19	114
1880 ...	161·00	161·00	3·67	1,23,07,244	76,443	13,22,710	8,01,626	5,21,084	10 74	6·51	4·23	158

SINDIA RAILWAY.

1878 ...	34·00	33 16	0·95	42,42,416	1,24,777	93,911	1,25,186	—31,275	2·21	2 95	—0·74	54
1879 ...	66·50	44·68	1·15	73,20,207	1,10,078	90,916	1,22,688	—31,772	1·24	1·68	—0·44	39
1880 ...	66·50	66·50	2·15	81,51,903	1,22,585	2,01,824	1,77,714	24,110	2·48	2·18	0 30	58

PUNJAB NORTHERN RAILWAY.

1875 ...	62·00	44·84	0·72	54,06,934	87,209	1,42,788	90,543	52,245	2·64	1 68	0·96	61
1876 ...	103·25	90 88	1·31	1,79,57,838	1,73,926	4,75,946	3,67,778	1,08,168	2·65	2·05	0·60	101
1877 ...	103·25	103·25	2·31	1,70,25,460	1,64,895	6,96,761	6,04,879	91,882	4 09	3·55	0·54	130
1878 ...	103·25	103·25	3·31	1,73,40,018	1,67,942	9,09,571	9,03,761	5,810	5·24	5·21	0 03	169
1879 ...	103·25	103·25	4·31	2,44,93,832	2,37,228	18,50,081	14,71,192	3,78,889	7·55	6 01	1·54	345
1880 ...	224·75	180·12	2·78	4,04,37,319	1,79,921	33,68,284	28,04,113	5,64,171	8·33	6·93	1·40	360

INDUS VALLEY AND KANDAHAR RAILWAYS.

1878 ...	501·00	188·57	0·37	5,12,48,691	1,02,293	5,72,109	7,03,550	—1,31,441	1·12	1·38	—0·26	56
1879 ...	501·00	501·00	1·37	5,70,95,291	1,13,963	31,96,316	25,69,418	6,26,898	5·60	4·50	1·10	121
1880 ...	653·00	594·18	1·96	6,92,82,608	1,06,099	64,72,659	45,38,397	19,34,262	9·34	6·55	2·79	209

WESTERN RAJPUTANA RAILWAY.

1879 ...	82·63	10·50	0·13	...	...	47,810	41,056	6,754	...	...	...	86
1880 ...	82·63	82·63	1·13	63,17,255	76,452	6,50,103	5,57,724	92,379	10·29	8 83	1·46	151

GAEKWAR OF BARODA'S RAILWAY.

1873 ...	20·00	14·68	0·73	...	...	15,758	15,497	261	...	..	...	21
1874 ...	20·00	20·00	1·73	4,00,000*	20,000	33,087	25,074	8,013	8·27	6·27	2 00	32
1875 ...	20·00	20·00	2·73	4,00,000*	20,000	34,302	26,965	7,337	8·57	6·74	1·83	33
1876 ...	20·00	20·00	3·73	4,00,000*	20,000	39,776	29,971	9,805	9·94	7 49	2·45	38
1877 ...	20·00	20·00	4·73	3,82,500	19,125	46,400	36,285	10,115	12·13	9·49	2·64	45
1878 ...	20·00	20·00	5·73	3,82,500	19,125	44,891	28,022	16,869	11·74	7·33	4·41	43
1879 ...	40 25	30 65	3·61	6,67,687	16,588	72,083	40,474	31,609	10 80	6·07	4·73	46
1880 ...	57·75	49 07	3·37	11,44,210	19,813	1,28,824	63,687	65,137	11·26	5·57	5 69	51

* Approximate.

Year.	Miles open at end of year.	Mean mileage open during year	Mean age of lines at end of year	Capital outlay at close of year.	Cost per mile open.	Gross earnings during year.	Working expenses during year.	Net profits of year.	Percentage on Capital cost of: Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Gross earnings per mile per week.	Remarks.
KHAMGAON RAILWAY.													
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
1870 ...	8·00	6·64	0·83	...	...	10,713	19,957	—9,244	...	...	...	31	Opened for traffic on 4th March 1870.
1871 ...	8·00	8·00	1·83	...	...	23,306	20,718	2,588	...	...	...	56	
1872 ...	8 00	8·00	2·83	...	...	12,910	8,989	3,921	...	...	...	31	
1873 ...	8·00	8·00	3·83	4,85,054	60,632	18,147	16,094	2,053	3·74	3·32	0·42	81	
1874 ...	8·00	8·00	4·83	4,85,054	60,632	28,517	15,011	13,506	5·88	3·09	2·79	127	
1875 ...	8·00	8·00	5·83	4,44,630	55,579	40,318	27,640	12,678	9·07	6·22	2·85	174	
1876 ...	8·00	8·00	6·83	4,44,630	55,579	32,274	23,376	8,898	7·26	5·26	2 00	132	
1877 ...	8·00	8·00	7·83	4,85,054	60,632	50,990	31,473	19,517	10·51	6·49	4·02	154	
1878 ...	8·00	8·00	8·83	4,71,140	58,892	52,991	21,539	31,452	11·25	4·57	6 68	191	
1879 ...	8·00	8·00	9·83	5,23,328	65,416	38,086	38,350	—264	7·28	7·33	—0·05	146	
1880 ...	8·00	8·00	10·83	5,08,187	63,523	27,363	23,106	4,257	5·38	4·55	0·83	98	
AMRAOTI.													
1871 ...	6·00	5·24	0·87	...	...	19,085	13,956	5,129	...	...	...	70	Opened for traffic on 6th February 1871.
1872 ...	6·00	6·00	1·87	...	...	23,025	20,268	2,757	...	...	...	74	
1873 ...	6·00	6·00	2·87	4,37,278	72,880	24,124	27,745	—3,621	5·52	6·34	—0·82	77	
1874 ...	6·00	6·00	3·87	4,37,278	72,880	31,615	30,434	1,181	7·23	6·96	0·27	101	
1875 ...	6·00	6·00	4·87	4,00,840	66,807	58,106	45,039	13,067	14·49	11·23	3·26	186	
1876 ...	6 00	6 00	5·87	4,37,278	72,880	69,166	48,863	20,303	15·82	11·17	4·65	212	
1877 ...	6·00	6·00	6·87	4,37,278	72,880	80,092	27,383	52,709	18 31	6·26	12·05	257	
1878 ...	6·00	6·00	7·87	4,25,848	70,975	89,124	38,980	50,144	20·92	9·15	11·77	286	
1879 ...	6·00	6·00	8·87	4,65,695	77,617	69,904	53,728	16,176	15·01	11·54	3·47	224	
1880 ...	6·00	6·00	9·87	4,34,261	72,377	50,865	47,226	3,639	11·71	10·87	0·84	163	
NIZAM'S RAILWAY.													
1874 ...	121·00	27·85	0·23	99,32,120	82,084	1,15,230	1,09,482	5,748	1·16	1 10	0·06	79	
1875 ...	121·00	121·00	1·23	1,03,75,760	85,750	4,96,519	5,63,904	—67,385	4·79	5·44	—0·65	79	
1876 ...	121·00	121·00	2 23	1,06,23,010	87,793	5,81,738	4,98,674	83,064	5·48	4·69	0·79	92	
1877 ...	121·00	121·00	3·23	1,15,06,385	95,094	8,30,768	6,44,081	1,86,687	7·22	5·60	1·62	132	
1878 ...	121·00	121·00	4 23	1,14,59,384	94,706	7,91,753	6,79,907	1,11,846	6·91	5·93	0·98	126	
1879 ...	121·00	121·00	5·23	1,16,10,466	95,954	6,94,401	6,04,476	89,925	5·98	5·21	0·77	110	
1880 ...	121·00	121·00	6 23	1,20,62,228	99,688	7,02,716	4,78,407	2,24,309	5·83	3·97	1·86	112	

Steam Boat earnings and expenses have been excluded from the following figures :—

Statement showing the mileage, age, cost and general results of working of Indian Railways for the year 1880.

Number.	RAILWAYS.	Miles open at end of year.	Mean mileage open during year.	Mean age of lines at end of year.	Capital outlay at close of year.	Cost per mile open.	Gross earnings during year.	Working expenses during year.	Net profits of year.	Percentage on capital cost of: Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Gross earnings per mile per week.	REMARKS.
	BROAD GAUGE.													
	5 FEET 6 INCHES.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
1	East Indian	1,504·25	1,504·25	17·73	33,03,98,294	2,19,643	4,29,14,430	1,41,53,658	2,87,60,772	12·99	4·28	8·71	549	
2	Eastern Bengal	158·00	158·00	15·70	3,31,68,524	2,08,935	44,51,318	19,07,547	25,43,771	13·42	5·75	7·67	540	
3	Oudh and Rohilkand	546·75	546·75	8·28	5,77,96,380	1,05,709	44,55,150	25,50,740	19,04,410	7·71	4·41	3.30	157	
4	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	663·50	663·50	14·65	11,04,52,484	1,66,470	1,21,67,588	63,84,358	57,83,230	11·02	5·78	5·24	352	
5	Madras	858·00	858·00	16·76	11,08,55,385	1,29,202	61,62,545	42,05,409	19,57,136	5·56	3·79	1·77	138	
6	Great Indian Peninsula	1,275·75	1,275·75	16·20	24,99,77,200	1,95,945	2,49,53,253	1,38,47,702	1,11,05,551	9·98	5·54	4·44	372	
7	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	*444·00	444·00	14·94	8,28,42,480	1,86,582	82,44,375	35,08,452	47,35,923	9·95	4·23	5·72	355	
8	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28·00	28·00	18·36	66,39,843	2,37,137	1,42,098	1,01,344	40,754	2·14	1·53	0·61	98	
9	Patna-Gya	57·00	57·00	1·46	32,20,951	56,508	4,81,556	2,70,300	2,11,256	14·95	8·39	6·56	162	
10	Dildarnagar-Gazipur	12·00	2·89	0·24	5,63,297	46,941	8,351	10,717	—2,366	1·48	1·90	—0·42	56	
11	Dhond and Manmad	145·75	145·75	2·74	1,04,58,463	71,756	6,95,094	6,06,875	88,219	6·65	5·80	0·85	91	
12	Wardha Coal	46·50	46·50	4·66	56,15,804	1,20,769	1,55,900	2,38,376	—82,476	2·78	4·25	—1·47	65	
13	Sindia	66·50	66·50	2·15	81,51,903	1,22,585	2,01,824	1,77,714	24,110	2·48	2·18	0·30	58	
14	Punjab Northern	224·75	180·12	2·78	4,04,37,319	1,79,921	33,68,284	28,04,113	5,64,171	8·33	6·93	1·40	360	
15	Indus Valley	653·00	594·18	1·96	6,92,82,608	1,06,099	64,72,659	45,38,397	19,34,262	9·34	6·55	2·79	209	
16	Khamgaon	8·00	8·00	10·83	5,08,187	63,523	27,363	23,106	4,257	5·38	4·55	0·83	98	
17	Amraoti	6·00	6·00	9·87	4,34,261	72,377	50,865	47,226	3,639	11·71	10·87	0·84	163	
18	Nizam's	121·00	121·00	6·23	1,20,62,228	99,688	7,02,716	4,78,407	2,24,309	5·83	3·97	1·86	112	
	Total and average	6,818·75	6,706·19	13·09	1,13,28,65,611	1,66,140	11,56,55,369	5,58,54,441	5,98,00,928	10·21	4·93	5·28	325	
	NARROW GAUGE.													
	METRE.													
1	South Indian	645·25	637·26	7·61	4,16,72,963	64,584	35,59,594	26,29,576	9,30,018	8·54	6·31	2·23	106	
2	Nalhati	27·25	27·25	17·03	3,25,210	11,934	69,927	73,653	—3,728	21·50	22·65	—1·15	49	4 ft. gauge.
3	Northern Bengal	243·50	243·50	3·03	1,96,73,726	80,796	14,49,296	8,54,386	5,94,910	7·36	4·34	3·02	114	
4	Tirhoot	85·00	85·00	4·55	51,51,330	62,821	4,52,924	2,62,199	1,90,725	8·79	5·09	3·70	102	
5	Mutta-Hathras	29·00	29·00	5·20	10,88,160	37,523	1,35,226	77,556	57,670	12·43	7·13	5.30	89	
6	Cawnpore and Farukhabad	49·25	2·29	0·05	27,08,089	54,987	2,202	5,134	—2,932	0·08	0·19	—0·11	18	
7	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	53·00	39·21	0·74	30,37,689	57,315	1,03,952	82,681	21,271	3·42	2·72	0·70	51	
8	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161·00	161·00	3·67	1,23,07,244	76,443	13,22,710	8,01,626	5,21,084	10·74	6·51	4·23	158	
9	Rajputana	489·50	470·30	5·52	3,40,61,947	69,585	37,23,719	24,90,414	12,33,305	10·93	7·31	3·62	152	
10	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch	254·50	227·71	3·22	2,53,37,858	99,559	14,01,259	10,47,268	3,53,991	5·53	4·13	1·40	118	
11	Western Rajputana	82·63	82·63	1·13	63,17,255	76,452	6,50,103	5,57,724	92,379	10·29	8·83	1·46	151	
12	His Highness the Gaekwar's	57·75	49·07	3·37	11,44,210	19,813	1,28,824	63,687	65,137	11·26	5·57	5·69	51	2ft. 6-inch gugae.
	Total and average	2,177·63	2,054·22	5·30	15,28,25,581	70,180	1,29,99,734	89,45,904	40,53,830	8·50	5·85	2·65	122	
	Total and average Guaranteed	6,095·50	6,087·51	14·76	1,01,71,63,710	1,66,871	10,69,08,253	4,91,87,442	5,77,20,811	10·51	4·84	5·67	337	
	Total and average State	2,900·88	2,672·90	3·72	26,85,27,582	92,568	2,17,46,850	1,56,12,903	61,33,947	8·10	5·81	2·29	156	
	GRAND TOTAL AND AVERAGE	8,996·38	8,760·41	11·20	1,28,56,91,292	1,42,912	12,86,55,103	6,48,00,345	6,38,54,758	10·01	5·04	4·97	282	

* Including Patri Branch.

FURTHER DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION, &c.

BROAD GAUGE.

1. *East Indian.*—This line extends from Calcutta (Howrah) to Delhi with a branch of about 224 miles from Nynee, near Allahabad, to Jubbulpore, and several shorter branches, aggregating 82 miles, none of which exceed 27 miles in length. It is in junction with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway at Gazeeabad, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Jubbulpore, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Aligarh and Cawnpore, the Sindia State Railway at Agra, the Patna-Gya State Railway at Bankipore, all of which lines are of the same gauge. It also exchanges traffic with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway *vid* Benares, across the River Ganges, where a connecting bridge is now being built. Its junctions with narrow-gauge lines are at Nalhati, Cawnpore, Agra, Hathras Road and Delhi; it is also connected with the Tirhoot State Railway by a short branch and ferry at Barh.

The Railway has a double road for 411 miles.

There are 158 stations having an average distance apart of 9½ miles, and 18 engine stations.

Construction was commenced in January 1851, and the first section (23¼ miles, from Howrah to Hooghly), was opened on the 15th August 1854. The line has been open throughout its whole length since January 1871.

The earthwork and bridges generally are for a double line, except the superstructure of large bridges. The road consists of double-headed rails varying in weight from 74 to 82 lbs. per yard carried on cross-sleepers for the most part of wood and a small proportion of iron. Steel rails are being used for renewals where the traffic is heavy.

2. *Eastern Bengal.*—This line extends from Calcutta (Sealdah) to Goalundo on the bank of the Ganges near its confluence with the Brahmaputra, with a branch 4 miles long to Kooshtea, also on the right bank of the Ganges about 45 miles up stream; there is also a short branch 2 miles long to Chitpore where junction is effected with the Calcutta Port Trust Railway; there is a connection with the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway at the terminus, Sealdeah. From Poradaha at the 103rd mile there is a State Branch worked by the Company 13 miles long to Damukdia on the Ganges, which is connected with the Northern Bengal State Railway by a steam ferry.

The Railway is laid with a single track throughout. There are 32 stations at an average distance apart of miles, and 4 engine stations. Construction was commenced in April 1859, and the first section (45¼ miles), from Calcutta to Ranaghat, was opened in September, and the second section (62 miles), to Jagati, in November 1862. The extension to Goalundo was opened in January 1871.

The earthwork and the masonry of bridges and viaducts have been constructed for a double line. The rails are double-headed, weighing 74 lbs. per yard, and have been laid principally on creosoted pine sleepers.

3. *Oudh and Rohilkhand.*—The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway runs in a north-westerly direction from Benares, and is approximately paralled to the East Indian Railway at a mean distance of 80 miles, the River Ganges running between the two. It has junctions only with the East Indian Railway which are noted in para. 1 above.

The Railway is laid with a single track throughout. There are 80 stations averaging 7 miles apart, and 5 engine stations.

Construction was commenced in January 1864; the length of 42 miles from Lucknow in the direction of Cawnpore was opened in April 1867; two other sections of 30 miles each were opened on the 1st February 1872, and, with the exception of the bridge at Cawnpore and junction with the East Indian Railway at that station, which was completed in July 1875, the line may be said to have been opened throughout in the early part of 1874.

Land has been taken for a double line, but the formation is for a single way; between Lucknow and Nawabganj however the masonry of the bridges has been constructed for a double track. The permanent way adopted consists of 60-lb. flat-footed rails on cast-iron oval bowl sleepers, but there are short lengths on wrought-iron saddle sleepers, and of Bessemer steel saddle sleepers.

4. *Sind, Punjab and Delhi.*—This Railway consists of two distinct and separate sections, *viz.*, the Punjab section, 554 miles in length from Gazeeabad, the junction with the East Indian Railway, to Sher-Shah Bunder on the left bank of the Indus and 15 miles beyond Mooltan, and the Sind Section, 110 miles long from Kotri, the junction with the Indus Valley State Railway, to Kurrachee. On the Punjab Section there is a junction at Lahore with the Punjab Northern State Railway, and another at Mozufferabad, 7 miles to the east of Mooltan, with the Indus Valley State Railway.

The road is laid with a single track on both sections, except 4½ miles of double way Kurrachee.

There are 73 stations on the Punjab Section, being at an average distance of 7½ miles, and 10 on the Sind Section at 12 miles intervals. There are 6 engine stations on the former and 2 on the latter.

The Sind Section was commenced in April 1858, and was opened throughout its length in May 1861.

The length from Amritsar to Mooltan and Sher Shah, 250 miles, was commenced in February 1859, and was opened to Lahore, 32 miles, in April 1862, and from Lahore to Mooltan, 208 miles, in April 1865.

The portion from Gazeeabad to Amritsar, 304 miles, was commenced early in 1864, and in May 1865, Messrs. Brassey and Company entered into a contract for the construction of the line in five years; this period was subsequently extended to six years, owing to the magnitude and large additions made to the original design of the Sutlej Bridge. The first length to Meerut City, 27½ miles, was opened in April 1867, and in November of the same year, 26 miles were opened from the Beas River to Amritsar. The uninterrupted communication between Delhi *viâ* Gazeeabad and Mooltan being established by the completion of the Sutlej Bridge in November 1869.

On the Sind Section the earthwork is for a single line; masonry of bridges for a double line, iron superstructure for one road. The permanent way consists of double-headed rails, 65 lbs. to the yard, laid on sleepers of creosoted pine and babul.

From Amritsar to Mooltan and Sher Shah the earthwork and bridges are for a single way. Double-headed rails of 68 lbs. per yard have been used throughout, 77½ miles being supported on Greaves' bowls, the remainder on wooden sleepers which, however, are being renewed with iron.

From Amritsar to the Beas the earthwork is for a double road, that of the remaining distance to Gazeeabad is for a single line. The rails used were single-headed of "steel iron" weighing 60 lbs. to the yard; these have, however, failed and are being replaced by solid steel.

5. *Madras.*—This Railway at Arkonam, 42 miles to the west of Madras, bifurcates into two main lines, *viz.*, the north-west line which meets the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Raichur, 308 miles,* and has a branch 31½ miles long to Bellary, and the south-west line which runs to Beypore on the west coast, 364 miles,* with branches to Bangalore, 87 miles, and to Mettupálaiyam at the foot of the Nilgiri Hills, 26 miles.

There are junctions with the South Indian Railway at Arkonam and Erode, and with the Mysore State Railway at Bangalore, both these lines being of the metre gauge.

With the exception of a double road from Madras to Arkonam, the line is single throughout.

There are 105 stations, giving intervals of 8¼ miles, and 10 engine stations.

Work was commenced on the south-west line in June 1853, which, in July 1856, was opened to Arcot, 63 miles; through communication with Beypore being established in May 1862. Junction was effected with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in March 1871.

Except on the double portion, the embankments are for a single track; but the bridges and viaducts are built for a double way, except on the Nilgiri and Bellary Branches. The rails weighing from 65 to 84 lbs. per yard are supported on iron pot sleepers, with the exception of a few miles near Beypore of creosoted pine. The south-west line was originally laid with sleepers of indigeneous

* From the junction Arkonam.

woods, but these were not found to answer, and have nearly all been replaced by iron.

6. *Great Indian Peninsula.*—This line starting from Bombay divides into two at Kalyán on the 33rd mile, the north-east line, 582, miles * meeting the East Indian Railway at Jubbulpore with a branch of 245 miles to Nágpur, and a short coal line of 12 miles to Mohpáni, and the south-east line, 409 miles,* meeting the Madras Railway at Raichur, with a branch of 7¼ miles to Campuli at the foot of the Ghauts (seldom worked). Besides those above mentioned, there are junctions with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway at Dadur, the Dhond and Manmad State Railway at Dhond and Manmad, the Wardha Coal Railway at Wardha, the two small Berar lines and the Nizam's Railway, all of the same gauge, and also with the metre-gauge Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway at Nagpur.

There are 325 miles of double road.

There are 163 stations at average intervals of nearly 8 miles, and 17 engine stations. Construction was commenced in October 1850, and a length of 20½ miles from Bombay to Thána was opened in April 1853 ; this was the first Railway opened in India.

Excepting the double portion the earthwork is for a single line, and the bridges and viaducts for a double line of rails. Most of the rails weigh 68 lbs. per yard ; on some short lengths, however, rails weighing 84 lbs. to the yard have been laid. Most of the rails are of iron, but are being replaced by steel as renewals become necessary. The sleepers are chiefly of wood with a portion of iron bowls.

7. *Bombay, Baroda and Central India.*—The Railway runs nearly due north from Bombay, skirting the coast for 200 miles of its length, it has two short branches, *viz.*, from Ánand to Páli, 32 miles, and from Viramgám to Kharághora, 22½ miles ; this latter is the property of the State, but is worked as part of the Company's undertaking.

The junction with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway being only 6 miles from Bombay is used solely for the exchange of goods traffic. There are junctions with the Bhavnagar-Gondal and the Rajputana State Railways, both metre-gauge, at Wadhwán and Sabarmati near Ahmedabad respectively, there are also two junctions with His Highness the Gaekwar's line of 2 feet 6 inches gauge at Miyágám and Baroda.

The Railway has a double track for short sections, aggregating 23 miles in length.

There are 74 stations at an average distance of 6 miles apart, and 8 engine stations.

Work was commenced in May 1856, and the first section from Amroli to Anklesvar, 28½ miles, was opened in February 1860. In January 1861, 43¾ miles were opened from Baroda to the south, and before the end of the year communication between Bulsar and Baroda (123 miles) was established ; this length was not connected with Bombay until November 1864, when the main line to Ahmedabad may be said to have been completed.

Except on the double portions, the earthwork is for a single line, the bridge piers and abutments being generally built for a double road. With the exception of a short length of Adams' rails, the double-headed rail, weighing 68 lbs. per yard has been used throughout the main line, supported for the most part on wooden sleepers ; iron bowls being used in suitable places. The Wadhwán Branch is laid with 60 lbs. rails on iron bowl sleepers.

8. *Calcutta and South-Eastern.*—This line extends from Calcutta to Port Canning, it was constructed under a guarantee at the time the Port Canning Company were endeavouring to divert some of the Calcutta shipping business to Canning. In consequence of the Railway having been worked at a loss since its opening (May 1863), the Company surrendered it to Government, under the provisions of their contract, on the 1st April 1868, since which date the net earnings have amounted to nearly one lakh of rupees. The line is laid with a single track throughout. There are 8 stations at an average distance of 4

* From Kalyan Junction.

miles. It is proposed to utilize the first 10 miles of this Railway to form part of a line connecting Calcutta with Diamond Harbour.

9. *Patna-Gya.*—This Railway connects Bankipore on the East Indian Railway with Gya, it has a single track throughout, which for the first 29 miles has been laid on an existing road with few deviations, the remainder has its own alignment. The rails weigh 60 lbs. to the yard, and are supported on iron bowl sleepers.

The first 28 miles were opened in April, and the remaining 29 miles in June 1879. At the end of 1880, the interest on Capital had been more than recouped by the net earnings. There are 8 stations, at an average distance apart of 8 miles. There are proposals for extending this line to Palamow.

10. *Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.*—This line is being worked as a branch of the East Indian Railway.

11. *Dhond-Manmad.*—This is a chord line between the two trunk lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It was constructed by the State, but is now being worked as part of the latter. There are 18 stations, being at an average distance apart of 8½ miles.

12 *Wardha Coal.*—This Railway was constructed to carry the coal from the Warora Mines to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and its traffic chiefly depends on the out-put of coal which, owing to defects in machinery, was much restricted in 1880.

13. *Sindia.*—Until this year, 1881, the traffic on this line has been seriously affected by the want of the bridge over the Chambal. The line now extends from Agra to Gwalior, 75 miles, and is worked as part of the East Indian Railway.

14. *Punjab Northern.*—This Railway extends in a north-westerly direction from Lahore, its junction with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, to Attock on the Indus which is to be bridged, and the line carried on to Peshâwar, 276 miles.

There is a branch on the metre gauge from Lála Músa, 82 miles from Lahore, to Miani on the Jhelum, constructed chiefly for the carriage of salt. A branch has also been constructed from Rawalpindi to Khusálgarh on the Indus in the direction of Kohat. This was opened to Khusálgarh in April 1881.

The line is constructed with a single track throughout.

From Lahore to Pindi, 171 miles, the rails weigh 60 lbs. to the yard, and are carried on cross-sleepers, chiefly of deodar. Beyond Pindi 62-lb. steel rails have been used.

Between Jhelum and Pindi the gradients are very heavy, $\frac{1}{50}$ and $\frac{1}{60}$ for considerable lengths, which adds considerably to the cost of working.

The line has been opened in a very incomplete state in order to accommodate the troop traffic to and from Afghanistan, and is only now being got into working order.

15. *Indus Valley.*—This line unites the two portions of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. There is a junction with the Kandahar Railway at Ruk near the north bank of the Indus, 320 miles from Kurrachee, and this Railway, which is open for 133 miles, is worked as a branch of the Indus Valley Railway. There is a branch from Sibi to Pir Chowki, 19 miles, almost ready for opening.

The line is laid with a single track throughout.

Excluding the branch there are 49 stations and 7 engine stations.

There is a break in the line by the Indus at Sukkur, and communication is kept up by means of a steam ferry. The river will eventually be bridged. The rails used weigh 60 lbs. to the yard, and are carried on cross-sleepers, chiefly of creosoted pine and deodar.

16 & 17. *Khamgaon and Amraoti.*—These short lines situated in Berar were constructed chiefly to connect the cotton marts of the names they bear with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. They are now worked as branches of that Railway.

18. *Nizam's.*—This line connects the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at a point 376 miles from Bombay in the direction of Madras with Hyderabad, and is the property of the Nizam. Work was commenced about the middle of 1871, and the line was opened throughout in October 1874. There is a single track

only, of which 87 miles are laid with double-headed 68-lb. rails on iron bowl sleepers, and the remainder with 60-lb. flat-footed rails on creosoted pine. There are 12 stations at average intervals of 11 miles, and 2 engine stations.

NARROW GAUGE.

1. *South Indian.*—This line which now has a metre gauge throughout originally consisted of several portions. The length from Negapatam to Erode, 167 miles, was commenced in May 1859, by the Great Southern of India Railway Company, and was completed on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge. The portion from Arkonam to Little Conjeveram was commenced in March 1864 on the 3 feet 6 inches gauge, and in January 1868 a contract and 3 per cent. guarantee was granted to the Carnatic Railway Company for the extension to Cuddalore. In July 1874 the two undertakings were amalgamated under the title of the South Indian Railway, and the whole system is now on the metre gauge.

The earthwork and bridges are for a single way, except from Negapatam to Trichinopoly where the bridges have been built for a double road. On the section between Negapatam, the old rails weighing 68 lbs. to the yard, are laid on iron and wooden sleepers, but on the greater length of the system the rails are 40·3 lbs. to the yard on wooden sleepers.

There are 99 stations at average intervals of 6½ miles and 10 engine stations.

2. *Nalhati.*—This short line meets the East Indian Railway at a point 145 miles from Calcutta. It was constructed on the 4 feet gauge by the Indian Branch Railway Company, and bought by the State in March 1872. It was opened for traffic in December 1863.

The line was laid on one half of a metalled road with rails weighing 32 lbs. per yard.

3. *Northern Bengal.*—Omitting the broad-gauge portion worked as part of the Eastern Bengal Railway, as noted above, this line extends from the north bank of the Ganges to Siliguri at the foot of the Himalayas, whence there is a steam tramway to Darjeeling.

There is a branch of 34 miles from Parbatipur to Kaunia on the River Teesta.

There are 30 stations on the line, rather less than 8 miles apart, and 6 engine stations.

The line is constructed for a single track, but sufficient land has been taken for a second line of rails.

The first section opened consists of 134 miles between the Atrai River and Jalpaiguri, and the Main Line was completed by the opening of the northern section in June 1878. The road is laid with 40-lb. rails on wooden cross-sleepers, chiefly creosoted pine with a proportion of sal and red gum.

4. *Tirhoot.*—With the exception of the short branch from Barh on the East Indian Railway, this line is located to the north of the Ganges. From Samastipur, 27 miles from Ganges bank, there is a branch to the north-west which was opened to Mozufferpore, 32 miles, in February 1877; this is now being extended to Bettiah, another 78 miles. The present Main Line continues from Samastipur to Durbhunga, 23 miles. The Durbhunga line, after having been partially opened for short periods, was finally opened for traffic in November 1875.

The line is single, and is built with 40 lbs. rails on wooden cross-sleepers, chiefly deodar.

The stations average a distance of 7⅓ miles apart.

5. *Muttra-Hathras.*—This line, which connects the left bank of the River Jumna, opposite to the town of Muttrá, with the East Indian Railway at a point 857 miles from Calcutta, borders and is partly laid on a metalled road. The rails weigh 30 lbs. to the yard, and are laid on wooden cross-sleepers, chiefly of deodar. An extension of 24 miles from Muttra to Achnera, on the Rajputana Railway, is in course of construction. On this length heavier metals will be used.

6. *Cawnpore-Farukhabad.*—This line is now open from Cawnpore on the East Indian Railway to Farukhabad, 86 miles. The first section, as far as Miran Serai, 49 miles, was opened on the 15th December 1880.

6. *Nagpur-Chhattisgarh.*—This line starting from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Station at Nagpur passes through the Cantonment of Kamptee, and takes a westerly direction; it was opened to Tumsar, 53 miles, for goods traffic in April 1880, and for passenger traffic in November. It is in contemplation to extend this line to Bilaspur, 261 miles, from Nagpur, with the view of opening out the rich grain-producing districts of Chhattisgarh.

8. *Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.*—The location of this line is expressed in its name. It was opened throughout its length from Rangoon to Prome in May 1877. The stations are a little short of 7 miles apart on an average. An extension of 42 miles to Allanmyo is included in the original proposal.

9. *Rajputana.*—This line connects the north-west portion of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab with Bombay, *viâ* Rajputana, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, its northern termini being at Delhi and Agra where there are junctions with the East Indian Railway, the junction with the Bombay and Baroda Railway being at Sabarmati near Ahmedabad. The lines from Delhi and Agra meet at Bandikui, 134 miles from the former, and 93 from the latter. There is a junction with the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch Railway at Ajmere, and on the completion of this line the two Railways will probably be worked as one undertaking. There is a short Salt Branch to the Sambhar Lake leaving the Main Line at 184 miles from Agra. Through communication with Bombay was established on the 1st January 1881.

The line is constructed for a single track, but sufficient land has been taken for a double road. The rails weigh 36 and 40 lbs. per yard, but as renewals become necessary on the Main Line, the heavier rail is to be everywhere used. The sleepers used are chiefly deodar.

The stations are on the average 8⅓ miles apart, and there are 10 engine stations.

10. *Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch.*—This Railway, which will shortly be opened throughout, extends from Khandwa on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Ajmere, passing through Indore, Neemuch and Nusseerabad, and crossing the Vindhya Range. There is a branch, 12 miles long from Fatehabad, 25 miles from Indore, to Ujjain. The total length of the line will be 390 miles.

The stations are at average intervals of 8⅓ miles.

The construction is similar to that of the Rajputana Line except that the sleepers are chiefly of creosoted pine.

11. *Western Rajputana.*—With the through opening of the Rajputana Railway on the 1st January 1881, this section became merged in the Main Line, and its existence as a separate Railway ceased.

12. *Gaekwar of Baroda.*—This line is the property of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. The gauge is 2 feet and 6 inches. The rails are flat-footed weighing 30 lbs. to the yard, and are spiked to wooden sleepers. The entire line is on embankment, the formation width being 10 feet. The management and working is in the hands of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company. The stations are at intervals of 9 miles on the average.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	13 0	13 0	11 13	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	15 6	20 11	20 8	18 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	13 11	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 3	14 10	10 3	12 6	15 13	21 10	...	21 10	19 13	24 11	31 11
	Godavery	11 11	12 10	10 13	...	...	...	12 14	13 6	11 14	15 0	16 14	17 0	26 14	25 10	22 2	...	...	...
	Kistna	12 3	13 11	8 13	...	...	...	16 11	15 2	16 3	17 6	16 5	16 13	21 13	28 2	22 5	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	8 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 14	15 0	...	16 0	26 14	26 14	25 14	26 2	24 6	21 11
	Cuddapah	14 11	14 11	9 14	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	10 5	12 14	12 14	11 3	26 14	27 10	28 6	31 14	30 6	29 0
	Bellary	16 5	16 5	10 10	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 5	12 6	12 6	13 8	35 0	39 2	33 0	28 3	28 3	26 5
	Kurnool	11 6	11 6	7 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	12 2	32 14	32 3	43 13	26 3	26 3	26 14
	Madras	10 2	10 2	8 13	...	...	...	13 2	12 14	10 11	14 5	14 2	11 11	23 0	23 0	20 3	25 11	28 13	23 6
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 3	12 0	15 10	15 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	11 2	11 0	8 13	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	13 2	16 14	16 14	14 2	30 14	30 14	21 13	31 5	31 5	21 6
	South Arcot	10 2	9 6	6 3	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 0	14 14	14 6	14 0	...	30 3	20 3	30 0	29 5	27 11
	Tanjore	10 5	10 5	6 13	...	...	...	13 5	12 14	13 11	19 3	19 3	17 8	33 6	35 0*	31 0	36 3	34 13	31 14
	Trichinopoly	9 14	10 10	7 14	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	11 14	14 8	14 8	13 0	28 0	29 6	23 13	30 8	30 8	26 11
	Madura	11 11	...	10 2	...	...	...	13 0	...	11 13	13 14	...	14 6	32 6	...	25 14	32 5	...	26 8
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 8	7 13	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 14	14 0	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	11 8	12 5	8 3	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 10	14 14	14 8	13 2	31 5	31 5	22 10	35 0	35 0	23 13
	Nilgiris	10 10	9 14	6 6	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 10	21 10	19 3	15 6	20 5	18 3	15 6
	Salem	...	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 2	...	15 0	13 3	...	32 13	26 6	...	29 8	26 3
	South Canara	...	8 13	8 10	...	...	...	...	9 11	8 11	...	15 11	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	11 8	11 8	9 0	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	13 10	16 3	16 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	10 9	10 9	9 9	20 13	21 12	19 2	8 7	8 15	6 15	11 12	14 0	10 15	24 8	26 1	18 12	19 8	17 9	16 1
	Ahmedabad	15 8	15 8	16 8	23 8	23 0	34 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	23 8
	Kaira	13 14	13 14	13 14	24 9	26 10	32 0	9 2	9 2	8 14	14 9	14 9	13 5	22 13	20 0	26 5	16 13	17 12	21 5
	Surat	13 1	13 1	12 10	12 4	12 4	15 3	6 13	6 13	7 12	8 5	8 5	8 13	18 13	18 13	19 0	18 13	18 13	17 12
	Broach	15 3¾	15 3¾	13 5½	...	...	...	8 14¼	8 14¼	8 0	12 4¾	12 4¾	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 12½	17 12½	17 12½
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	8 12	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	6 6	11 4	11 4	7 8	18 10	18 10	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 13
	Colába (Alibág)	10 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	10 8	8 8	7 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	...	...	14 8
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 5	15 14	15 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 5	10 15	10 15	9 10	34 0	34 0	22 1¼	25 3	27 0	17 1¼
	Násik	14 5	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	5 15	11 12	11 12	8 15	28 0	28 0	21 0	22 9	22 9	16 5
	Ahmednagar	14 0	13 12	14 4	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 6	10 8¼	10 9	9 1	39 12	43 12	20 12	31 10	34 14	19 0
	Poona	1	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 6	11 0	11 0	8 9	32 10	32 10	17 6	23 0	21 14	14 15
	Sholápur	2	13 0	12 4	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	11 7	12 4	12 4	12 4	38 6	41 6	25 14	33 1	35 13	24 10
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	0	17 12	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	6 8	7 14	7 0	8 8	10 14	9 0	25 0	25 0	32 5	24 0	25 12	30 5
	Satara	12 1	12 1	10 11	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	7 0	10 0	10 0	7 14	29 4	29 4	15 15	27 3	27 3	15 8
	Belgaum	14 8	15 3	9 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	24 0	24 10	25 0	21 0	23 9	22 3
	Dharwar (Hubli)	21 0	15 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	28 0	17 0	34 0	17 0	14 0	21 0
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	9 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 9	15 9	15 9	9 14	20 13	20 13	15 8	17 2	17 2	12 4
	Kánara (Karwar)	9 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 8	6 0	12 10	17 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	8 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 5	35 8	32 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Aden	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 9	7 0	7 0	6 3	11 3	9 5	9 5	9 5	8 0	8 0
	Asirgarh	15 7	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 6	12 0	12 0	11 8	42 2	40 0	22 6	36 6	30 0	18 6
	Baroda	10 9	10 5	10 4	14 5	16 0	17 2	8 0	8 0	7 7	11 7	11 7	10 4	18 14	18 5	18 14	17 7	17 7	18 5
	Disa	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 14	8 6	8 6	8 4	20 0	21 10	25 0	17 8	21 0	22 0
	Nimach	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasirabad	17 8	17 8	16 0	25 0	25 7	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	19 4	19 0½	19 8
	Rájkot	17 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 4	11 2	27 0	27 0	21 8	23 0	22 8	19 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 0	13 0	10 7¾	16 0	16 0	14 5½	9 4	9 5	7 9¾	13 0	13 0	9 4¼	40 0	30 0	17 6	24 0	...	...
	Karachi	10 14	10 5	10 10	18 0	19 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	19 0	15 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	18 0
	Hyderabad (Nakur)	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	28 0	26 0	19 0	28 0	24 0	19 0
	Shikarpur	12 10½	12 4	10 10	19 8	18 0	15 3½	11 12	10 10	8 14½	20 8	20 0	12 4½	22 5½	29 0	12 12	33 0	36 4	15 3
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	15 10	9 15	...	...	...	24 14	24 12	15 7
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	13 12*a*	13 0	16 8	30 8	30 0	30 0	27 12	28 8	22 8	28 8	30 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	14 8*b*	14 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	23 12	23 0	22 8	35 8	35 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	14 0*c*	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 8	21 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	14 8*d*	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 17·8 to 24 seers, common rice 25 to 29·8 seers, gram 26 to 26·4 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 10 seers.

b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 12 to 36 seers, best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 52 seers, gram 12 to 24 seers, firewood 160 to 500 seers, and salt 9·4 to 12·8 seers.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1881.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
38 2	33 8	29 5	26 10	26 10	46 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	11 5	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
20 3	24 3	28 5	28 2	28 2	37 6	87 8	87 8	87 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
32 13	30 8	32 13	30 6	32 5	37 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
35 5	38 3	34 8	29 10	30 13	29 14	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14	12 13	Kistna		
30 14	29 2	27 5	23 2	23 2	24 2	93 5	190 8	93 5	12 11	12 11	11 11	Nellore		
33 0	31 8	29 3	34 6	34 6	29 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	13 14	14 6	Cuddapah		
32 0	31 0	31 0	33 10	37 0	35 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2	10 11	Bellary		
...	...	29 0	27 11	27 11	27 11	186 10	198 5	209 0	12 2	12 2	13 5	Kurnool		
26 11	26 6	24 0	28 8	28 2	26 11	81 6	81 6	86 5	13 6	13 6	13 14	Madras		
23 5	23 5	23 10	27 11	28 2	25 5	77 13	77 13	92 13	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
34 3	32 8	30 13	33 8	35 8	29 13	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
29 6	29 0	28 10	26 8	26 8	23 13	201 11	201 11	209 0	14 13	14 13	15 5	South Arcot		
34 11	33 3	24 3	28 0	28 0	21 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 5	13 5	12 14	Tanjore		* The figure now quoted for the past fortnight is correct.
31 6	32 11	26 3	32 5	32 5	23 14	97 3	97 3	121 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	Trichinopoly		
31 0	...	26 5	32 0	...	22 3	126 6	...	97 3	14 8	11 3	14 0	Madura		
...	...	...	27 13	22 0	18 10	81 10	81 10	81 10	14 13	14 5	14 13	Tinnevelly		
34 6	34 6	27 2	39 14	39 14	26 10	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 11	12 3	12 3	Coimbatore		
20 14	21 10	14 6	24 14	23 3	16 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	Nilgiris		
...	32 8	27 6	...	34 8	31 8	...	151 10	151 10	...	12 14	12 5	Salem		
...	21 2	14 2	...	20 3	16 11	...	109 5	96 3	...	11 3	11 13	South Canara		
23 6	21 14	18 3	28 10	27 11	21 13	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
16 6	18 14	12 0	18 15	18 3	16 6	61 7	61 7	61 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	16 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira		
...	...	...	17 4	17 4	17 10	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 11	10 11	11 6	Surat		
...	...	...	18 13	18 13	15 3¾	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 4¾	Broach		
25 11	25 11	11 4	15 10	15 10	12 4	71 1	71 1	71 1	10 2	10 2	9 13	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	...	14 8	14 0	12 8	110 0	110 0	85 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Colába (Alibág)		
...	...	...	26 15	26 15	17 15½	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	11 8	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
27 8	27 8	20 15	23 0	23 0	18 7	114 0	114 0	128 0	11 10	11 10	12 1	Násik		
...	...	...	25 6	24 6	20 0	106 6	106 6	106 4	11 4	10 14	11 4	Ahmednagar		
...	...	...	20 11	18 6	13 13	68 0	76 0	76 0	11 2	11 2	10 8	Poona		
...	...	...	23 12	23 12	20 1	98 0	98 0	94 0	11 12	11 12	11 4	Sholápur		
...	...	...	14 8	15 12	19 9	112 0	112 0	80 0	9 8	9 12	9 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	...	15 9	15 9	15 9	137 1	116 8	110 15	11 4	9 13	9 8	Satara		
29 0	31 5	39 0	12 8	12 13	17 8	65 0	65 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Belgaum		
35 0	19 0	35 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
21 2	21 2	15 14	16 13	16 13	12 10	105 0	120 0	150 0	9 1	9 1	10 6	Ratnágiri		
22 0	22 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	10 0	10 0	9 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
32 0	32 0	26 10	32 0	26 10	24 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	7 0	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	...	27 1	26 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	18 9	18 0	14 5	75 0	75 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Baroda		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 4	137 8	137 8	137 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Disa		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Nimach		
...	...	...	24 3½	24 0	27 0	60 0	63 2	75 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	25 0	24 8	18 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Rájkot		
...	...	...	16 6½	16 9	13 7	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 5	10 11	7 9¾	Upper Sindh Frontier		
9 8	8 0	7 8	20 0	17 0	14 0	103 0	105 0	102 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	...	16 11	16 7	13 9	220 0	220 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	7 10	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	9 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Burdwan		
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	400 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	17 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Midnapore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Hooghly		
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Howrah		

c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 25 seers, best rice 16 to 32 seers, common rice 24 to 36 seers, gram 18 to 35 seers, firewood 80 to 240 seers, and salt 8-12 to 10-8 seers.

d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-4 to 15 seers, barley (in Chandrakona) 22 seers, best rice 17 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 32 seers, gram 19 to 22-8 seers, firewood 64 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta	14 0	14 0	15 0	23 0	32 0	26 10	8 0	8 0	6 12	16 0	14 8	16 0	26 10	26 10	26 10	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	13 5*e*	...	...	26 0	...	...	7 4	10 0	8 0	17 12	20 0	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	16 0*f*	16 0	17 4	40 0	32 0	32 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	14 0*g*	14 0	14 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	16 0*h*	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore	14 6*i*	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	26 8	21 10	22 0	24 0	29 6	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	15 0 to 16 8	17 4	24 0	48 12	45 0	45 0	13 8	18 0	20 0	30 0	28 0 to 30 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	15 0*j*	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 14	22 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	21 12	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	24 0	30 0	33 12	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	19 0*k*	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 8	25 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0*l*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	9 0*m*	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	13 5	18 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	13 5*n*	13 5	15 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	22 10	22 10	25 0	27 0	27 0	32 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore	21 0*o*	21 0	21 0	32 0	33 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	25 0	25 0	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	13 8*q*	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	24 12	25 0	26 0	36 8	36 0	43 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	11 0*r*	11 4	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholly	... *s*	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	17 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna	21 0	22 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	13 5	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	20 8*t*	20 0	22 4	37 0	37 0	32 8	13 12	13 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	16 0*u* to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	21 0	37 0	31 8	34 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0 to 21 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durbhunga	14 0*v*	16 8	23 0	40 0	35 0	30 0	15 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	17 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	17 0	16 0	25 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	17 0	17 0	18 8	42 0	40 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	41 0	39 0	35 0	...	...	...
Chumparun	21 0*w*	22 0	22 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	17 13*x*	16 12	21 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	14 11	15 12	16 12	17 13	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	15 2*y*	13 14	17 11	37 13	37 14	37 14	17 10	16 6	18 5	20 3	18 15	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	16 0*z*	16 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	15 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 4*z*1	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	15 12	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	14 7	23 10*	24 15	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	12 8	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	11 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	26 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazaribagh	17 0*z*2	18 0	22 0	36 0	...	39 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	16 0*z*3	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	14 0*z*4	13 0	14 0	...	...	24 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	50 0	...	40 0	...	...	...

* In the interior price of common rice varies from 21 to 32-13 seers per rupee.

e In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-12 to 14 seers, barley 24-10 to 26 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, bulrush millet (in Kidderpore) 14 seers, great millet (in Kidderpore) 22-8 seers, lesser millets (in Kidderpore) 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kidderpore) 17 seers, gram 21 to 22-8 seers, firewood 90 to 95 seers, and salt 10 seers.

f In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 24 seers, barley 26 to 40 seers, best rice 8-8 to 20 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kooshtea) 16 seers, gram 20 to 32 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 9 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 16-8 seers, barley 40 to 50 seers, best rice 17 to 22 seers, common rice 26 to 29 seers, gram 22 to 32 seers, firewood 90 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 9-8 seers.

i In Raigunge prices are—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 22-8 seers, common rice 31-8 seers, gram 15 seers, firewood 140 seers, and salt 9 seers.

j In the interior prices range as follow—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, barley (in Bagdogra) 24 seers, best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 22-8 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 40 seers, gram 11-8 to 15 seers, firewood 80 to 180 seers, and salt 8 to 8-5 seers.

k In Serajgunge prices are—Wheat 26 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 29 seers, gram 12 seers, and salt 9 seers.

l In Silliguri prices are—Best rice 12 seers, common rice 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 seers, gram 11 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.

m In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 13-4 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, gram 8 to 13-5 seers, firewood 64 to 80 seers, and salt 6-7 to 8 seers.

n In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 20 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 40 seers, best rice 16 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 20 to 32 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

o In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 19 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 26 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 28 to 32 seers, gram 13 to 18 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

p In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 24 to 34 seers, gram 10 to 20 seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.

q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13-8 seers, best rice 10 to 30 seers, common rice 20 to 35 seers, gram 10 to 16 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 23 to 24 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, firewood (in Cox's Bazar) 214 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 19 to 32 seers, common rice 25 to 40 seers, and salt 7 to 8 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1881—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	24 8	26 14	20 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Calcutta		
...	...	...	20 0	22 8	18 14	90 0	90 0	90 0	8 8	10 0	9 8	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nuddea		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	16 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	...	33 8	33 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	10 0	Moorshedabad		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Dinagepore		
...	...	...	20 0 to 26 4	22 8 to 26 4	19 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 6	10 0	Rajshahye		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Rungpore		
...	...	...	17 1	16 8	16 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	8 4	8 10	Bogra		
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12	9 4	Pubna		
9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling		
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 10	80 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jalpáiguri		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	26 8	25 0	17 6	100 0	106 8	106 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dacca		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 4	..	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 12	9 8	Mymensingh		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Tipperah		
...	..	...	13 0	17 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	Chittagong		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	28 0	130 0	130 0	100 0	9 15	9 10	9 13	Patna		
35 0	36 0	41 0	34 0	33 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gya		
...	...	...	31 0 to 32 0	32 0	26 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Shahabad		
40 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	21 0	160 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	Durbhunga		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Mozufferpore		
34 0	32 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sarun		
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Chumparun		
...	...	...	33 9	50 0	33 9	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 6	8 6	9 7	Monghyr		
...	...	...	32 13	32 13	27 12	137 8	137 8	126 4	9 7	9 7	9 7	Bhágalpur		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Maldah		
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.		
17 1	21 0	18 6	22 5	23 10	17 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	Cuttack		
...	...	...	18 12	17 8	12 0	105 0	105 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 13	Pooree		
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	12 4	128 0	128 0	76 0	9 3	9 3	9 8	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
48 0	48 0	48 0	29 0	26 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh		
44 0	40 0	64 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Lohardugga		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom		
64 0	64 0	64 0	21 0	21 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Manbhoom		

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 21-12 seers, barley 42 to 45 seers, best rice (in Aurungabad) 22 seers, common rice 25-8 to 26 seers, lesser millets (in Nowada) 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 48-8 seers, gram 32 to 40 seers, firewood 140 to 170 seers, and salt 8 to 9-6 seers.

u In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 19 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 11-8 to 17 seers, common rice 19-8 to 24 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 31 seers, great millet (in Buxar) 32 seers, lesser millets 40 to 41 seers, maize or Indian-corn 34 to 40 seers, gram 30 to 32 seers, firewood 90 to 240 seers, and salt 8 to 9-4 seers.

v In Tajpore prices are—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 20 seers, murwa 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn 50 seers, gram 30 seers, firewood 200 seers, and salt 9 seers.

w In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 33 seers, barley 40 to 65 seers, best rice 12-8 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 35 seers, lesser millets 52 to 63 seers, maize or Indian-corn 53 to 72-8 seers, gram 24 to 40 seers, firewood (in Fettiah) 160 seers, and salt 7-8 to 11 seers.

x In Begusserai prices are:—Wheat 17 seers, barley 60 seers, best rice 21 seers, common rice 24 seers, great millet 55 seers, lesser millets 37 seers, maize or Indian-corn 60 seers, gram 45 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.

y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 21 seers, barley 32 to 80 seers, best rice 21 to 30 seers, common rice 22 to 35 seers, lesser millets 60 to 75 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 60 seers, gram 25 to 28 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

z In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 23 to 30 seers, gram 13 to 25 seers, firewood 64 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

z1 In Godda prices are—Wheat 15 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 25 seers, common rice 31-4 seers, maize or Indian-corn 70 seers, gram 26 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.

z2 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 seers, gram 24 to 30 seers, firewood 200 to 320 seers, and salt 8 seers.

z3 In Daltonganj prices are—Wheat 23·50 seers, barley 35 seers, best rice 17 seers, common rice 23·50 seers, bulrush millet 50 seers, murwa 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 seers, gram 27 seers, and salt 7·50 seers.

z4 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley (in Govindpore) 26 seers, best rice 18 to 36 seers, common rice 26 to 43 seers, bulrush millet (in Jhalda) 22 seers, great millet (in Govindpore) 80 seers, lesser millets (in Govindpore) 70 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Burrabazar) 70 seers, gram 12 to 22 seers, firewood 240 to 800 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	23 0	23 0	15 12	34 0	34 0	23 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 8	30 0	28 0	24 8	21 8	19 0	17 8
	Siálkot	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur	25 0	24 0	17 0	32 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	28 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	13 0
	Lahore	21 0	21 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	25 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	16 8	16 0
	Ferozepore	20 0	20 0	15 0	29 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	27 0	24 0	...	18 0
	Gujránwála	19 4	19 4	15 8	32 8	32 8	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	16 0
	Ráwalpindi	16 8	16 0	10 4	25 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	6 0	27 0	25 0	16 0	19 8	18 12	13 0
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát	20 8	20 10	14 6	30 0	31 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	31 8	19 0	26 8	30 8	17 8
	Shahpúr	16 4	16 0	12 12	26 0	26 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	16 8	19 0	18 0	15 0
	Mooltan	14 8	14 4	12 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	16 0
	Jhang	16 4	16 4	12 12	26 0	28 0	17 12	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	16 0
	Montgomery	17 8	15 8	13 4	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	17 0	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	16 8	16 8	12 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	17 1	16 14	10 5	28 14	27 8	14 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 9	31 4	32 10	16 4	25 0	26 4	13 4
	Dera Ghází Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bannu																		
	Peshawar																		
	Kohát	13 7	14 15	8 4	28 1	28 1	11 8	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	7 0	21 8	20 6	11 8	20 2	20 6	11 4
	Házára	14 8	...	8 12	30 0	28 8	14 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	16 12	15 0	17 4	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	8 4	14 4	15 0	12 12	31 0	28 8	22 4	...	...	...
	Bhandára	22 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 12	18 0	17 12	13 12	24 12	24 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	19 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 8	12 8	37 0	37 0	28 8	...	...	...
	Wardha	21 0	20 8	17 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 4	12 4	11 12	10 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	25 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	20 8	21 0	18 8	17 8	18 0	17 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	15 0	14 8	17 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	18 8	19 0	16 0
	Saugor	31 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	31 8	...	...	...
	Damoh	39 0	39 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 12	12 8	14 8	13 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	23 0	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	20 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	29 0	29 0	19 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	13 8	21 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	27 0	27 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	39 0	39 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	18 4	17 12	16 9	...	...	...	4 0	4 1	6 12	10 4	9 11	9 9	...	...	29 0	17 12	16 11	29 0
	Narsinghpur	20 8	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	11 12	12 0	11 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimár	16 0	16 0	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	45 0	45 0	28 8	36 10	34 0	22 6
	Raipur	40 0	34 8	26 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	15 0	42 0	44 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	25 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	40 0	41 0	27 0	45 0	53 0	47 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	64 0	68 0	26 0	...	...	...	60 0	62 0	22 0	82 0	81 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	6 6	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-phyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	16 11	24 0	18 9	18 3	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	27 7	28 0	33 9	33 9	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town and Hanthawaddy	16 4	16 4	12 8	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	6 15	15 4	15 4	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	12 2	12 2	7 0	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	12 2	19 10	19 10	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	12 4	19 9	19 15	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	13 2	12 6	15 1	13 12	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thone-gwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	7 7	18 6	18 6	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tha-yet-myo	12 8	12 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 10	13 13	13 13	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	14 5	14 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	10 0	17 15	17 15	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	2 0	21 12	21 12	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	19 0	23 5	21 5	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shway-gyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	12 2	10 2	17 9	13 13	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 12	16 12	12 7	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	9 13	9 13	10 14	25 14	27 0	23 7	28 4	29 9	23 14
	Bolarum	18 1	18 1	13 8	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 6	9 3	9 3	9 6	29 9	29 9	23 12	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	12 8	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	7 0	8 12	9 0	10 0	27 4	27 0	24 0	27 4	33 0	27 0
	Amraoti	18 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	42 0	44 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	11 0
	Akola	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	50 0	46 0	23 0	27 0	24 0	21 0
	Ellichpur	17 0	17 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	30 0	29 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	15 0
	Buldana	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	54 0	54 0	20 0	44 0	40 0	20 0
	Wún	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	38 0	38 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Básim	23 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	50 0	48 0	21 0	...	...	...

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1881—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	26 0	25 4	18 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	12 6	Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Siálkot		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	Gurdáspur [b]		
...	...	...	25 0	22 0	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Lahore [c]		
...	...	...	27 8	28 0	20 8	80 0	80 0	70 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	Ferozepore [d]		
...	...	...	20 0	20 8	17 4	95 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gujránwála [b]		
...	...	...	19 8	18 8	13 4	50 0	45 0	32 0	12 2	12 0	11 4	Ráwalpindi [a]		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Jhelum		
...	...	...	20 8	21 0	16 10	100 0	120 0	120 0	12 2	12 8	12 0	Gujrát [e]		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 4	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	15 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	12 4	12 0	12 4	Mooltan		
...	...	...	19 0	18 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 8	12 0	12 4	Jhang [f]		
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Montgomery		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	23 6	23 9	12 11	100 0	100 0	87 8	56 4	50 0	43 12	Dera Ismail Khán		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Dera Gházi Khán Bannu Pesháwar		
...	...	...	19 12	21 11	10 6	102 0	51 0	51 0	56 1	51 0	61 3	Kohát		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	75 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Házára		
...	...	...	23 12	22 0	20 12	110 0	100 0	140 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	25 8	26 0	14 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Bhandára		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	8 0	9 0	8 12	Chánda		
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	18 0	130 0	130 0	135 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Wardha		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	20 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Bálaghát		
...	...	...	34 0	32 0	26 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	...	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	39 0	37 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Saugor		
59 0	...	...	53 0	53 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	6 12	8 4	Damoh		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	25 8	230 0	230 0	200 0	6 12	6 12	7 8	Seoni		
40 0	40 0	29 0	70 0	70 0	32 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	7 8	6 8	7 4	Mandla		
21 0	27 0	18 8	40 0	40 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Betúl		
28 0	28 0	17 0	39 0	39 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
...	...	...	31 8	28 5	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 2	5 10	8 0	Hoshangabad		
...	...	...	37 0	38 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	7 4	8 0	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	27 8	26 3	18 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	9 10	10 12	Nimár		
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	21 8	60 0	60 0	60 0	7 4	7 8	6 8	Raipur		
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	26 0	230 0	250 0	220 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Sambalpur		
160 0	160 0	100 0	58 0	56 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	Biláspur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Upper Godávari		
												Arakan Division.	British Burma.	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	210 0	210 0	240 0	20 0	30 0	16 0	Akyab		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern Arakan		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	42 0	48 0	21 0	Kyouk-phyoo		
...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	*a*	28 6	28 6	16 0	Sandoway		
												Peyu Division.		
...	...	...	12 10	12 10	22 0	324 0	324 0	50 0	22 10	22 10	23 0	Rangoon Town and Hanthawaddy		
...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 9	535 11	535 11	*b*	29 14	29 14	...	Tharrawaddy		
...	...	...	10 6	12 7	16 0	139 11	139 11	350 0	18 10	18 10	14 0	Prome		
												Irrawaddy Division.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	*c*	32 4	32 4	28 0	Henzada		
...	...	...	13 0	11 4	11 2	197 4	193 0	245 0	24 14	21 3	21 0	Bassein		
...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 12	246 0	246 0	...	39 6	39 6	28 0	Thone-gwa		
...	...	...	11 1	13 14	14 0	245 0	245 0	250 0	18 15	18 15	14 0	Tha-yet-myo		
												Tenasserim Division.		
...	...	...	11 1	11 1	7 8	220 0	220 0	200 0	28 6	28 6	21 0	Moulmein Town and Amherst		
...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	293 0	16 1	16 1	16 10	Tavoy		
...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	29 3	29 3	19 15	Mergui		
...	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 3	24 0	24 0	303 0	18 12	18 12	18 0	Toungoo		
...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	...	14 2	18 4	9 0	Shway-gyin		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salween		
27 0	29 9	...	20 11	20 11	17 12	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 4	9 2	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	18 10	116 14	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5	9 8	Bolarum		
...	...	...	22 12	21 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	9 0	8 8	Chudderghat		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	75 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	Amraoti		
7 8	7 8	8 0	25 0	24 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Akola		
...	...	...	25 0	21 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	...	36 0	35 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Buldána		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		

(*a*) Firewood falling.
(*b*) Jowar falling.
(*c*) Bajra and gram falling, jowar rising.
(*d*) Barley rising.
(*e*) Bajra, jowar and firewood rising.
(*f*) Bajra rising.

a Rs. 2 per 100 billets. *b* Re. 1 per cart-load. *c* Re. 1 per 175 billets.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER R

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbu, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																			
	Túmkúr																			
	Mysore																			
	Hassan																			
	Shimoga																			
	Kadur																			
	Chitaldroog																			
Coorg	Coorg	7 7	7 14	6 12	8 9	8 14	7 8	9 14	10 14	11 6	12 8	14 3	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 8	15 12	14 0	21 0	22 8	23 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 8	8	24 0	24 0	26 0	19 0	20 0	20 8	
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	16 8	27 4	27 4	25 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	9	27 0	27 0	23 8	21 0	21 0	18 12	
	Kerrowlee	16 8	16 0	*	16 8	16 0	*	12 8	12 8	*	13 8	13 8		19 0	19 12	*	18 0	18 0	*	
	Ulwur	17 13	18 2	15 13	22 8	23 5	21 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 4		22 5	22 12	21 8	19 2	19 15	18 1	
	Bhurtpore (City)	16 8	17 8	16 8	20 8	21 8	22 8	6 8	6 4	6 8	7 0	7 0		21 0	21 0	22 0	18 8	17 8	19 8	
	Ajmere	15 8	17 0	15 8	24 0	25 0	24 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0		24 0	22 0	25 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	20 8½	19 7	18 10	25 6	25 2	29 6	...	...	...	10 0	9 4		24 9	23 2	28 0	24 1	22 8	25 0	
	Erinpura	18 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 1½	7 1½		25 0	25 0	19 0	22 13½	22 13½	21 8	
	Sirohee	19 0	19 0	17 8	24 0	28 0	27 8	6 12	6 12	6 0	8 4	8 4		19 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	
	Abu	16 2	16 0	15 4	25 8	25 0	22 12	5 8	5 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	1	6 0	...	...	...	19 8	18 8	20 0
	Anadra	18 8	18 8	17 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	8 8	8 8		6 8	...	...	...	22 8	21 8	23 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	17 3	16 6½	13 10¾	22 10½	21 14	23 7	8 9½	8 9½	7 0½	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	25 0	25 0	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	16 4	16	4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bartábgarh (")	20 2¼	19 13½	17 8	...	...	...	6 13½	7 10½	7 8	10 15	11	14	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 10	16 0	15 5	25 0	21 14	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	9	6 4	6 4	22 8	23 2	21 4	21 4	21 4	17 8
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kotah	21 8	22 8	19 0	27 8	31 8	28 0	7 12	8 0	6 10	10 0	10	8	7 12	31 0	35 0	36 0	15 0	17 8	16 8
	Tonk	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhallawar	20 11	21 4	17 2	27 14	27 14	21 10½	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	28 4	28 4	26 11½	18 0	18 3½	15 14		
	Shahpoora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dholpur	16 12	16 11	15 6	20 4	20 4	22 11	9 0	9 0	7 14	10	12 6	11 4	20 4	19 15	22 8	19 7	19 6	21 10	
Central India.	Indore	21 5	19 10	15 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 1	9	8 10	8 0	48 0	43 10	30 0	29 0	32 0	18 7	
	Gwalior	16 15	16 4	13 11	20 1	19 3	25 9	6 4	6 14	6 6	10	10 5	8 8	19 7	19 3	21 15	17 13	16 11	20 1	
	Goona	28 0	27 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 4	9 12	8 8	10	10 4	9 8	40 0	40 0	35 0	30 0	20 0	28 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 10	21 0	18 1	32 6	30 0	32 10	7 0	7 0	7 4	20	20 0	15 1	26 0	26 0	27 6	18 0	18 0	23 0	

* Not

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1881—*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received		Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Hassan Shimoga Kadur Chitaldroog	Mysore.	
17 11	22 1	33 8	20 14	23 2	27 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 3	8 1	7 12	Coorg	Coorg	
...	...	...	18 0	18 8	21 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	11 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	26 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 12	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	*	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	*	Kerrowlee		
...	...	...	20 8	19 14	20 5	...	...	...	12 9	12 8	11 14	Ulwur		
...	...	...	19 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	Bhurtpore (City)		
...	...	...	22 0	23 8	25 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	21 0	22 3	26 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 5	10 12	12 4	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	21 3¾	21 3¾	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	Sirohee		
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Abu		
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Anadra		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		† Per bundle.
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 3¼	8 15¾	9 12¼	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	37 8	37 8	28 12	...	...	...	9 2	9 6	8 9	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	24 6	24 6	23 2	...	...	...	7 13	8 12	10 0	Partábgarh („)		
...	...	...	15 15	16 4	17 3	...	...	...	14 6	15 0	13 7	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Bikaneer		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Boondee		
...	...	...	24 8	25 4	23 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 4	10 0	Kotah		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Tonk		
...	...	...	22 14	22 14	18 13½	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 14	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	19 8	18 15	20 3	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	10 11	Dholpur		
...	...		26 0	24 0	18 3	..	100 0	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	Indore	Central India.	
...	...	...	17 3	15 12	18 8	91 4	100 6	109 8	10 1	10 1	9 10	Gwalior		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	200 0	...	10 8	10 0	10 8	Goona		
...	...	...	29 0	26 0	21 10	...	160 0	...	10 8	10 12	10 10	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

received.

T. C. HOPE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1152 AND 1153 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 8th OCTOBER 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
British Burma	**Arakan Division.**																															
	Akyab	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	224 0	224 0	216 0	36 0	40 0	17 0	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	15 12	18 0	17 11	17 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	36 0	36 0	18 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	22 14	21 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	*a*	28 6	28 6	14 0	
	Pegu Division.																															
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	15 5	15 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	12 9	10 5	14 4	17 1	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 7	19 12	324 0	324 0	50 0	22 10	22 10	23 0	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	7 0	15 14	15 14	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	535 11	535 11	*b*	29 14	29 14	19 0	
	Prome	12 2	14 9	7 0	...	...	...	11 3	12 3	10 12	17 2	17 2	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	20 12	15 3	139 11	139 11	*b*	18 10	18 10	14 0	
	Irrawaddy Division.																															
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	14 5	10 5	15 10	19 9	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	175 0	29 10	29 10	28 0	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 10	10 3	12 12	14 7	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	12 8	11 4	157 6	151 5	227 8	24 5	24 5	21 0	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	7 0	18 6	18 6	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	16 13	6 12	184 8	184 8	28 0	35 7	35 7	17 8	
	Thayetmyo	12 8	12 8	9 10	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	9 10	13 13	13 13	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	7 0	245 0	245 0	250 0	18 15	18 15	14 0	
	Tenasserim Division.																															
	Moulmein town and Amherst	10 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	12 3	10 9	10 0	12 3	12 3	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	7 8	220 0	220 0	200 0	28 6	28 6	21 0	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	15 12	15 12	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	335 0	16 1	16 1	16 10	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	14 9	10 6	20 3	18 14	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	...	22 13	22 13	12 0	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 7	21 2	18 5	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 7	24 0	...	303 0	18 12	18 12	18 0	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 7	9 5	19 10	15 9	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	14 0	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	10 0	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	

a Rs. 245 per 100 baskets. *b* Re. 1 per cart-load.

T. C. HOPE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS IN INDIA.

Nos. 340—50 6 G.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department,—under date Calcutta, the 8th December 1881.

GENERAL.

READ again—

Report of the Famine Commission, Parts I and II.

Read also the following correspondence with the Secretary of State on the formation of an Agricultural Department in India:

To the Secretary of State, No. 19, dated the 14th March 1881.

From ditto, No. 55, dated the 16th June 1881.

Resolution by the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, No. 21—886-914, dated the 4th July 1881.

Read also the following correspondence on the subject of the formation of an Agricultural Department in British Burma:

From the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 2766—14A., dated 27th April 1881.

To ditto ditto, No. 210, dated the 25th June 1881.

From ditto ditto, No. 5569—14A., dated the 15th August 1881.

To Secretary of State, No. 174 (Financial), dated the 1st July 1881.

From ditto, No. 77, dated the 25th August 1881.

Read also the following:

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2615, dated the 22nd December 1879, on the subject of a fluctuating land revenue demand in exceptional districts.

Resolution of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 2—144-156, dated the 4th October 1881, reviewing Mr. Stack's memorandum upon the land revenue settlements in the temporarily-settled parts of British India, and enunciating the circumstances under which revisions of settlement may be commenced.

RESOLUTION.

IN June last, when sanctioning the reconstruction of the Revenue and Agricultural Branch of the Government of India Secretariat, Her Majesty's Secretary of State invited a further consideration and development of the proposals of the Famine Commission in regard to the purposes and duties of Agricultural Departments in India. The main objects which the Commission had commended to the notice of such Departments were broadly described by His Lordship in the following terms:

Firstly.—More complete and systematic ascertaining and rendering available of the statistics of vital, agricultural, and economic facts for every part of India, in order that Government and its officers may always be in possession of an adequate knowledge of the actual condition of the country, its population, and resources.

Secondly.—The general improvement of Indian agriculture, with the view of increasing the food-supply and general resources of the people.

Thirdly.—Better and prompt organization of famine relief, whenever the actual approach of famine may be indicated by the statistical information.

The objects thus delineated may be briefly designated as agricultural inquiry, agricultural improvement, and famine relief.

2. It may be admitted that in dealing with questions of such consequence and magnitude as those indicated in the preceding paragraph, the Government of India has hitherto stood at considerable disadvantage. Though, under Lord Mayo's administration, a Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce was created at the head quarters of Government, the actual form which the Department assumed departed widely from Lord Mayo's conception of its proper constitution. Burdened with multiform and manifold duties, the new Department had neither the leisure nor the power to take up either directly or efficiently the many problems which affect the agriculture and rural economy of the Empire. Apart from the difficulties inseparable from the undue amount and variety of business thrown upon the Central Bureau, there was not in 1871 a single institution under any of the Provincial Administrations which had been devised for the furtherance of similar ends. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that, in the absence of any Provincial organization with which to hold correspondence, the Government of India, itself seldom initiative in action and depending in its execution of large measures upon the agencies which Local Governments can supply, found its injunctions inoperative and its schemes without positive result. The position at the present time is very different. In response to the invitation extended by the Imperial Government to the various provinces of the Empire, that they should adopt the recommendation of the Famine Commissioners to establish local Departments of Agriculture, a favourable acceptation of the proposal has already been received from many quarters. In the North-Western Provinces a Department has for four years been established, and a well organized provincial agency thereby secured, the duties of which the Local Government has now proposed to extend. An opening has long been afforded in Madras for the extension of agricultural knowledge in the establishment of an experimental farm and college at Sydapet. The sanction of the Secretary of State has already been received to the creation of an Agricultural Department in Burma. The Government of Bombay, moving in the same direction, has submitted its proposals to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The Government of the Central Provinces has taken similar action, and a scheme for the attachment of an Agricultural Branch to the Settlement Department in the Punjab is at present before the Government of India. The time, therefore, has now come when the Government of India can hope to give a wider expansion to the ideas of 1871.

3. In giving expression to their recommendations the Famine Commissioners have with great distinctness intimated that, apart from any special organization which may be required to meet the exigencies of famine, or to enter into any new field of agricultural experiments, a permanent agency should be closely associated with the existing authorities in each province for the systematic prosecution of agricultural *inquiry*. The importance of this view, which directs attention to those duties of the Agricultural Department which must precede any attempt at agricultural *improvement*, has hitherto been far too greatly overlooked. Indications, not altogether absent from the proposals submitted in connection with Agricultural Departments have, from time to time and in various ways, been afforded to the Government of India that in public and official opinion the first and main duty of an Agricultural Department is to be the conduct of agricultural experiments and the supervision of model farms. This supposition is one which, at the outset, it is desirable to correct, as it obscures the relative importance of the various objects which the Agricultural Departments now contemplated are intended to fulfil.

4. Of the three objects distinguished by the Secretary of State as the special aim of Agricultural Departments; the third, or that relating to famine relief, will not, on the present occasion, be particularly discussed. The Draft Famine Code prepared by the Secretary to the Famine Commissioners is still before various local authorities, and until their views are known, it would be premature to consider what special or temporary arrangements should be made in time of famine, of which happily there is no prospect during the present season. Consideration must, therefore, be primarily given to the development of a permanent organization in each province of such a character as may be most compatible with existing administrative arrangements with

the view of confiding to it the execution of those measures which may be required for the maintenance of a thorough system of agricultural inquiry.

Such an inquiry cannot fail to lead, in the course of time, to sounder conclusions as to the direction in which it is desirable either to attempt agricultural improvement, or to afford protection to the agricultural population against the difficulties and dangers of famine and drought.

5. The desirability of closely associating the permanent organization thus required with the existing administrative staff is, throughout the report of the Famine Commissioners, strongly indicated. The system, they write, should be "worked by the ordinary official staff, supplemented, where necessary, to meet the special circumstances of the case." Financial exigencies, indeed, render it imperative that no other course should be adopted. While therefore insisting on the necessity for a permanent establishment for the purpose of collecting and keeping up to date the knowledge of the country necessary for its administration, the Government of India does not desire to prescribe any definite rules for an uniform organization. Necessarily, its shape must vary with the character of the arrangements already in force under each Government. In some provinces the existing machinery may be regarded as needing no more than some slight re-adjustment or modification. In others, the question may arise of transferring to the control of an Agricultural Department duties now performed under the supervision of some other authority; elsewhere the probability of more extensive alterations may have to be faced. In all cases the necessity of securing to the Agricultural Department an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of agricultural life and practices is to be thoroughly considered. But it is equally imperative that economy and the utilization to the fullest extent of means already available should be accepted as the guiding principles of administrative arrangements. Subject to these remarks, the first question which the Government of India desires to consider in communication with Local Governments and Administrations is in what way a permanent organization can be made most conveniently to meet the local circumstances of each province.

6. In this connection the advantage of bringing an Agricultural Department, in that section of its duties which appertains to agricultural inquiry, into close connection with any official organization already constructed, or at any future time required for the assessment of revenue, for the investigation of rent rates and other issues between landlords and tenants, or for the revision and maintenance of village records, cannot be overlooked. In the words of the Famine Commissioners, "the success of an Agricultural Department would mainly depend on the completeness and accuracy with which agricultural and economic facts are collected in each village and compiled in each sub-division and district throughout the country." The Department would thus naturally acquire that very knowledge which it has hitherto been the main effort of a settlement staff to attain. Without doubt, too, a permanent department of this kind would, in course of time, become more competent to deal with questions of settlement, demanding as they do an intimate acquaintance with agricultural conditions, than any temporary department forced to gain a hurried experience at great cost to the country during the actual process of assessment. Nor must it be forgotten that as the Department would be a permanent branch of the ordinary administration, the evils which attend the influx of temporary establishments, or which result from prolonged and harassing investigations, would, as indicated in a recent resolution on revision of settlements, be avoided.

7. The Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces have substantially accepted these views in proposing to connect the work of the new departments very closely with the conduct of, or the preparation for, settlement operations.

The administrative arrangements have hitherto differed somewhat widely in these two provinces. In the North-Western Provinces, an Agricultural Department has, during the last few years, been entrusted with the establishment and improvement of the subordinate machinery by which village statistics are maintained, and by which the history of every estate in the Province is annually placed on record. But hitherto no direct duties have been

assigned to the Department in connection with Settlement proceedings. In the Punjab, on the other hand, there exists a practically permanent settlement staff, but its connection with any particular district ceases on the completion of assessment; no complete system has been adopted for the continuous collection and record of agricultural information. The Government of the North-Western Provinces has now proposed that its Agricultural Department should undertake the work of preparing districts for settlement, whilst the Punjab Government desires to place all permanent duties connected with agricultural inquiry and improvement under its existing settlement staff. Thus, the final result, though approached from opposite directions, is in both provinces identical. A similar combination may elsewhere be found practicable by which the Agricultural Department can be made to form an essential link in the administrative chain. It is neither necessary nor advisable that the new Department should either exercise independent authority or should interfere with the responsibility of the local officials who are at present charged with the duty of maintaining any system of agricultural records and observation. The Department may undoubtedly be utilized by the governing authorities in assisting them to control and maintain any organization required for the continuous supply of agricultural information, yet its chief duty will be to deduce from the facts and figures thus supplied those conclusions or suggestions which the Famine Commissioners have shown to be necessary to the administration of a province.

8. In considering this part of the subject, it is necessary to point out that the agricultural inquiry should not be confined to the mere collection or collation of *statistics* in the ordinary acceptation of the term. An examination of the portion of the Famine Commissioners' report which deals with agricultural inquiry will show that, in recommending with reiterated force an intelligent system of investigation, their final object is to urge through its means, and as a practical outcome of its results, the policy of maintaining agricultural operations at the highest attainable standard of efficiency. The Government of India fully accepts this definition of a most important aim of agricultural inquiry. The maintenance of agricultural operations implies the full sustenance of agricultural labour and the complete provision of agricultural requirements, and in India this means that cultivators, their families and cattle, must be properly fed, and their need for labour, irrigating machinery, and agricultural implements adequately met. Now insufficiency of food as well as the deterioration or lack of mechanical appliances must diminish the effectiveness of labour, and thereby reduce the produce of the country. If, therefore, through rack-renting or any unsuitable system of collecting rent, if from inability to obtain capital on reasonable terms, or if from accidents of season and other causes, the amount of produce becomes less than sufficient to provide the sustenance and appliances required by labour and land, it becomes the imperative duty of Government to ascertain whether any legitimate means can be provided to check the degradation of agriculture which must otherwise ensue. On the other hand, if by any means the efficiency of agricultural operations can be increased, a larger amount of produce will be available both for the support of labour and the provision of mechanical requirements, and also for the rent fund from which the land revenue of the country is derived. Thus, apart from any consideration of the suffering due to an inadequate food-supply, a great economic error is committed if the agricultural operations of the country are allowed to fall below the standard of full efficiency. The relief or prevention of such deterioration is therefore an object which should have prominence in the work of every provincial Agricultural Department.

9. In investigating the conditions under which the agriculture of any part of a province is exposed to deteriorating influences, it is necessary, first, to localize the evil, then to discover its cause, and finally, to devise such protective arrangements as may remove or alleviate its injurious action. In India no causes tend more forcibly to the inefficiency of agricultural operations than the uncertainty of produce due to variation of season and the incompatibility of fiscal arrangements with this condition. The numerous indications which are given of agricultural distress in various parts of the

country are found with few exceptions to point to the existence of these factors as its prime causes. The first step, therefore, in the required direction, is to submit each province to a careful examination and to ascertain the extent to which in each part of its area its agricultural outturn may be considered as secure. Some tracts or villages will be found in which it is, in all seasons, even those of general famine, completely safe; others in which it is secure in ordinary but not in exceptional seasons; and others again in which it continually fluctuates. In the prosecution of such an analysis no general assumption is sufficient. There is, indeed, no great difficulty in demarcating extensive areas in which the produce of every season may be broadly recognized as approximately secure or as altogether precarious; but a much closer investigation than is thus indicated is required from the Agricultural Department. Many facts have been brought before the Government of India which prove that there are dispersed throughout tracts of prevailing prosperity numerous localities of greater or less insecurity, which, though strongly enough marked when subjected to close analysis, are too often overlooked in the general business of administration. Thus, owing to the fact that canal water is often barred by physical causes from reaching the most thirsty land, areas totally unprotected by irrigation have been found in the very centre of a tract marked off *en bloc* as "secure against drought" and covered with a net-work of irrigating channels. So again there have been discovered cultivating communities depressed by debt, exaction, or some local calamity in the midst of the most prosperous populations. Occurrences of this character are especially common in parts of India lying on the margin of the monsoon area, and receiving, therefore, a rainfall which, while sufficient to attract a large population, is so capricious as to be the continual cause of partial and sporadic drought. It is certain that a vast amount of distress and indebtedness has been due to the absence of administrative interposition when such isolated cases of insecurity occur in small areas and detached groups of villages. No assurance can therefore be accepted that any province is secure against agricultural difficulties and distress until a detailed investigation of the condition of every part of it has been made and a system established under which a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of every village may be continuously maintained from year to year by competent officials. To this analysis of the rural economy and condition of each province the Governor General in Council attaches great importance. Each Local Government and Administration is accordingly invited to state in what way its Agricultural Department can be most usefully associated with already existing agencies in the conduct of these investigations.

10. When such an analysis has in any province succeeded in ascertaining the cause of agricultural difficulties and distress in any locality in which they exist, the Agricultural Department should at once endeavour to strike at the root of the evil by positive treatment. It may be that the remedy will be found in the improvement of communications, the construction of canals or wells, the plantation of forests or fodder reserves, the supply of seed-grain and cattle, or the promotion of emigration. It may be that some reform in the fiscal system or in the laws relating to landlords and tenants is required in order to enable the cultivating community to protect its own agricultural interests. Careful inquiry will inevitably result in useful suggestions, or in sound action.

11. The Department having thus primarily directed its attention to those parts of the country in which agriculture is depressed or its result uncertain, may hereafter give consideration to the general improvement of agriculture by the introduction of new staples and implements, the trial of new industries, and the experimental adoption of new methods. In dealing with these questions it may, as time goes on, become the duty of the Department to inquire how far the physical researches of the West may be beneficially applied to the agricultural system of this country, and to associate with itself in this investigation the assistance of qualified experts. Engineering science would be required for the construction of works of irrigation or of improved agricultural implements; the science of the veterinary surgeon will be necessary when the breeding or diseases of cattle are dealt with; the science of forestry is called for in arboriculture and reboisement, and science of divers kinds for the development of various industries. Finally, the science of agricultural

chemistry will be demanded for the solution of many important agricultural problems. Recognizing, however, the existence of these great wants, the Government of India does not now invite any proposals to supply them. These questions must be deferred until Agricultural Departments have been securely organized in accordance with the special constitution of each Administration, and have set on foot the system of inquiry and analysis which has been indicated in foregoing paragraphs of this Resolution.

12. The Government of India desires, moreover, to express its conviction that in dealing with agricultural improvement the earliest ambition of the Agricultural Departments should be to secure the active aid of those members of the Native community who are sincerely interested in agriculture. It is after all only through and by the Native community that agricultural improvements can on any important scale be effected. Native gentlemen have experience and facilities for extending improvements which no official can hope to obtain, while in many provinces they have a large amount of capital available for investment in agricultural enterprise. They are familiar with the usages of the cultivating classes. They understand the existing system of Indian agriculture, and they are often acquainted with the local reasons which justify practices that may seem strange and illogical to an European observer. They can therefore best guide the course of agricultural improvement with the least disturbance of existing circumstances, and develop the true policy of progress in improving and adding to indigenous conditions without that subversion of ideas and methods which is likely to accompany the introduction of exotic reforms. To secure their co-operation is therefore an important object. Nor must it be forgotten that a further valuable source of information and advice exists in the European community of planters and landlords, who have already given a useful lead to Native enterprise in the adaptation of Western appliances to the agricultural system of the East.

13. The views of the Government of India may be summed up by saying that the foundation of the work of an Indian Agricultural Department should be the accurate investigation of facts with the view of ascertaining what administrative course is necessary to preserve the stability of agricultural operations. It is desired therefore that the new departments should be so constituted as to give the fullest effect to this policy. The primary efforts of the departments should when established be devoted to the organization of agricultural inquiry, which has been shown to comprise the duties of gauging the stability of agricultural operations in every part of a province, of classifying the areas of the province according to the result of careful investigation, and of deciding what method of administrative treatment is suitable to each, so as to maintain agricultural operations up to the highest standard of efficiency possible under present conditions. From a system of agricultural enquiries thus conducted will follow the gradual development of agricultural improvement in its manifold variety, and the Government of India will be satisfied if, on the first constitution of an Agricultural Department, the organization of agricultural inquiry is placed in the hands of qualified officials, to whom may be committed the subsequent preparation of carefully considered proposals for agricultural improvement.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, for information and guidance and for special reply to the enquiry contained in paragraphs 5 and 9.

Government of Madras.
" of Bombay.
" of Bengal.
" of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Chief Commissioner of Assam.
Government of the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

Ordered also that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Administrations marginally mentioned, for information.

Secretary for Berar to Resident at Hyderabad
Chief Commissioner for Coorg.
" for Ajmere.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

E. C. BUCK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1881.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																		TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.											
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBEN.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	4,019	14,460 3	31	108 14	24	114 1	1,606	4,679 0	...	...	964	2,586 15	144	473 14	244	311 8	1,851	4,131 5	8,883	26,865 12
Received	3,672	16,200 0	27	85 12	32	158 13	1,221	4,752 14	103	328 10	891	2,716 7	164	487 3	...	...	1,852	2,778 0	7,962	27,507 11
TOTAL	7,691	30,660 3	58	194 10	56	272 14	2,827	9,431 14	103	328 10	1,855	5,303 6	308	961 1	244	311 8	3,703	6,909 5	16,845	54,373 7
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Viâ Madras	2,584	11,014 12	...	...	24	76 14	1,672	7,181 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,280	18,212 11
,, Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Paumben	274	845 13	2	3 10	...	...	194	703 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	1,553 3
From West to East—																				
Viâ Madras	2,839	11,224 14	31	250 8	13	42 0	1,302	5,397 6	44	127 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,229	17,042 10
,, Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Laingha	2	17 2	...	...	...	...	1	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	25 4
,, Paumben	267	696 5	1	2 7	...	...	85	210 0	7	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	918 2
From West to West—																				
Viâ Bombay and Karachi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viâ Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From East to East—																				
Viâ Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	219 4	4	12 11	...	...	...	...	65	231 15
,, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	132 5	30	132 5
TOTAL	5,966	23,798 14	34	256 9	37	118 4	3,254	13,440 5	51	137 4	61	219 4	4	12 11	...	...	30	132 5	9,437	38,116 2
																	GRAND TOTAL ...		26,282	92,489 9

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1881.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Viâ Teheran	3,672	4,019	7,691	74·15	70·76	72·34
	,, Turkey	27	31	58	0·54	0·55	0·54
	Persian Gulf viâ Karachi	32	24	56	0·65	0·42	0·53
RED SEA	Viâ Suez	1,221	1,606	2,827	24·66	28·27	26·59
	TOTAL	4,952	5,680	10,632	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIV OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 6th November 1880. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 5th November 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 6th November 1880. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 5th November 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-8
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th Nov. 1881	East Indian ...	1,507	7,53,900	500	1,504	9,02,977	600	2,31,42,387	489	2,53,52,110	538	22,09,723	...
	Guaranteed.												
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	172	96,168	559	172	1,13,320	659	28,09,178	519	33,34,471	616	5,25,293	...
5th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	83,541	153	547	1,10,590	202	25,65,214	149	28,29,817	166	2,64,603	...
12th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,35,842	349	676	2,90,104	429	70,69,398	333	55,11,367	260	...	15,58,03
19th ditto ...	Madras ...	857	92,655	108	858	1,02,011	119	36,32,391	135	37,72,834	141	1,40,443	...
12th ditto ...	South Indian ...	648	55,054	85	655	63,401	97	22,24,241	111	22,90,888	112	66,647	...
19th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	1,428	3,49,839	245	1,439	6,50,975	452	1,36,53,199	304	1,80,75,347	400	44,22,148	...
12th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	93,290	210	444	1,78,580	402	47,13,135	337	54,57,031	393	7,43,896	...
	TOTAL ...	6,279	17,60,289	280	6,295	24,11,958	383	5,98,09,143	303	6,66,23,865	338	68,14,722	...
	State.												
19th Nov. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	1,945	69	28	2,416	86	83,700	95	88,553	101	4,853	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	1,191	44	27	1,122	42	38,807	46	37,428	44	...	1,379
Ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	231	38,139	165	233	42,150	181	8,99,259	124	10,26,297	141	1,27,038	...
Ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	82	10,791	132	85	10,034	118	3,06,204	123	3,22,484	131	16,280	...
Ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	9,301	163	57	12,070	212	2,88,054	160	2,99,453	168	11,399	...
5th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	5,096	176	29	2,791	96	81,656	90	83,555	92	1,899	...
...	Dhond and Manmad (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12th Nov. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	47	1,127	25	45	8,516	189	85,504	58	2,81,205	199	1,95,701	...
Ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	3,202	60	53	3,910	74	78,832	48	1,60,533	88	81,701	...
5th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	26,588	165	161	34,800	216	7,17,932	142	7,85,140	156	67,208	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	70	4,288	61	78	7,735	99	1,18,842	55	1,77,534	71	58,692	...
5th Nov. 1881	Rajputana ...	566	51,104	90	727	1,56,682	216	22,02,449	128	39,35,382	173	17,32,933	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th ditto ...	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	253	23,942	95	289	40,866	142	8,10,664	107	11,12,795	123	3,02,131	...
5th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	228	61,827	271	363	59,901	165	18,02,699	317	17,08,991	151	...	93,708
Ditto ...	Indus Valley & Kandahar	660	1,05,798	160	660	1,56,676	237	43,98,859	223	31,28,841	153	...	12,70,018
...	Khamgaon (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th Oct. 1881	Nizam's ...	121	10,952	90	...	(c)...	...	(d) 4,10,276	111	(e) 4,52,871	124	42,595	...
5th Nov. 1881	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	86	6,389	74	...	...	1,65,654	62	1,65,654	...
12th ditto ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	...	192	14,177	74	...	...	3,99,336	79	3,99,336	...
15th Oct. 1881	Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	(c)...	...	...	...	(f) 77,783	48	77,783	...
5th Nov. 1881	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	466	39	12	679	56	2,041	36	22,397	60	20,356	...
	TOTAL ...	2,625	3,55,757	136	3,125	5,60,914	179	1,23,25,778	157	1,42,66,232	139	19,40,454	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,903	21,16,046	237	9,420	29,72,872	316	7,21,34,921	262	8,08,90,097	270	87,55,176	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,71,12,594	135	4,00,62,932	134	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,50,22,327	127	4,08,27,165	136	58,04,838	...

(a) Included with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(b) Included with the Rajputana State Railway figures.
(c) Return not received.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th October 1880.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 29th October 1881.
(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th October 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th DECEMBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The need for early winter rains for the *rabi* crops continues to be felt in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and irrigation is being generally resorted to. In the Punjab also rain is needed, but prospects continue favourable. In Bengal the late rice harvest is progressing favourably and promises a good outturn in most districts; the prospects of the winter crops are on the whole good, but rain is wanted in some districts. In the Central Provinces and the Berars *kharif* crops are being reaped and *rabi* sowings promise well. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* crops are on the whole good, but in Ahmednagar they are said to be in much need of moisture. In the Madras Presidency more rain is required in some districts, but general prospects are reported to be good. In Mysore and Coorg, in the Nizam's Territories, and in the Rajputana and Central India States the agricultural season is on the whole favourable and prospects good. In Assam and British Burma the harvesting of rice is in progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 7th)		
Bellary ...	...	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry and sugarcane withering in parts, elsewhere moderate; wet and dry grains, oilseeds, and sugarcane being sown; harvest wet and dry grains, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest, wet and dry grains and indigo, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	...	Rice, red grain, cotton, and sugarcane in good condition; harvest paddy one taluk, outturn average.
Kistna ...	...	Standing crops fair; paddy under tank requires water; later dry crops being sown; harvest black paddy, *ragi*, castor and chillies, outturn below average; water over anicut 2·8 feet; fever prevails.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·08 (average of two stations).	Standing crops generally good in parts, where there is no water drooping; harvest paddy three taluks, outturn below average; agricultural operations active; fever and cattle disease in parts; a few cases of small-pox and cholera; water-supply generally sufficient.
Coimbatore ...	·24 (average of four stations).	Standing crops generally fair, but the dry in two taluks damaged by insects; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn average; small-pox in parts and a few cases of cholera.
Tanjore ...	3·37 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; a few cases of cholera.
Madura ...	·38 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops fading from deficient water-supply in two taluks; harvest dry grains in two taluks, yield average.
Malabar ...	·06 (average of two stations).	Second crop in good condition; fever and small-pox in parts, and a few cases of cholera.
Travancore ...	No rain	
		General Remarks.—No rain, Ganjam, Kistna, Bellary, and Kurnool. General prospects good.
Bombay—(Dec. 7th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 3rd at the usual cold weather level; *rabi* crops advancing; fever very prevalent everywhere; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 22½, 40, and 37, in Tatta 23, 44, and 56, in Mirpur Batoro 18, 56, and 64, and in Kotri 24, 38, and 52 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Kharif* harvest still in progress; fever general throughout district; weather still hot during days; wheat 23, *jowari* 22, *bajri* 47, red rice 32, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops healthy; slight fever and cattle disease continue in some talukas; wheat 31 and *bajri* 37 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	...	*Kharif* harvesting nearly completed; *rabi* prospects good; fever to some extent; cattle disease in parts of Kadi division; prices: *bajri* 34½ and common rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* crops healthy; fever in Pandi; *jowari* 45 and *nagli* 50 pounds per rupee.
Násik ...	...	*Rabi* crops thriving well on account of cold weather in some talukas; cholera still in Baglan; *bajri* 44, wheat 28½, and *jowari* 67 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Abnormal temperature fell from 1° warm on 30th to 2° cool on 1st, rose to 2° warm on 4th, and again fell to 1° cool on 6th; vapour in air in defect of normal; abnormal wind *nil*, except on 4th, when it was easterly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona ...	...	Average prices: *bajri* 55 and *jowari* 75 pounds per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 46 and *jowari* 61 pounds per rupee; crops continue well; cholera deaths 2 in Poona city and 3 in Haveli taluka.
Ahmednagar ...	No rain	*Rabi* crops withering in parts of Nagar, Rahuri, Sangamner, Akola, and Newasa, good in rest, except in Kopergaon where they will almost fail; *jowari* maximum 120 pounds in Jhamkhed, minimum 84 in Kopergaon, *bajri* 72 in Jhamkhed and 60 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	...	Crops good; *jowari* 93 pounds 4 tolas and *bajri* 70 pounds 39 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	...	Early crops being reaped; rice crop very poor; late crop sowings almost completed; young plants of *jowari* and gram suffering from insects in Navalgund and Gadag; cotton from blight in Navalgund, Gadag, and Ron; *jowari* 62 and rice 21 pounds per rupee; slight fever and cattle disease.
Kanara ...	...	Rice and *ragi* harvest continues above Ghât; garden crops in good condition; fever and cattle disease prevail in four talukas and one petta; common rice 16 seers, district average 15 seers per rupee; weather clear and cold; easterly winds prevail.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; fever and cough prevalent; cholera continues in Navanagar; *rabi* crops good; *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 48 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rabi crops withering in parts of Ahmednagar; elsewhere generally good; fever prevalent in most districts; cattle disease and slight cholera in a few; no marked change in prices.
Bengal—(Dec. 7th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable with dewy nights; harvesting of late rice going on, expected yield twelve annas; cold weather crops progressing; small-pox continues; general health good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice continues; prospects good; sowing of cold weather crops completed; sugarcane being cut; public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice going on; prospects continue very favourable; winter crops being sown, but require rain; public health generally good; fever abating; sporadic cholera reported from all sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops generally favourable; harvest of late rice progressing; sowing of winter crops continues; early sowings have begun to germinate; fever of a mild type prevails; cholera reported; a few cases of cattle disease in Jungipore sub-division.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops continue favourable; price of rice stationary; public health generally good, though there is still fever about; a few cases of cholera reported from Nattore station.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Late rice being reaped with good outturn; fever prevalent.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of crops favourable; health good.
Bhagulpore ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; health fair.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Outturn of late rice fair; *rabi* prospects good; sowings not completed; health bad; fever prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Paddy being reaped; prospects of *rabi* good; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops satisfactory; prices stationary; fever abating.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* crops doing well, but require a little rain; prices stationary; public health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; reaping of late rice in progress; *rabi* doing fairly; fever reported.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; late rice harvest progresses favourably, and promises a good outturn in most districts; cutting of sugarcane begun with good outturn; prospects of winter crops are, on the whole, good, but rain is wanted in some districts; fever is still prevalent, but in some places it has abated.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 7th)	No rain	Late rice damaged slightly; rain required for *rabi*; health good; prices moderate.
Allahabad („ „)	...	No rain, want of it affecting the young crops; rice harvest almost over; prices steady; *juar* alone slightly risen; fever abating; cattle disease disappeared.
Gorakhpur („ 6th)	...	Weather fine; crops excellent; fever somewhat on the decrease, but occasional cases of cholera; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)	...	Cutting and harvesting of *juar* and other *kharif* crops nearly over; gram germinating well and wheat fairly; prices stationary; health good; no deaths from cattle disease.
Agra („ 7th)	No rain	Irrigation going on; *rabi* sowing completed; rain much wanted; fever abating; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	...	Weather clear; irrigation of rabi in progress; pressing of sugarcane begun; cane said to have suffered from drought; health fair; prices stationary.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather not sufficiently cold for season; crops need rain; health good; cheapest wheat 21½; other grains stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	...	Rain required; prices rising; health fair; murrain and foot-rot continue.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Lucknow (Dec. 7th)	No rain	Weather fine; *rabi* ploughing in progress; irrigation going on from wells and *jhils*; *jhils* drying up; rain much wanted; barley 27 seers per rupee.
Partabgarh („ 6th)	No rain	Irrigation going on; fever decreasing in Patti and Kunda, but in Partabgarh as violent as ever.
Sitapur („ 7th)		No rain; *rabi* suffering in consequence; health improving; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Irrigation continues; prices of barley and rice a seer cheaper; fever abating.
Farukhabad („ „)	No rain	Crops promise well; health good; cattle disease disappearing; prices mainly as before.
Cawnpore („ „)	...	*Rabi* prospects fair in irrigated parts; rain wanted for unirrigated crops; sowings nearly completed; fever declining; a few cases of small-pox in Derapur; prices stationary.
Rae-Bareli („ 6th)	No rain	Fever still prevalent; mortality in November equal to that in October and in both months two-thirds of mortality in 1879; *rabi* sowings still going on; *aghani* harvest almost over, very poor with exception of *juar* and *bajra*; prices stationary or falling; wheat 20, barley 28¼, *juar* 34¾, *dhan* 35¼, and *kodon* 42 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—No rain; crops good in parts, but irrigation general and rain everywhere wanted; prices on the whole stationary; fever continues to abate; sporadic cholera in Gorakhpur and small-pox in Cawnpore; cattle disease disappeared in Allahabad and Jhansi, but continues in Kumaon.
Punjab—(Dec. 6th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Prospects favourable; fever abating; prices steady.
Hissar ...		*Rabi* sowing concluded; rain needed; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Umballa ...		Rain wanted; standing *rabi* crop flourishing; health fair.
Jullundur ...	No rain	*Rabi* crops sown; health good; prices falling.
Amritsar ...		Rain needed; fever decreasing; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Crop and health good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ..		Rain wanted; health and prospects good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	No rain	State of crops good; health improving; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; *rabi* sowings still in progress; prices falling.
Siálkot ...		Rain wanted; prospects and health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	.	Rain wanted; health good; slight fall in prices.
Peshawar ...	.	Report not received.
		General Remarks.—Rain needed; health good; prospects generally favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Dec. 7th)	.	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops promises well; *kharif* promises fairly; no cattle disease.
Jubbulpore („ „)	...	Weather clear and cold; reaping of *kharif* finished; thrashing and winnowing in progress; *rabi* sowings completed; rain wanted.
Saugor („ 6th)	...	*Rabi* crops fair; fever abating.
Seoni („ 7th)	...	Weather cool and pleasant; *rabi* crops look well; reaping and thrashing of *kharif* crops in progress; prices stationary.
Raipur („ 3rd)	...	Weather seasonable; harvesting of rice crop almost finished; *rabi* crops germinating; fever disappearing; rice 42 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 1st)	...	Weather cool and clear; crops being reaped; health good; rice 50 seers per rupee.
Nimar („ 7th)	...	Weather cool and pleasant; *rabi* thriving; health good; wheat 17 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cold and pleasant; *kharif* crops being harvested; *rabi* sowings promise well; public health good; prices easy.
British Burma—(Dec. 3rd)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 198·40; public health good; small-pox in two circles of Myohaung; early crops being reaped; outturn favourable.
Rangoon ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 102·93; two fatal cases of cholera, otherwise public health good; progress of crops favourable.
Bassein	·35	Total rainfall 111·54; public health and crop prospects good.
Prome ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 43·85; four deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; slight damage to crops in one township by late rains.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	·04	Total rainfall 205·77; public health and crop prospects good.
Toungoo ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 89·17; public health and agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—A little small-pox in Akyab; a few scattered cases of cholera, otherwise public health good; no cattle disease reported; crop prospects generally favourable; reaping becoming general.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(Dec. 6th)		
Gauhâti (Dec. 7th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy; reaping of *sali* paddy in progress; cholera again in Berpeta and in the sudder station.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Outturn of *sali* harvest good; *aman* and *badal* being reaped; small-pox reported; health otherwise good.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; reaping of *sali* crop continues; public health good; common rice 26⅞ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh („ „)	0·15	Weather seasonable; *sali dhan* is being harvested; sowing of mustard commenced; prospects of pulse good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	No rain	Crops in good condition; *vaishak* paddy is being sown in parts of the district; prospects favourable; prices satisfactory.
Mysore ...	No rain	Crops throughout the district doing well; prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Mercara ...	*Nil*	Paddy almost ripe for the sickle; picking of coffee nearly completed; crop slightly above average; prices low; prospects good; small-pox still prevalent in some taluks.
		General Remarks.—No rain reported to have fallen anywhere in the province; crops continue in good condition and prospects favourable; no material change in prices; public health good.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti ...	...	Reaping of *kharif* crops commenced; *rabi* crops thriving; prices: wheat 18 seers and *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	...	*Rabi* crops promising; cotton-picking continues.
Hyderabad ...	...	Reaping of *kharif* crops concluded; reaping of *abi* crops continues; *rabi* prospering; no sickness; weather cold; prices: coarse rice 9½ seers, wheat 15 seers, white *juari* 26¾ seers, yellow *juari* 32 seers and *tur* 20 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	...	Weather seasonable; present prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Weather seasonable; prospects and health unchanged.
Sutna ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...	...	Not received.
Neemuch ...	...	Health good; opium crops thriving.
Goona ...	...	Health and crops good.
Bhopal ...	...	Weather fine; crops and health good.
Agar ...	...	Weather, health, and *rabi* prospects good.
Nowgong ...	...	Not received.
Manpur ...	...	Weather cold; fever prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec. 7th)	...	Not so cold.
Sirohi („ 4th)	...	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good; weather cold.
Marwar („ 2nd)	...	Tanks and wells almost full; fever and ague still prevail; crops flourishing; cold increasing; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 3rd)	...	Health good; prospects favourable; weather cool.
Jhallawar (Nov. 30th)	...	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Dec. 7th)	...	*Rabi* crops appearing above ground; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	...	Prospects satisfactory; prices stationary; fever abating.
Ulwar („ „)	...	Mild weather; clouds hanging about.

E. C. BUCK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 51.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 14th December, 1881.

No. 34.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate Rájá Shiva Prasada, C.S.I., of Benares, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 10th December 1881.

No. 395.—In consequence of the creation of the appointment of Akoonwoon for the Rangoon Town District, the following promotion, on probation for one year, is made in the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Service of British Burma:—

Moung Shway Waing, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 1st Grade.

No. 397.—Mr. R. D. Hime is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 8th September 1881.

MEDICAL.

The 15th December 1881.

No. 622.—Surgeon-Major B. Franklin is appointed to officiate as Joint Medical Officer in charge of Simla, during the absence of Surgeon A. Crombie, M.D., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 16th December 1881.

No. 637.—The services of Surgeon-Major A. McM. Paterson are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 10th November 1881.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th December 1881.

No. 1592.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (An Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces), with the omission of Section 1, to the district of Sylhet in the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

POLICE.

The 14th December 1881.

No. 394.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. H. N. K. J. Davies, an Inspector of Police in British Burma, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Fulton, or until further orders.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1881.

No. 241S.—Mr. W. Theobald, Deputy Superintendent in the Geological Survey of India, is permitted to retire from his appointment, with effect from the 14th June 1881.

No. 242S.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Theobald, the following promotions are made in the Geological Survey of India :—

Mr. R. B. Foote, F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to be Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. A. B. Wynne, F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

Mr. C. A. Hacket, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

No. 244S.—Mr. V. Ball, A.M., F.G.S., Assistant of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 14th October 1881.

No. 245S.—Consequent on the resignation of his appointment by Mr. Ball, Mr. R. Lydekker, A.B., Assistant of the 3rd Grade, is promoted to the 2nd Grade.

METEOROLOGY.

The 16th December 1881.

No. 60 M.—Mr. H. F. Blanford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 71, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th instant.

Mr. J. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, during the absence of Mr. H. F. Blanford on privilege leave.

E. C. BUCK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 16th December 1881.

No. 2103 G. G.—Consequent on the return from leave of Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) J. W. Ridgeway, Junior Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, the following arrangements are made with effect from the 5th December 1881 :—

Captain T. Hope, Political Assistant 1st Class, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to officiate as a Political Agent, 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Madras C.S., is placed on special duty under the Foreign Department till further orders.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, B.C.S., Political Assistant, 1st Class, *sub. pro tem.*, to officiate as a Political Assistant, 1st Class.

No. 2105 G. G.—Consequent on the return of the undermentioned officers to duty—

Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., Political Agent, 2nd Class (from furlough),

Major E. Mockler, Bo.S.C., Political Agent, 3rd Class (from furlough),

Major F. A. Wilson, B.S.C., Political Agent, 3rd Class (from special duty),

the following reversions will take place in the Political Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

(1) From the date on which Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., returned to duty—

Captain E. A. Fraser, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Mr. Ney Elias, Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to revert to his substantive rank.

Lieutenant R. H. Jennings, R.E., Officiating Political Assistant 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant 2nd Class.

Captain A. M. Muir, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

Lieutenant E. E. M. Lawford, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, reverts from that grade, and is posted as Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopal.

(2) From the date on which Major F. A. Wilson was relieved of his duties as tutor to His Highness the Nizam—

Captain D. Robertson, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, 3rd Class, *sub. pro tem.*, to officiate as a Political Agent, 3rd Class.

(3) From the date on which Major E. Mockler returned to duty—

Captain J. H. Newill, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant M. J. Meade, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant, 3rd Class, *sub. pro tem.*

(4) The following changes of rank are made, with effect from the 1st of December 1881—

Captain A. P. Thornton, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, *sub. pro tem.*, to officiate as a Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant, 3rd Class, *sub. pro tem.*

No. 2106 *G. G.*—The services of Surgeon-Major G. E. Seward, M.D., in political charge of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 30th November 1881.

No. 2109 *G. G.*—Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., B.S.C., Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and posted to the political charge of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major Seward.

No. 2115 *G. G.*—The following Brigade Order, issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated the 7th November 1881, is confirmed :—

Captain G. E. Money is appointed to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, from the 6th November 1881, *vice* Major J. Colledge, on furlough to Europe.

POLITICAL.

The 15th December 1881.

No. 357 *G. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer upon Lalji Parshotam Rai, Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Baroda, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 358 *G. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Hajji Muhammad Hadi as Vice-Consul for Persia at Moulmein.

No. 361 *G. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. George Ruckert as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab.

No. 364 *G. P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. Woodtli as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Aden.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 12th December 1881.

No. 1914.—Mr. E. S. Byrne, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, having returned from furlough, resumed charge of his duties, before noon, on the 30th November 1881.

The 14th December 1881.

No. 1936.—Under the provisions of Section 55 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to appoint the local Treasurer the sole authorised Stamp Vendor in the Settlements at Port Blair and the Nicobars for the sale of every description of stamps, except postage stamps, and directs that he shall receive, as remuneration, a commission of five per cent. on all sales effected by him under this order.

The 13th December 1881.

No. 1943.—

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

The Governor General in Council has reason to believe that persons interested in the development of local industries are anxious to utilise water-power instead of steam and would be glad to obtain sites from Government where existing water-power can be utilised to advantage.

2. Such sites undoubtedly exist in the Bombay Presidency in various places where other conditions afford promise of success in the prosecution of manufacturing industry on a large scale. It is not, however, easy to induce private speculators to undertake the slow and laborious, and somewhat costly task of seeking out for themselves the most promising sites for factories to be worked by water. The Governor General in Council is, as the Government of Bombay is aware, most desirous to do all in his power to aid private capital in the development of the industrial capacity of the country, and one of the most efficient means of giving help is to obtain and place before the public all available and procurable data in regard to the conditions under which enterprises may be commenced in places still unknown to the general public.

3. I am accordingly directed to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be moved to collect and furnish to the Government of India, at as early a date as possible, all available information connected with sites in the Bombay Presidency where water-power exists sufficient for putting in motion the machinery of an extensive factory. The report in each case should state, among other things, the estimated force obtainable from the water, the general circumstances of the locality, its distance from the nearest railway station, and the quantity of labour and carriage generally available.

4. I am aslo to request that you will be good enough to state whether any applications have as yet been made to the Government of Bombay for such sites, and, if so, what orders have been passed in each case.

ORDERED, that the foregoing letter be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 16th December 1881.

No. 2032.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th November 1881, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,30,19,845	1,24,61,034	10,52,797	1,35,13,831
Madras	1,21,91,990	59,33,295	10,50,000	69,83,295
Bombay	3,34,52,355	1,26,99,702	3,65,493	1,30,65,195
Allahabad	83,43,330	1,24,10,490	...	1,24,10,490
Lahore	74,15,845	1,62,17,820	...	1,62,17,820
Calicut	17,09,125	25,99,010	...	25,99,010
Coconada	2,91,205	2,77,110	...	2,77,110
Nagpore	7,80,025	17,61,485	...	17,61,485
Kurrachee	32,68,570	39,32,855	42,100	39,74,955
Akola	3,24,055	4,18,970	...	4,18,970
Total	13,07,46,345	6,87,11,771	25,10,390	7,12,22,161
Deduct—Amount due to the Bank of Madras				4,00,000
Remains				7,08,22,161
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,99,24,184
Grand Total				13,07,46,345

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th December, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 672.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain Henry Manley Briscoe, 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Native Infantry,—19thMay, 1881.

No. 673.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

The appointment of Colonel George Chesney, R.E., notified in G. G. O. No. 657 of 1880, to be Secretary to the Government of India during the absence on furlough of Major-General H. K. Burne, C.B., is made substantive with effect from the 20th December, 1881, the date of the expiration of Major-General Burne's furlough.

No. 674.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major J. Davidson, Bengal S.C., Squadron Commander, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Major G. R. J. Shakespear, whose term of staff service has expired. Dated 1st December, 1881.

No. 675.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service.

Surgeons Frederick Daly Cæsar Hawkins; John Adams Cunningham, M.D.; Harry Chalmers Hudson; Alexander Silcock; Patrick Mullane; John William Rodgers,—arrived at Bombay 4th November, 1881.

No. 676.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

Major V. Rivaz, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Major E. C. Codrington, resigned. Dated 30th November, 1881.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 677.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Captain A. W. Baird, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, (p. a.) for one year and 148 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the date of termination of his special duty.

Conductor T. Cuerdon, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under the regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor H. Myland, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 678.—Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., General List, Infantry, has been granted an extension of furlough (p.a.) for 14 days by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 679.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 30th September, 1881, page 4895.

War Office, Pall Mall, 30th September, 1881.

MEMORANDA.

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary Cyril Tyler, Bombay Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 18th June, 1881.

"London Gazette," dated the 11th November, 1881, pages 5494 and 5495.

India Office, 11th November, 1881.

HER Majesty has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Howard Good, from the Durham Light Infantry. Dated 17th November, 1879, but to rank from 10th September, 1875.

Lieutenant Ernest Hunter Rodwell, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 28th May, 1880, but to rank from 8th August, 1879.

Second Lieutenant Robert Arthur Cole, from the Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 10th March, 1880.

Lieutenant Arthur Nisbet Carr, from the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment. Dated 3rd April, 1880, but to rank from 27th March, 1880.

Second Lieutenant Percy Maxwell Carpendale, from the Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 30th May, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 680.—STAFF CORPS—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extracts of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 372, dated the 10th November, 1881 :—

Para. 1. I forward, for the information and guidance of your Lordship's Government, the accompanying copy of Her Majesty's Royal Warrant of 25th June 1881, regulating the pay, promotion, and non-effective pay of the Army, with effect from the 1st July 1881, throughout the British dominions except, as regards full pay and allowances, India.

2. With regard to the operation of the Warrant in India, your Lordship will observe that power is reserved to me to submit for Her Majesty's approval such modifications in the Royal Warrant of the 6th September 1878 as are the necessary result of the changes instituted in the Warrant of the 25th June, and such changes of pay and emoluments as appear desirable in consequence of the recently sanctioned organization of Her Majesty's British Forces.

* * *

5. It is not necessary that a special Royal Warrant should be issued for regulating the promotion and retirement of Officers of the several Staff Corps, all that is needed is that the Secretary of State for India in Council shall lay down such rules within the limits prescribed as the Royal Warrant of 25th June 1881 empowered him to do.

6. I accordingly forward, for information and guidance, the rules which the new Warrant appears to me to call for. These are concurred in by the Secretary of State for War.

* * *

8. I have already addressed your Lordship on the subject of the pensions for those Officers who join the Staff Corps after the 1st July 1881, and I now desire to inform your Government what has been decided under Article 107-1 of the Royal Warrant with respect to their retirement in the several grades.

9. Those Officers will come under the compulsory retirement clauses of the Royal Warrant on attaining the age of 55 years in the rank of Colonel, of 62 years in the rank of Major-General, and 67 years in the rank of Lieutenant-General or General. Up to the age of 55, there will be no compulsory retirement on account of age from the Staff Corps. Non-employment for five years in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel, and non-employment as a General Officer for five years continuously since his promotion to Major-General, or non-employment for seven years continuously from the time of his last employment as Colonel, will involve compulsory retirement on the pensions elsewhere laid down, or in the grade of—

Major-General, at 62, at 800*l.* a year,
Lieutenant-General, at 67, at 900*l.* a year,
General, at 67, at 1,000*l.* a year,

with voluntary retirement in those grades of—

Major-General, at 60, on 750*l.*,
Lieutenant-General, at 65, on 850*l.*,
General, at 65, at 950*l.*

10. I have already informed you that Officers in receipt of good service pensions will not retain them after retirement on pension.

11. The regulations under which Officers of the Indian Service may be placed on half pay will, of course, apply to those now joining the Staff Corps, with this further addition, that an Officer who, after six years' service on the half-pay list, whether continuous or otherwise, is not reported fully qualified for active service in India, will be then placed permanently on the half-pay retired list, and will not be eligible for further employment. An Officer so circumstanced, may, if entitled to pension, retire on that pension, for which, however, his service on half pay will not count as qualifying service.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROMOTION AND TRANSFER TO AN UNEMPLOYED SUPERNUMERARY LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

I. Promotion in the Staff Corps shall continue as at present, with the following exceptions :—

Four years' service in the Staff Corps, with the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, shall qualify for the Brevet rank of Colonel, instead of five years, as heretofore.

Article 12, Clauses (*e*, sub-sections 1 and 2), of the Warrant of the 25th June shall be applied to the Officers of the Staff Corps, the Secretary of State for India in Council being substituted for the Secretary of State for War.

II. General Officers shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list on completing the ages and periods of non-employment fixed under Articles 106 and 107 of the Warrant of the 25th June, for the compulsory retirement of the General Officers of the British Service.

III. Colonels who entered the Staff Corps on or before the 12th September 1866 shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list, provided they are in receipt of Colonel's allowance, and not

in military employ, and Colonels who entered the Staff Corps after that date, whether in receipt of the allowance and employed or not :—

If they attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel before the 1st October 1877—at the age of 59 years until the 1st July 1885, and after that date at the age of 58 years.

If they attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on or after the 1st October 1877—at the age of 55 years.

IV. In special cases, where it may appear desirable, the Secretary of State in Council may delay the transfer of an Officer to, or, in the case of those under the Parliamentary guarantee, bring an Officer back from, the unemployed supernumerary list.

V. Of the above regulations, Clauses II and III shall not affect Officers whose admissions to the Staff Corps shall bear date on or after the 1st July 1881. On attaining to the rank of General Officer or Colonel in the Army, these Officers will come as regards the limits of age and periods of non-employment under the retirement Articles of the Royal Warrant of the 25th June 1881; the amounts of their pensions, non-effective pay, &c., being governed by Indian regulations.

No. 681.—INDIAN ARMY—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following additional extracts of the above quoted Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 372, dated the 10th November, 1881, together with the Royal Warrants therein referred to :—

3. I now forward, for your Lordship's information, and guidance, two Warrants which have received Her Majesty's sanction, one providing for the transfer to an "Unemployed Supernumerary List" of General Officers and Colonels of Her Majesty's Indian Forces who have attained certain limits of age, or who have been continuously unemployed for certain periods, the other providing for the promotion of the Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces on the effective list.

4. In the first Warrant the limits of age and non-employment have been taken generally from the Royal Warrant of the 25th June 1881, but some of the provisions of that Warrant have been somewhat relaxed in the case of those Officers who are under the previous conditions of service. In the second Warrant the existing regulations have been modified in accordance with the terms of the Warrant of 25th June, the necessary reductions being made in the establishment of General Officers.

Royal Warrant for the Formation of the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to provide for the transfer to an unemployed supernumerary list of General Officers and Colonels of Our Indian Forces who have attained certain limits of age or who have been continuously unemployed for certain periods;

Our will and pleasure is that, with effect from and after the 1st day of July 1881, the following rules shall be established for that purpose :—

1. Transfer to the retired list under Our Warrant of the 31st December 1877 shall cease.

2. A Major-General shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list on attaining the age of 62 years, and a Lieutenant-General or General on attaining the age of 67 years.

3. A General Officer shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list after being unemployed for five years continuously since his promotion to Major-General, or after being unemployed for seven years continuously from the time of his last employment as Colonel.

4. A Colonel of the "local service," that is, an Officer whose appointment was not made subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of Our Governor General of India in Council, dated the 9th December 1859, No. 1637, shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list, provided he is in receipt of Colonel's allowance and not in military employ,—

If he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel before the 1st October 1877,—at the age of 59 years until the 1st July 1885, and after that date at the age of 58 years.

If he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on or after the 1st October 1877,—at the age of 55 years.

5. A Colonel of the "general list," that is, an Officer whose appointment was made subject to the abovementioned General Order, shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list on attaining the age of 55 years.

6. In the event of an Officer being called to, or engaged on, active service in the field, at or about the time when, under any article of this Our Warrant, he would be liable to be transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list, Our Secretary of State for India in Council may, on the recommendation of Our Governor General in Council, extend his term of service during the continuance of the emergency as a supernumerary to the establishment.

7. If in any special case, not under the terms of the preceding article, it appears desirable to postpone the transfer of an Officer to the unemployed supernumerary list, Our Secretary of State for India in Council may, upon the recommendation of Our Governor General in Council, so postpone it.

8. Our Secretary of State for India in Council, upon the recommendation of Our Governor General in Council, may also bring back an Officer from the supernumerary unemployed list to the effective list, should it appear essential to the interests of Our Service to do so.

9. An Officer whose case has been specially treated under Articles 6, 7, or 8 shall, so long as he remains on the effective list, be supernumerary thereon.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral, this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
HARTINGTON.

Royal Warrant for the Promotion of Indian Officers so far as relates to Rank in the Army.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to make further Regulations for governing the Promotion in the Army of the Officers of Our Indian Forces, Our will and pleasure is, that the following Regulations be established, and be the sole Regulations under which the Promotion in the Army of such Officers shall be effected :—

1. A Captain may attain the rank of Major,—
   (*a*) By regimental seniority.
   (*b*) By 20 years' service in the army in the case of Officers whose appointment to Our Indian forces was made subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of Our Governor General of India in Council, dated the 9th of December 1859, No. 1637.
   (*c*) By brevet, in succession to a vacancy on the establishment of General Officers, provided such vacancy occur before 1st October 1881.
   (*d*) By brevet, for distinguished service in the field.
   (*e*) By brevet, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.
2. A Major may attain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel,—
   (*a*) By regimental seniority.
   (*b*) By 26 years' service in the army in the case of Officers whose appointment to Our Indian forces was made subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of Our Governor General of India in Council, dated the 9th of December 1859, No. 1637.
   (*c*) By brevet, after 26 years' service in the army, so long as there remain any Majors on the list of Cavalry and Infantry in Our Indian forces.
   (*d*) By brevet, in succession to a vacancy on the establishment of General Officers, provided such vacancy occur before 1st October 1881, or thereafter, for so long as there remain any Majors on the list of Cavalry and Infantry who are not subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of Our Governor General of India in Council, dated the 9th December 1859, No. 1637.
   (*e*) By brevet, for distinguished service in the field.
   (*f*) By brevet, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.
3. A Lieutenant-Colonel may attain the rank of Colonel,—
   (*a*) By 12 years' service in the substantive grade of Lieutenant-Colonel.
   (*b*) By brevet, after 30 years' service in the army, four of which shall have been in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel.
   (*c*) By brevet, on appointment to be one of Our aides-de-camp.
   (*d*) By brevet, as a reward for distinguished service in the field.
   (*e*) By brevet, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.
   (*f*) By brevet, after four years' satisfactory service with the rank, whether substantive or brevet, of Lieutenant-Colonel,—
      (1) In any military appointment, except the command of a troop or company by an Officer with the substantive rank of Captain; and except also any appointment which Our Secretary of State in Council may exclude from qualifying.
      (2) In any civil situation approved by Our Secretary of State for India in Council upon the recommendation of Our Governor General in Council and Commander-in-Chief in India, provided it be of a nature to afford practical experience likely to be afterwards of advantage in military service.
   (*g*) By brevet, after five years' service, in any appointment, with the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.
   (*h*) By brevet, after seven years' satisfactory service, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, as equerry or extra equerry to the Sovereign or the Prince of Wales.

No period of acting staff service of less than six months' duration shall reckon towards the rank of Colonel, unless it be converted into actual staff staff service by subsequent confirmation.

4. The rank of Brigadier-General shall be local or temporary only.
5. The names of General Officers shall be borne upon four separate lists. The first shall contain the names of those on the fixed establishment, and of those who having been promoted out of their regular turn shall be supernumerary to the fixed establishment; the second, those of Officers retired under Our Royal Warrant of the 31st December 1877; the third, those of Officers placed on the unemployed supernumerary list under Our Royal Warrant of the 24th October 1881; and the fourth, those who shall have retired from the service with the honorary rank of Major-General, Lieutenant-General, or General.
6. The names of the Colonels and General Officers of the Staff Corps now borne on the Indian List to regulate promotion shall remain on that list, and the names of the Officers of the Staff Corps henceforth promoted to the rank of Colonel shall be placed on that list, to be thereon retained in *italics*, until their death, retirement, or transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list, for the purpose of regulating the promotion of the Officers below them.

7. The fixed establishment of General Officers (including the names of Officers of the Staff Corps) shall be the following:—

Generals	4
Lieutenant-Generals	13
Major-Generals	38
Total	55

8. Every vacancy on the establishment of General Officers shall be filled by the promotion of the senior Colonel of the Indian Army; or by the moving up of the name of the Senior Officer of the Staff Corps borne on the list to regulate promotion; or by the transfer of a General Officer from the supernumerary list as provided in Art. 14.

9. Every vacancy on the establishment in the rank of Lieutenant-General or in that of General shall be filled up in like manner by the promotion of the Senior Officer of the Indian Army in the grade next below or by the moving up of the name of the Senior Officer of the Staff Corps borne on the list of that grade.

10. Temporary or local rank and command as Major-General, Lieutenant-General, or General may, for the convenience of Our Service, be conferred on an Officer of the next lower rank (whether he hold such rank permanently or temporarily), without regard to seniority.

11. A Colonel who shall vacate an appointment as temporary Major-General, may, upon the recommendation of Our Governor General in Council, be made an honorary Major-General.

12. Promotion may be conferred upon a Colonel, Major-General, or Lieutenant-General without regard to vacancies in the establishment, for distinguished service in the field, and in such case the recommendation of Our Governor General in Council, detailing the services for which the Officer is promoted, shall be published in the General Orders of Our Indian military forces, and in the "London Gazette."

13. Promotion may be conferred upon a Colonel, Major-General, or Lieutenant-General without regard to vacancies in the establishment, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

14. An Officer not below the rank of Colonel, promoted for distinguished service, shall be borne as supernumerary, and shall not be placed on the establishment in his new rank until the time when he would have attained such rank by seniority, that is to say, when the surviving Officer who stood next senior on the list to the Officer promoted under Art. 12 or 13 shall have attained the same rank on the establishment, the next vacancy shall be filled by the transfer of the supernumerary General Officer to the establishment.

15. A supernumerary General Officer promoted for distinguished service, and absorbed under Art. 14, shall take his seniority from the date of his promotion as published in the "London Gazette."

16. Field Marshals shall be appointed at the will of the Sovereign, and the rank shall be conferred without reference to seniority. A General Officer, retired under Our Warrant of the 31st December 1877, or placed on the unemployed supernumerary list under Our Warrant of the 24th October 1881, shall remain eligible for promotion to the rank of Field Marshal.

17. A Major-General or a Lieutenant-General retired under Our Warrant of the 31st December 1877, and a Colonel, a Major-General, or a Lieutenant-General placed on the unemployed supernumerary list under Our Warrant of the 24th October 1881, shall be promoted to higher rank when the Officer on the establishment who was next junior to him as a Colonel shall obtain such promotion.

18. Every Officer permitted to retire on full pay may be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral, this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
HARTINGTON.

No. 682.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the 1st July, 1881, where not otherwise specified, under the provisions of article 12, clause (*e*) of the Royal Warrant of the 25th June, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lawrence Henry Williams, Bengal.
Alexander Wardrop, Bombay.
Thomas Bell, Bombay.
Stewart Fellows, Bombay.
George Nesbit Stephens, Madras.
George Ralph Collier Westropp, Bombay.
Gilbert James Pasley, Bengal.
Thomas Edward VanderGucht, Bengal.
Brooke Rynd Chambers, Bengal.
James Vere Hunt, C.B., Bengal.
Charles Ferguson Sharpe, Bengal.
Philip Henry Farrell Harris, Bengal.
Charles Tatham Hitchins, Bengal.
Thomas Wakefield, Madras.
Seafield Falkland Murray Treasure Grant, Madras.
Henry Seymour Robinson, Madras.
Lionel H. Planta DeHochepied Larpent, Bengal.
Alexander Howe Bramley, Bengal.
Frederick Macnaghten Armstrong, C.B., Bengal.
William Moore Lane, Madras.
Thomas Boone Everest Tennant, Madras.
Lester Horatio Sibthorpe, Bombay.
Archibald Edwards Campbell, Bengal.
Henry Crosby Barry Barnett, Madras.
George Carr Hodding, Madras.
Philip Harrison LeGeyt, Bombay.
Thomas James Watson, Bengal.
Robert Henry Cunliffe, Madras.
Robert Russell Woodhouse, Bombay.
Cecil David James Dodd, Bombay.
Willoughby Charles Stanley Clarke, Bengal.
Hugh Watson, Madras.
James Houlbrooke Drummond, Bombay.
Thomas Walter Rutherfurd, Bengal.
John Shand Douglas Bolton, Bombay.
Evelyn Medows Norie, Madras.
Thomas Denuchy, Bengal,—20th July, 1881.
Thomas Henry Way, Madras,—12th December, 1881.

Claude Malet Ducat, Bombay,—12th December, 1881.

Welby Wroughton Boddam, Bengal,—12th December, 1881.

Alfred Utterson, Bombay,—12th December, 1881.

Henry Rivett Mandeville Van-Heythuysen, Bombay,—12th December, 1881.

Nowell Swanston, Madras,—13th December, 1881.

Charles Frederic Boulton, Bombay,—13th December, 1881.

James Giberne Bell, Madras,—13th December, 1881.

Henry Annesley Justice, Madras,—13th December, 1881.

No. 683.—The promotions of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps to the rank of Colonel by brevet, are ante-dated to the 1st July, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Arthur Thomas Moore, V.C., Bombay.
Cecil D'Urban LaTouche, Bombay.
Charles Henry Clay, Bombay.
George Charles DePrée, Bengal.
William Peyton, Madras.

No. 684.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels of Her Majesty's Indian Forces are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet from the dates specified, under the provisions of article 3, clause (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Thomas Martin Shelley, Bengal Infantry,—1st July, 1881.

Cunliffe Martin, Bengal Cavalry,—20th November, 1881.

No. 685.—The promotion of Brevet Colonel Frederick Augustus Buckley, Bengal Infantry, is ante-dated to the 1st July, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 686.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Edward Archibald Young,—15th December, 1881.

No. 687.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Sergeant George Taylor, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 17th October, 1881.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 688.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 624 of 1881, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1881, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Bruce, Bengal S.C.,—29th November, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Edward Whish, Bengal S.C.,—11th December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Newton Barton, Bengal S.C.,—12th December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Francis Maxwell Boisragon, Bengal S.C.,—15th December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Edgar Gibson Clark, Bengal S.C.,—15th December, 1881.

No. 689.—Major Marshall Pritchard Moriarty, Bengal S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st November, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 690.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, Major Edwin Clarence O'Bryen Horsford, General List, Infantry, is placed on the retired list.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ESTATE NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 15th December, 1881.

James Mainwaring Douglas, Major, Royal Artillery, died 12th February, 1881, at Jutogh, intestate. A further sum of Rs. 8-2-0 deposited on the 5th December, 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th December, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 45.—Mr. C. F. Fletcher to be a 3rd grade officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from the 26th November, 1881.

DISMISSALS.

No. 46.—The services of Mr. R. H. Williamson, Engineer in charge I. G. S. *Celerity,* are dispensed with.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 47.—Mr. A. W. Deane, 4th grade officer, to be 3rd grade officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 24th November, 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 12th December 1881.

No. 387.—With reference to Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 493—98R.E., dated 1st July 1880, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to place the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, and the Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway under the direct administration of the Director General of Railways, with effect from the 1st December 1881.

2. These four lines will now be united under a common management with its head-quarters at Ajmere and be styled the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway System.

The 13th December 1881.

No. 388.—The undermentioned Apprentice Engineers are promoted to Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st December 1881:—

Mr. H. G. Billings,—British Burma.

Mr. H. W. James,—British Burma.

Lalla Brij Mohan Lall,—Assam.

No. 389.—Major H. McV. Crichton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank in Class III, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the Presidency and Oudh Commands.

The 14th December 1881.

No. 391.—The following reversions are made in the Barrack Department Establishment of the Military Works Branch:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Murray, Honorary Lieutenant J.	Temporary Barrack Master, 1st Class.	Barrack Master, 2nd Class.	3rd November 1881.
Holehouse, Sub-Conductor J.	Temporary Barrack Master, 2nd Class.	Assistant Barrack Master.	3rd November 1881.
Inglis, Sub-Conductor J.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	8th November 1881.

No. 392.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions among the Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the 1st November 1881:—

Names.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.	Nature of Vacancy.
Colquhoun, A. R. .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent.
Higgins, A F. . .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Permanent.
Ewing, R. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Permanent.
Winckler, G. W. .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Permanent.
Harris, G. S. T. . .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Permanent.
Addison, Lieutenant J. C., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Permanent.
Bhagut Singh . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Permanent.
Leventhorpe, J. B. .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent.
Cuthbertson, A. E. .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent.
Housden, C. E. . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent.
Swinnerton, R. A. W..	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent.
Watts, G. K. . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary.
Rees, J. C. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary.

No. 393.—The services of Captain H. A. Yorke, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for service on the Golaghat-Kohima Military Road.

The 15th December 1881.

No. 394.—The following reversions are ordered from the dates specified:—

From Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class I, to Superintending Engineer, Class II.

Mr. R. Tyndall,—27th November 1881.

From Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class II, to Superintending Engineer, Class III.

Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E.,—1st December 1881.

From Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class II, to Temporary Superintending Engineer, Class III.

Major R. H. Palmer, S.C.,—27th November 1881.

TELEGRAPH.

The 14th December 1881.

No. 390.—ADDENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification, No. 253 Telegraph, of the 27th July last, after the words *to officiate as Superintendent*, add *3rd Grade.*

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-General. R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

From the 26th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 19th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only .	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* .	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement .	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 40 of 1881.

MALACCA STRAIT.

FORMOSA BANK.

Revolving Light to be exhibited from Light-vessel.

The Master Attendant, Singapore, has notified that on or about the 20th December 1881, a Light-vessel will be anchored off the Formosa shoal or bank, in the Malacca Strait, with the following bearings :—

Highest peak of Mount Formosa, N. 61° 52′ E.
Bukit Moar, N. 33° 45 W.

The light will be a revolving white light, showing a flash every half minute ; and should be visible in clear weather, in every direction seaward, from a distance of ten miles.

The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric, or by reflectors.

The vessel will be painted yellow, with her name, *Formosa Bank*, in large white letters on the hull, and a caged ball, painted red, shown at the light masthead. By night she will show a riding-light on the forestay, 10 feet above the rail.

A bell will be sounded during thick or squally weather.

Position: Lat. 1° 45′ 30″ N., and Long. 102° 49′ E. (Malacca flagstaff being in 102° 15′ 30″ E.)

The Bearings are Magnetic. Variation (as given on the Admiralty Charts), 1° 30′ Easterly.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 9th December 1881

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 795*b*, 796, 1355 and 748*b*. Also Sailing Directions; China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1878, page 81. Also Light List for 1881.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light List for 1881.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 6th December 1881.

No. 2567*G.*—Surgeon J. F. Tuohy, M.D., officiating in medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force and the Harowtee and Tonk Agency, returned from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notifications Nos. 2142 G. and 2217 G., dated respectively the 15th and 20th October 1881, on the afternoon of the 23rd November 1881.

2. The unexpired portion of the leave is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

F. T. HEWSON,

for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Mysore, the 6th December 1881.

No. 1423—158*R. F.*—Under the authority conveyed in letter No. 1022F., dated 11th November 1881, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, the following rules are published for general information, in supersession of those notified at pages 318—319 of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 11th November 1876:—

Rules for the preservation and better management of the dévarakádus or sacred groves in the Province of Coorg.

1. All dévarakádus shall be recognized as sacred and shall be so maintained throughout the whole area which is entered in the register as belonging to the dévarakádu.

2. All felling, lopping, clearing, pruning or burning of trees within the limits of the dévarakádus is strictly prohibited.

3. No timber, wood, branches, grass or any other produce shall be removed from the dévarakádus on any pretext whatever:

Provided that the villagers shall continue to enjoy such prescriptive rights as they may now possess with respect to gathering leaves and creepers, and to taking fallen branches which may be needed for use in the temple, and to felling trees for the repair of the village temple according to arrangements made in this behalf by the headmen (thakkas) so long as the groves are not cut down or injured:

Provided also that public officers may, with the permission of the said headmen, remove such stone or gravel as may be required for a public purpose.

4. In cases where dévarakádus or portions thereof have been cultivated with coffee, whether such cultivation has been carried on with the authority of Government or not, and whether such cultivated area has been assessed or not, the occupants of the said cultivated area shall be permitted to deal with the land and crop as they please, provided (1) that they do not extend the cultivated area or (2) cut down or injure any trees up to the 30th September 1887, on which date all occupancy of dévarakádus for purposes of cultivation shall absolutely cease and the occupied lands shall on that date revert, in the state in which they then are, to the dévarakádus of which they form a part.

5. All areas cultivated with coffee within the limits of any dévarakádus shall be assessed at two rupees an acre from this date, whether such area has been hitherto so assessed or not.

6. No new cultivation of coffee shall be permitted in any dévarakádu; and unauthorized cultivation in such groves shall subject the offender to all the penalties provided for unauthorized cultivation,—to confiscation of the coffee planted in them, and to summary ejection from the land.

By Order,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1881.

No. 58.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Amrita Lal Banerjee, of the Bengal provincial list, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 13th July 1881.

The 10th December 1881.

No. 59.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeons Doorga Das Bhuttacharjee and Annoda Prasad Das, of the supernumerary list, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,

Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st December 1881.

No. 66.—Mr. P. McKenzie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 21st November 1881.

A. CADELL, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 1st December 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt
1	Military Works Branch ...	Sept. 1881	Nov. 17, 1881
2	Punjab	Do. „	Do. 19, „
	Assam		
4	Coorg	Do. „	Do. 21, „
	Central India		
6	Rajputana	Do. „	Do. 22, „
	Port Blair		
8	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 23, „
	Mysore (Imperial) ...		
10	Hyderabad (Imperial)	Do. „	Do. 24, „
	Hyderabad (Assigned Districts).		
12	Madras	Do. „	Do. 26, „
	Beluchistan Agency ..		
14	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 28, „
	Bengal		
	Central Provinces ...		
17	British Burmah ...	Do. „	Do. 30, „
	TELEGRAPH DEPT.		
1	Indo-European ...	Sept. 1881	Nov. 28, 1881
	Indian		

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt
1	Assam	Sept. 1881	Nov. 18, 1881
2	Punjab	Do. „	Do. 19, „
3	Rajputana	Do. „	Do. 21, „
4	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 23, „
5	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 24, „
6	Madras	Do. „	Do. 26, „
7	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 28, „
8	British Burmah ..	Do. „	Do. 30, „
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		
1	Punjab	Sept. 1881	Nov. 19, 1881
2	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 22, „
	Bengal		
4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 23, „
5	Madras	Do. „	Do. 26, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Delhi & Ferozepore ...	Sept. 1881	Nov. 14, 1881
2	Nalhati	Do. „	Do. 16, „
	Dhond & Manmad ...		
4	Patna & Gya ...	Do. „	Do. 18, „
	Umballa & Kalka ...		
6	Tirhoot	Do. „	Do. 19, „
	Central Bengal		
8	Calcutta & South-Eastern Extension	Do. „	Do. 22, „
	State Railway Stores Branch.		
	Bombay (Eastern Deccan)		
	Southern Mahratta Country.		
12	Bhopal	Do. „	Do. 23, „
	Bhopal Extension ..		
	Wardah Coal		
	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ..		
	Bareilly Pilibhit ...		
	Banda Survey ...		
18	Holkar	Do. „	Do. 25, „
	Indore-Nasirabad ...		
	Kandahar (Upper Sec.) ...		
21	Kandahar (Lower Sec.) ...	Do. „	Do. 26, „
	Indus Valley . .		
23	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Do. „	Do. 28, „
	Northern Bengal .		
	Rajputana		
	Sindia		
	Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam		
28	Cawnpore-Farukhabad Extension	Do. „	Do. 30, „
	Bhawpore-Kalpi ...		
30	Muttra-Hathras ...	Do. „	Dec. 1, „
	Patna-Bahraich ...		
	Bhavnagar & Gondal ...		
33	Nizam's	Aug. „	Oct. 26, „
34	Punjab-Northern ...	Do. „	Do. 31, „
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad .		
36	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Do. „	Nov. 3, „
	Achneyra-Muttra ..		
38	Ghazipore-Dildarnagar ...	Do. „	Do. 4, „
39	Rangoon & Sittang Valley	Do. „	Do. 10, „
40	East Indian	July „	Do. 8, „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Dhond & Manmad ...	Sept. 1881	Nov. 19, 1881
2	Nalhati	Do. „	Do. 21, „
	Tirhoot		
	Patna & Gya ...		
	Wardah Coal		
6	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ...	Do. „	Do. 23, „
7	Indus Valley	Do. „	Do. 26, „
8	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Do. „	Do. 28, „
	Northern Bengal ...		
	Rajputana		
	Holkar & Sindia-Nimach		
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley		
	Bhavnagar & Gondal ...		
14	Nizam's	Aug. „	Oct. 26, „
15	Muttra-Hathras ...	Do. „	Do. 29, „
16	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ..	Do. „	Do. 31, „
17	Sindia	Do. „	Nov. 1, „
18	Punjab Northern ...	Do. „	Do. 8, „
19	East Indian	July „	Do. 8, „

The 10th December 1881.

A. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th December 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 66,34,752 2 6)	2,08,88,742	15	5
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,42,53,990 12 11)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,64,33,268	3	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,13,005	1	6
Sundries	13,70,112	4	6
RUPEES	7,17,17,094	13	0

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	70,88,155	8	0
Other authorized Investments	38,44,480	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	80,79,878	5	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	72,30,175	15	4
Bills discounted and purchased	2,12,32,957	13	10
Balances with other Banks	6,96,540	12	0
Bullion	8,28,122	3	1
Dead Stock	11,30,503	6	10
Stamps	6,773	9	10
Sundries	4,22,768	5	5
	5,05,60,355	15	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 70,01,042 2 2)	2,11,56,738	13	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,41,55,696 11 1)			
RUPEES	7,17,17,094	13	0

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 15th December 1881.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Dec. 5	...	...	...	28	26,62,817	10,09,661
„ 6	...	...	26	...	26,62,842	10,09,686
„ 7	...	...	...	...	26,69,159	10,09,686
„ 8	...	...	...	...	26,69,159	10,09,686
„ 9	...	...	...	1,210	26,69,216	10,09,686
„ 10	...	...	...	1,210	26,60,216	10,09,686

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 12th December 1881.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, in the month of March 1880, treasure, consisting of 5 gold coins of the old currency (of which four have been converted into two ear-rings) of the value of Rs. 14-14-8, was found on the public road near the house of Bapu wd. Sadu Chambhar, in the village of Baradgaon, in the Karjat Taluka, of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Mamlatdar of Karjat, at his kutcheri, on the 29th day of April 1882, in order that the claim may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the above said Act.

VISHNU SHIVAJI,
Mamlatdar of Karjat.

KARJAT,
The 30th November 1881.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
200	D 17—20215	50	Mr. H. J. Smith, Aligarh.
201	D 17—28079	50	Pandit Bishambhar Nath Dass, Gonda.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
38	D 14—47299 * „ —47300	20	The Officer Commanding 6th Bengal Light Infantry, Mooradabad.
39	D 16—43634 * „ —43633	10	Mrs. John Sullivan, Lucknow.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 14th December 1881.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
H131	M 46—12053	50	Hajibhoy Ibrahim, Cutch Mandvi.
	M 49—10812	10	
H133	M 59—05355	10	I. F. Durham, Jubbulpur.
H134	M 46—93229	50	V. Daniells, Pen.
H135	M 52—41838	10	Chenaroyapatna Narmal, Arakulgude.
	„ —92041	10	
H136	M 44—73510	100	Nanooram Nathoodas, Naydongri.
H137	M 50—65966	10	G. P. Henderson, Lahore.

BOMBAY,
The 13th December 1881.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
252	O 97—13345 ...	100	Babu Ram Chunder Bose.
	„ —13346 ...	100	
	„ —13347 ...	100	
	„ —13348 ...	100	
253	... O 89—04317 ...	1,000	District Superintendent of Police, Sarun.
255	... O 97—12158 ...	100	Miss C. McIntyre.
256	... O 97—07088 ...	100	Abu Bakr Ibrahim.
257	O 96—37261 ...	100	Mr. J. Stalkartt.
	„ —42399 ...	100	
258	... D 17—29120 ...	50	Jhontha Ram.
	„ —29121 ...	50	
259	... O 96—66234 ...	100	District Superintendent of Police, Sarun.
260	... N 5—14708 ...	100	Mr. D. Ibbetson, C.S.
261	... E 15—76596 ...	50	Assistant Accountant General, Paper Currency, Lahore.
262	... O 96—92745 ...	100	W. E. Fleming, Esq.
263	... O 69—60229 ...	100	Rai Deen Dial.
	E 13—92742 ...	100	
264	... D 7—78836 ...	100	Zufferyab Khan.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
217	... O 92—74185 ...	10	Mrs. M. A. Lenoir.
	O 94—40145 ...	10	
218	... O 99—32777 ...	10	Babu Mohes Chunder Banerjee.
219	... O 88—26828 ...	100	Babu Mohendra Nath Roy.
220	... O 84—36496 ...	10	Babu Meghnath Banerjee.
221	... L 93—60187 ...	50	Lutchman Prosad.
222	... L 22—70821 ...	5	Babu Dinobundhu Ghose.
157	... O 59—02029	20	Fakir Mohamed.
	O 58—47638		
158	... L 27—21633	5	Brij Laul Shaw.
	„ —21634		

CALCUTTA,
The 16th December 1881.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
53	... E 15—76596 ...	50	Gopi Nath, Tehseel, Zufferwal, Zilla Sialkot.
54	... N 5—14708 ...	100	D. C. Ibbetson, Esq., Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
73	... E 16—67411 ...	10	Prosono Comar Dass, Lahore.
	„ —43273 ...	10	
16	... E 15—73170	50	Meharwanji Dadabhoy, Lahore.
	„ —73570		
19	... E 16—13061	10	Jamasji & Son, Rawalpindi.
	E 18—35853		

LAHORE.
The 10th December 1881.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
50	... B 68—24454 ...	100	Messrs. Phaure & Co., Bangalore.
51	... B 66—62479 ...	100	Shroff Balakistna Chetti, Madras Bazar.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
104	... B 68—20158 ...	100	Marateo Jotappah, Davasundra Thuridaloo Hobli of Karatigeri Taluk, Tumkur District, Mysore Province.
	„ —29993 ...	100	
105	... B 64—42600 ...	20	A. Rama Iyengar, Head Master, Wesleyan Mission School, St. Thomas' Mount.
106	... B 46—85967 ...	5	P. Samuel Pillai, Ramnad, Madura District.
107	... B 62—92402 ...	100	Mr. A. Jamieson, Superintendent, Government Gardens, Ootacamund.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*contd.*

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
18	... B 68—55235 *	100	Chinnaswami Mudali, Note Receiver, Paper Currency Department, Madras.
	„ —55234		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 5th December 1881.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1881.

PARCEL POST EXCHANGE WITH CHINA.

On and after the 1st January 1882, parcels can be forwarded in both directions between India and the following British Post Offices in China :—

Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Hong-kong, Kiung Chow or Heihow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.

2. Parcels forwarded to China must be fully prepaid in cash at the rate of eight annas per pound or fraction of a pound, and must be accompanied by the usual declaration of contents and value. The value should be expressed in sterling.

3. Each parcel, after being plainly addressed, must, with its declaration, be enclosed in an outer covering directed to—

POST MASTER,
Calcutta.

4. In other respects, this exchange will be governed by the conditions relating to foreign parcels given in the Postal Guide.

5. Parcels, received from China, must likewise be fully prepaid and will be delivered in India free of all charge except customs duty.

L. G. WAIT,
for *Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 5th December 1881.

Two new postage stamps of the value given in the margin having been received in India, will shortly be available for sale to the public.

3 annas.
1½ „

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 10th December 1881.

No. 9664.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Lala Brij Lal, 3rd Grade Superintendent, is transferred to the Mirzapore Division.

Lala Peary Lal, 3rd Grade Superintendent, is appointed to be an Examiner of Post Office Accounts.

POSTAL CIRCLE, OUDH.

Lala Girdhari Lal, 4th Grade Superintendent, is appointed to be an Examiner of Post Office Accounts.

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. V. Kanakasabhai Pillai, B.A. and B.L., 4th Grade Superintendent, is transferred to the Trichinopoly Division, but will continue to act as Personal Assistant to the Post Master General.

Mr. J. G. Combes, 1st Grade Superintendent, is appointed to be an Examiner of Post Office Accounts.

Mr. C. Smith, 4th Grade Superintendent, is transferred to the Nellore Division.

Mr. H. Smith, 3rd Grade Superintendent, is appointed to be an Examiner of Post Office Accounts.

Golam Raza Saib, 3rd Grade Superintendent, is appointed to be an Examiner of Post Office Accounts.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 16th December 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	24th Dec.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 "	23rd "	Str *Chinsura.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 "	17th "	P. & O Str. *Australia.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 "	19th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 "	18th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 "	22nd "	Str. *Chanda.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 "	22nd "	Str. *Commilla.*
Persian Gulf	7 "	17th "	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta	7 "	23rd "	Str *Satara.*

N.B—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely; after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

Department Public Works—Half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 6th February 1882, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of January 1882. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination :—

Agra, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Akyab, Allahabad, Boloram, Durbhanga, Howrah, Indore, Jabalpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Saidpore, Shillong and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

J. S. SLATER,
Offg. Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.

NOTICE

To all to whom it may concern.

Under rules issued by the Government of India, Home Department, on the 12th December 1877, for the care and use of Government cemeteries, *notice* is hereby given that the following tombs in the Sylhet cemetery have fallen into a ruinous condition, and will be levelled, unless they are repaired after one month from this date.

Friends of the deceased wishing to execute repairs to the tombs, should communicate without delay with the undersigned.

1. Tombs of Maria and Wigrom, infant children of John and Elizabeth Swaris.—Died 12th and 18th April 1867.
2. Tomb of T. Kain.—Died 17th January 1817.

W. F. MERES,
Officiating District Judge,
for *Chaplain.*

SYLHET,
The 21st November 1881.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Owing to reduction of establishment the following Government elephants are for sale :—

69 on view at Meean Meer, *viz.*, 29 females and 40 males of which 31 are tuskers and 9 muknas.

10 on view at Umballa, *viz.*, 6 females and 4 males, tuskers.

2. Amended descriptive rolls of these elephants have been distributed to chiefs, noblemen and heads of Civil Departments through Local Governments, Administrations, &c.

3. Further particulars can be obtained from, and offers for purchases of these elephants should be addressed to Assistant Commissaries General, Meean Meer and Umballa, for communication to Commissary General.

H. ROWBAND, *Lieut.-Col.,*
for *Offg. Depy. Comsy. Genl.*

DEPY. COMSY. GENL.'S OFFICE,
UPPER CIRCLE;
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يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته ے
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ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات ے اور سيواے
ونكے جو كوئي ايك صفت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے نقيمت
بعد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس
ے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه
آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس نوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے
سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید
کرسکتے ہیں یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ :
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Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8 *Annas 4.*
„ 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5 Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 13 Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878 *Annas 4.*
„ 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast *Annas 4.*
17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad *Annas 4.*
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
„ 23. Coast of Orissa False Point Harbour and Approaches.
„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Belilling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalin Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

Notices to Mariners, 1881.

No. 1. River Hooghly Sandheads. Light Regulations for Pilot Brigs.
„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
„ 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
„ 5. British Burma. Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
„ 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Amneghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
„ 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
No. 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
„ 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
„ 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
„ 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
„ 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
„ 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
„ 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4 Ras Nungwe Light-house.
„ 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights
„ 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeiroh Shoal.
„ 29. Reported reef off Batticaloa, Ceylon—East Coast.
„ 30. Revised Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour.
„ 31. Buoy marking wreck off Pontacottah—Bay of Bengal—Madras Coast.
„ 32. Removal of South Buoy, Harbour Entrance. Bay of Bengal—Coromandel Coast—Madras.
„ 33. Temporary exhibition of small Dioptric Light at Eastern Grove—Rangoon river entrance.
„ 34. Reported incorrect position of Crocodile Rock. Cadiapatam or Muttum Point - India—South Coast.
„ 35. Replacing of Karwar Rock Buoy—India—West Coast.
„ 36. Exhibition of permanent Light at Eastern Grove—Rangoon river entrance.
„ 37. Position of Anchorage Buoy, Beypore, India—West Coast.
„ 38. Buoys marking Harbour Entrance, Madras, Coromandel Coast.
„ 39. Wreck in the Negapatam Roadstead. India—Coromandel Coast.
„ 40. Revolving Light to be exhibited from Light-vessel. Formosa Bank—Malacca Strait.

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Fourth Quarter ending 30th April 1881, compared with the corresponding Quarter of the year 1880.

PARTICULARS.	In the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1881.	In the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of previous quarter	69,34,190 0 10	65,06,545 10 5	4,27,644 6 5	.....
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from February to April in the Widows' Fund ...	1,08,664 5 3	1,10,133 9 2	.....	1,469 3 11
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ..	73,049 1 9	72,803 5 9	245 12 0	.....
Entrance Fees, &c., ditto	763 2 6	757 9 0	5 9 6	.....
Amount received with interest from Government of India for sums advanced to Widows and Orphans on account of the mutiny of 1857—				
Rs. A. P. / Rs. A. P.				
Widows' Fund ... 2,100 0 0				
Childrens' Fund ... 768 0 0				
Interest ... 93 2 0 / 2,961 2 0				
Deduct—Balance at debit of interest account transferred to Widows' Fund ... 82 10 6 / 2,878 7 6	2,878 7 6	2,961 1 11	.....	82 10 5
Interest received from Government of India	*	3,86,759 2 1	... 4 0	3,86,759 2 1
Interest on Reserve Fund passed to debit of three subscribers	602 4 0	.....		.....
Total Receipts ...	1,86,957 5 0	5,73,414 11 11	853 9 6	3,88,311 0 5
Grand Total ...	71,20,147 5 10	70,79,960 6 4	A4,29,497 15 11	3,88,311 0 5
DEDUCT PAYMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	75,196 4 8	69,554 4 8	5,642 0 0	.....
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	54,058 7 6	51,431 11 2	2,626 12 4	.....
Establishment, including office rent and contingencies	9,622 3 3	8,235 7 7	1,386 11 8	.....
Net loss in exchange on remittance to England	8,922 2 11	9,295 1 2	.....	372 14 3
Total Payments ...	1,47,799 2 4	1,38,516 8 7	B 9,655 8 0	372 14 3
Net balance in favour of the Fund, exclusive of Interest upon Capital	69,72,348 3 6	69,41,443 13 9	C 4,18,842 7 11	3,87,938 2 2
Proportion of Interest on Reserve Fund payable to Subscribers ...	33,282 12 0	33,237 12 0	45 0 0	.....

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of Subscribers	1,463	968	1,443	949	20	19	.....	.....
Ditto of Incumbents	355	541	333	536	22	5	.....	.....
Ditto of Subscribers sharing interest Reserve Fund	864	590	819	557	45	33	.....	.....

* Intimation not yet received from the Comptroller-General.

	Rs. A. P.
A—Net increase	40,186 15 6
B— Ditto	9,282 9 9
C— Ditto	30,904 5 9

H. RONALDSON, JAMES BELL, } *Auditors.*

G. W. MACLEOD, *Accountant.*

Published by order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary,*
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

FUND OFFICE, the 17th November 1881.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

In transit from Lahore Treasury to Public Debt Office, Calcutta, the Government Promissory Note, No. 060633, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs. 2,500, standing in the name of Narshing Dass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal.

J. A. ROBINSON,
Treasury Officer,
for *Deputy Commissioner.*

LAHORE,
The 23rd November 1881.

Lost or Stolen

Government Promissory Note, No. 024316 of 1st February 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal. A reward will be given to the person who will bring back the same to the undersigned.

DOURGA CHORONE ROQUITH,
No. 1, Old Court House Lane.

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 089468, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, and No. 067609, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, both originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Goshay Churn Dass, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

DWARKA NAUTH DUTT,
Attorney-at-Law,
and Attorney for Goshay Churn Dass.

CALCUTTA,
No. 3, HASTINGS STREET;
The 12th December 1881.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th December, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXVI OF 1881.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881:"

Local extent.

Saving of usages relating to hundís, &c.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing herein contained affects the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, section twenty-one, or affects any local usage relating to any instrument in an oriental language: Provided that such usages may be excluded by any words in the body of the instrument, which indicate an intention that the legal relations of the parties thereto shall be governed by this Act;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Banker":

"Banker" includes also persons or a corporation or company acting as bankers; and

"Notary Public."

"Notary Public" includes also any person appointed by the Governor General in Council to perform the functions of a Notary Public under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

OF NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

"Promissory note."

4. A "promissory note" is an instrument in writing (not being a banknote or a currency-note) containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person, or to the bearer of the instrument.

Illustrations.

A signs instruments in the following terms:—

(a). "I promise to pay B or order Rs. 500."

(b). "I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in Rs. 1,000, to be paid on demand, for value received."

(c). "Mr. B, I O U Rs. 1,000."

(d). "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 and all other sums which shall be due to him."

(e). "I promise to pay B Rs. 500, first deducting thereout any money which he may owe me."

(f). "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 seven days after my marriage with C."

(g). "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 on D's death, provided D leaves me enough to pay that sum."

(h). "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 and to deliver to him my black horse on 1st January next."

The instruments respectively marked (a) and (b) are promissory notes. The instruments respectively marked (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) are not promissory notes.

5. A "bill of exchange" is an instrument in writing containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person or to the bearer of the instrument.

"Bill of exchange."

A promise or order to pay is not "conditional," within the meaning of this section and section four, by reason of the time for payment of the amount or any instalment thereof being expressed to be on the lapse of a certain period after the occurrence of a specified event which, according to the ordinary expectation of mankind, is certain to happen, although the time of its happening may be uncertain.

The sum payable may be "certain," within the meaning of this section and section four, although it includes future interest or is payable at an indicated rate of exchange, or is according to the course of exchange, and although the instrument provides that, on default of payment of an instalment, the balance unpaid shall become due.

The person to whom it is clear that the direction is given or that payment is to be made may be a "certain person," within the meaning of this section and section four, although he is mis-named or designated by description only.

6. A "cheque" is a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand.

"Cheque."

7. The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called the "drawer;" the person thereby directed to pay is called the "drawee."

"Drawer." "Drawee."

When in the bill or in any indorsement thereon the name of any person is given in addition to the drawee to be resorted to in case of need, such person is called a "drawee in case of need."

"Drawee in case of need."

After the drawee of a bill has signed his assent upon the bill, or, if there are more parts thereof than one, upon one of such parts, and delivered the same, or given notice of such signing to the holder or to some person on his behalf, he is called the "acceptor."

"Acceptor."

When acceptance is refused and the bill is protested for non-acceptance, and any person accepts it *supra protest* for honour of the drawer or of any one of the indorsers, such person is called an "acceptor for honour."

"Acceptor for honour."

The person named in the instrument, to whom or to whose order the money is by the instrument directed to be paid, is called the "payee."

"Payee."

8. The "holder" of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque means any person entitled in his own name to the possession thereof and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto.

"Holder."

Where the note, bill or cheque is lost or destroyed, its holder is the person so entitled at the time of such loss or destruction.

9. "Holder in due course" means any person who for consideration became the possessor of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque if payable to bearer,

"Holder in due course."

or the payee or indorsee thereof, if payable to, or to the order of, a payee,

before the amount mentioned in it became payable, and without having sufficient cause to believe that any defect existed in the title of the person from whom he derived his title.

10. "Payment in due course" means payment in accordance with the apparent tenor of the instrument in good faith and without negligence to any person in possession thereof under circumstances which do not afford a reasonable ground for believing that he is not entitled to receive payment of the amount therein mentioned.

"Payment in due course."

11. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque drawn or made in British India, and made payable in, or drawn upon any person resident in, British India shall be deemed to be an inland instrument.

Inland instrument.

12. Any such instrument not so drawn, made or made payable shall be deemed to be a foreign instrument.

Foreign instrument.

13. A "negotiable instrument" means a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque expressed to be payable to a specified person or his order, or to the order of a specified person, or to the bearer thereof, or to a specified person or the bearer thereof.

"Negotiable instrument."

14. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is transferred to any person, so as to constitute that person the holder thereof, the instrument is said to be negotiated.

Negotiation.

15. When the maker or holder of a negotiable instrument signs the same, otherwise than as such maker, for the purpose of negotiation, on the back or face thereof or on a slip of paper annexed thereto, or so signs for the same purpose a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, he is said to indorse the same, and is called the "indorser."

Indorsement.

16. If the indorser signs his name only, the indorsement is said to be "in blank," and if he adds a direction to pay the amount mentioned in the instrument to, or to the order of, a specified person, the indorsement is said to be "in full;" and the person so specified is called the "indorsee" of the instrument.

Indorsement "in blank" and "in full." "Indorsee."

17. Where an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, the holder may at his election treat it as either, and the instrument shall be thenceforward treated accordingly.

Ambiguous instruments.

Where amount is stated differently in figures and words.

18. If the amount undertaken or ordered to be paid is stated differently in figures and in words, the amount stated in words shall be the amount undertaken or ordered to be paid.

Instruments payable on demand.

19. A promissory note or bill of exchange, in which no time for payment is specified, and a cheque, are payable on demand.

Inchoate stamped instruments.

20. Where one person signs and delivers to another a paper stamped in accordance with the law relating to negotiable instruments then in force in British India, and either wholly blank or having written thereon an incomplete negotiable instrument, he thereby gives *primâ facie* authority to the holder thereof to make or complete, as the case may be, upon it a negotiable instrument, for any amount specified therein and not exceeding the amount covered by the stamp. The person so signing shall be liable upon such instrument, in the capacity in which he signed the same, to any holder in due course for such amount: provided that no person other than a holder in due course shall recover from the person delivering the instrument anything in excess of the amount intended by him to be paid thereunder.

"At sight." "On presentment." "After sight."

21. In a promissory note or bill of exchange the expressions "at sight" and "on presentment" mean on demand. The expression "after sight" means, in a promissory note, after presentment for sight, and, in a bill of exchange, after acceptance, or noting for non-acceptance, or protest for non-acceptance.

"Maturity."

22. The maturity of a promissory note or bill of exchange is the date at which it falls due.

Days of grace.

Every promissory note or bill of exchange which is not expressed to be payable on demand, at sight or on presentment is at maturity on the third day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable.

Calculating maturity of bill or note payable so many months after date or sight.

23. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a stated number of months after date or after sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity, the period stated shall be held to terminate on the day of the month which corresponds with the day on which the instrument is dated, or presented for acceptance or sight, or noted for non-acceptance, or protested for non-acceptance, or the event happens, or, where the instrument is a bill of exchange made payable a stated number of months after sight and has been accepted for honour, with the day on which it was so accepted. If the month in which the period would terminate has no corresponding day, the period shall be held to terminate on the last day of such month.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A negotiable instrument, dated 29th January, 1878, is made payable at one month after date. The instrument is at maturity on the third day after the 28th February, 1878

(*b*). A negotiable instrument, dated 30th August, 1878, is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 3rd December, 1878.

(*c*). A promissory note or bill of exchange, dated 31st August, 1878, is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 3rd December, 1878.

Calculating maturity of bill or note payable so many days after date or sight.

24. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange made payable a certain number of days after date or after sight or after a certain event is at maturity, the day of the date, or of presentment for acceptance or sight, or of protest for non-acceptance, or on which the event happens, shall be excluded.

When day of maturity is a holiday.

25. When the day on which a promissory note or bill of exchange is at maturity is a public holiday, the instrument shall be deemed to be due on the next preceding business day.

Explanation.—The expression "public holiday" includes Sundays: New-Year's day, Christmas day: if either of such days falls on a Sunday, the next following Monday: Good-Friday; and any other day declared by the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be a public holiday.

CHAPTER III.

PARTIES TO NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

Capacity to make, &c., promissory notes, &c.

26. Every person capable of contracting, according to the law to which he is subject, may bind himself and be bound by the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, delivery and negotiation of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque.

Minor.

A minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to empower a corporation to make, indorse or accept such instruments except in cases in which, under the law for the time being in force, they are so empowered.

Agency.

27. Every person capable of binding himself or of being bound, as mentioned in section twenty-six, may so bind himself or be bound by a duly authorized agent acting in his name.

A general authority to transact business and to receive and discharge debts does not confer upon an agent the power of accepting or indorsing bills of exchange so as to bind his principal.

An authority to draw bills of exchange does not of itself import an authority to indorse.

Liability of agent signing.

28. An agent who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque without indicating thereon that he signs as agent, or that he does not intend thereby to incur personal responsibility, is liable personally on the instrument, except to those who induced him to sign upon the belief that the principal only would be held liable.

Liability of legal representative signing.

29. A legal representative of a deceased person who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is liable personally thereon unless he expressly limits his liability to the extent of the assets received by him as such.

Liability of drawer.

30. The drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque is bound, in case of dishonour by the drawee or acceptor thereof, to compensate the holder, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, the drawer as hereinafter provided.

Liability of drawee of cheque.

31. The drawee of a cheque having sufficient funds of the drawer in his hands properly applicable to the payment of such cheque must pay the cheque when duly required so to do, and, in default of such payment, must compensate the drawer for any loss or damage caused by such default.

Liability of maker of note and acceptor of bill.

32. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the maker of a promissory note and the acceptor before maturity of a bill of exchange are bound to pay the amount thereof at maturity according to the apparent tenor of the note or acceptance respectively, and the acceptor of a bill of exchange at or after maturity is bound to pay the amount thereof to the holder on demand.

In default of such payment as aforesaid, such maker or acceptor is bound to compensate any party to the note or bill for any loss or damage sustained by him and caused by such default.

Only drawee can be acceptor except in need or for honour.

33. No person except the drawee of a bill of exchange, or all or some of several drawees, or a person named therein as a drawee in case of need, or an acceptor for honour, can bind himself by an acceptance.

Acceptance by several drawees not partners.

34. Where there are several drawees of a bill of exchange who are not partners, each of them can accept it for himself, but none of them can accept it for another without his authority.

Liability of indorser.

35. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, whoever indorses and delivers a negotiable instrument before maturity, without, in such indorsement, expressly excluding or making conditional his own liability, is bound thereby to every subsequent holder, in case of dishonour by the drawee, acceptor or maker, to compensate such holder for any loss or damage caused to him by such dishonour, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, such indorser as hereinafter provided.

Every indorser after dishonour is liable as upon an instrument payable on demand.

Liability of prior parties to holder in due course.

36. Every prior party to a negotiable instrument is liable thereon to a holder in due course until the instrument is duly satisfied.

Maker, drawer and acceptor principals.

37. The maker of a promissory note or cheque, the drawer of a bill of exchange until acceptance, and the acceptor are, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, respectively liable thereon as principal debtors, and the other parties thereto are liable thereon as sureties for the maker, drawer or acceptor, as the case may be.

Prior party a principal in respect of each subsequent party.

38. As between the parties so liable as sureties, each prior party is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, also liable thereon as a principal debtor in respect of each subsequent party.

Illustration.

A draws a bill payable to his own order on B, who accepts. A afterwards indorses the bill to C, C to D, and D to E. As between E and B, B is the principal debtor, and A, C and D are his sureties. As between E and A, A is the principal debtor, and C and D are his sureties. As between E and C, C is the principal debtor and D is his surety.

Suretyship.

39. When the holder of an accepted bill of exchange enters into any contract with the acceptor which, under section 134 or 135 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, would discharge the other parties, the holder may expressly reserve his right to charge the other parties, and in such case they are not discharged.

Discharge of indorser's liability.

40. Where the holder of a negotiable instrument, without the consent of the indorser, destroys or impairs the indorser's remedy against a prior party, the indorser is discharged from liability to the holder to the same extent as if the instrument had been paid at maturity.

Illustration.

A is the holder of a bill of exchange made payable to the order of B, which contains the following indorsements in blank :—

First indorsement, "B."
Second indorsement, "Peter Williams."
Third indorsement, "Wright & Co."
Fourth indorsement, "John Rozario."

This bill A puts in suit against John Rozario and strikes out, without John Rozario's consent, the indorsements by Peter Williams and Wright & Co. A is not entitled to recover anything from John Rozario.

Acceptor bound, although indorsement forged.

41. An acceptor of a bill of exchange already indorsed is not relieved from liability by reason that such indorsement is forged, if he knew or had reason to believe the indorsement to be forged when he accepted the bill.

Acceptance of bill drawn in fictitious name.

42. An acceptor of a bill of exchange drawn in a fictitious name and payable to the drawer's order is not, by reason that such name is fictitious, relieved from liability to any holder in due course claiming under an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer.

Negotiable instrument made, &c., without consideration.

43. A negotiable instrument made, drawn, accepted, indorsed or transferred without consideration, or for a consideration which fails, creates no obligation of payment between the parties to the transaction. But if any such party has transferred the instrument with or without indorsement to a holder for consideration, such holder, and every subsequent holder deriving title from him, may recover the amount due on such instrument from the transferor for consideration or any prior party thereto.

Exception I.—No party for whose accommodation a negotiable instrument has been made, drawn, accepted or indorsed can, if he have paid the amount thereof, recover thereon such amount from any person who became a party to such instrument for his accommodation.

Exception II.—No party to the instrument who has induced any other party to make, draw, accept, indorse or transfer the same to him for a consideration which he has failed to pay or perform in full shall recover thereon an amount exceeding the value of the consideration (if any) which he has actually paid or performed.

Partial absence or failure of money-consideration.

44. When the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque consisted of money, and was originally absent in part or has subsequently failed in part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced.

Explanation.—The drawer of a bill of exchange stands in immediate relation with the acceptor. The maker of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque stands in immediate relation with the payee, and the indorser with his indorsee. Other signers may by agreement stand in immediate relation with a holder.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B for Rs. 500 payable to the order of A. B accepts the bill, but subsequently dishonours it by non-payment. A sues B on the bill. B proves that it was accepted for value as to Rs. 400, and as an accommodation to the plaintiff as to the residue. A can only recover Rs. 400.

Partial failure of consideration not consisting of money.

45. Where a part of the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, though not consisting of money, is ascertainable in money without collateral enquiry, and there has been a failure of that part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced.

CHAPTER IV.

OF NEGOTIATION.

Delivery.

46. The making, acceptance or indorsement of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is completed by delivery, actual or constructive.

As between parties standing in immediate relation, delivery to be effectual must be made by the party making, accepting or indorsing the instrument, or by a person authorized by him in that behalf.

As between such parties and any holder of the instrument other than a holder in due course, it may be shown that the instrument was delivered conditionally or for a special purpose only, and not for the purpose of transferring absolutely the property therein.

A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by the delivery thereof.

A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof.

Negotiation by delivery.

47. Subject to the provisions of section fifty-eight, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by delivery thereof.

Exception.—A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque delivered on condition that it is not to take effect except in a certain event is not negotiable (except in the hands of a holder for value without notice of the condition) unless such event happens.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, delivers it to B's agent to keep for B. The instrument has been negotiated.

(*b*). A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, which is in the hands of A's banker, who is at the time the banker of B, directs the banker to transfer the instrument to B's credit in the banker's account with B. The banker does so, and accordingly now possesses the instrument as B's agent. The instrument has been negotiated, and B has become the holder of it.

Negotiation by indorsement.

48. Subject to the provisions of section fifty-eight, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to the order of a specified person, or to a specified person or order, is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof.

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full.

49. The holder of a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank may, without signing his own name, by writing above the indorser's signature a direction to pay to any other person as indorsee, convert the indorsement in blank into an indorsement in full; and the holder does not thereby incur the responsibility of an indorser.

Effect of indorsement.

50. The indorsement of a negotiable instrument followed by delivery transfers to the indorsee the property therein with the right of further negotiation; but the indorsement may, by express words, restrict or exclude such right, or may merely constitute the indorsee an agent to indorse the instrument, or to receive its contents for the indorser, or for some other specified person.

Illustrations.

B signs the following indorsements on different negotiable instruments payable to bearer:—

(*a*) "Pay the contents to C only."

(*b*) "Pay C for my use."

(*c*) "Pay C or order for the account of B."

(*d*) "The within must be credited to C."

These indorsements exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

(*e*) "Pay C."

(*f*) "Pay C value in account with the Oriental Bank."

(*g*) "Pay the contents to C, being part of the consideration in a certain deed of assignment executed by C to the indorser and others."

These indorsements do not exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

Who may negotiate.

51. Every sole maker, drawer, payee or indorsee, or all of several joint makers, drawers, payees or indorsees, of a negotiable instrument may, if the negotiability of such instrument has not been restricted or excluded as mentioned in section fifty, indorse and negotiate the same.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section enables a maker or drawer to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is in lawful possession or is holder thereof; or enables a payee or indorsee to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is holder thereof.

Illustration.

A bill is drawn payable to A or order. A indorses it to B, the indorsement not containing the words "or order" or any equivalent words. B may negotiate the instrument.

Indorser who excludes his own liability or makes it conditional.

52. The indorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the indorsement, exclude his own liability thereon, or make such liability or the right of the indorsee to receive the amount due thereon depend upon the happening of a specified event, although such event may never happen.

Where an indorser so excludes his liability and afterwards becomes the holder of the instrument, all intermediate indorsers are liable to him.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The indorser of a negotiable instrument signs his name, adding the words—

"Without recourse."

Upon this indorsement he incurs no liability.

(*b*). A is the payee and holder of a negotiable instrument. Excluding personal liability by an indorsement "without recourse," he transfers the instrument to B, and B indorses it to C, who indorses it to A. A is not only reinstated in his former rights, but has the rights of an indorsee against B and C.

Holder deriving title from holder in due course.

53. A holder of a negotiable instrument who derives title from a holder in due course has the rights thereon of that holder in due course.

Instrument indorsed in blank.

54. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained as to crossed cheques, a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank is payable to the bearer thereof even although originally payable to order.

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full.

55. If a negotiable instrument, after having been indorsed in blank, is indorsed in full, the amount of it cannot be claimed from the indorser in full, except by the person to whom it has been indorsed in full, or by one who derives title through such person.

Indorsement for part of sum due.

56. No writing on a negotiable instrument is valid for the purpose of negotiation if such writing purports to transfer only a part of the amount appearing to be due on the instrument; but where such amount has been partly paid, a note to that effect may be indorsed on the instrument, which may then be negotiated for the balance.

Legal representative cannot by delivery only negotiate instrument indorsed by deceased.

57. The legal representative of a deceased person cannot negotiate by delivery only a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order and indorsed by the deceased but not delivered.

Instrument obtained by unlawful means or for unlawful consideration.

58. When a negotiable instrument has been lost, or has been obtained from any maker, acceptor or holder thereof by means of an offence or fraud, or for an unlawful consideration, no possessor or indorsee who claims through the person who found or so obtained the instrument is entitled to receive the amount due thereon from such maker, acceptor or holder, or from any party prior to such holder, unless such possessor or indorsee is, or some person through whom he claims was, a holder thereof in due course.

Instrument acquired after dishonour or when overdue.

59. The holder of a negotiable instrument, who has acquired it after dishonour, whether by non-acceptance or non-payment, with notice thereof, or after maturity, has only, as against the other parties, the rights thereon of his transferor:

Accommodation note or bill.

Provided that any person who, in good faith and for consideration, becomes the holder, after maturity, of a promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted without consideration, for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon, may recover the amount of the note or bill from any prior party.

Illustration.

The acceptor of a bill of exchange, when he accepted it, deposited with the drawer certain goods as a collateral security for the payment of the bill, with power to the drawer to sell the goods and apply the proceeds in discharge of the bill if it were not paid at maturity. The bill not having been paid at maturity, the drawer sold the goods and retained the proceeds, but indorsed the bill to A. A's title is subject to the same objection as the drawer's title.

Instrument negotiable till payment or satisfaction.

60. A negotiable instrument may be negotiated (except by the maker, drawee or acceptor after maturity) until payment or satisfaction thereof by the maker, drawee or acceptor at or after maturity, but not after such payment or satisfaction.

CHAPTER V.

OF PRESENTMENT.

Presentment for acceptance.

61. A bill of exchange payable after sight must, if no time or place is specified therein for presentment, be presented to the drawee thereof for acceptance, if he can, after reasonable search, be found, by a person entitled to demand acceptance, within a reasonable time after it is drawn, and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment, no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

If the drawee cannot, after reasonable search, be found, the bill is dishonoured.

If the bill is directed to the drawee at a particular place, it must be presented at that place; and if at the due date for presentment he cannot, after reasonable search, be found there, the bill is dishonoured.

Presentment of promissory note for sight.

62. A promissory note, payable at a certain period after sight, must be presented to the maker thereof for sight (if he can after reasonable search be found) by a person entitled to demand payment, within a reasonable time after it is made and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment, no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

Drawee's time for deliberation.

63. The holder must, if so required by the drawee of a bill of exchange presented to him for acceptance, allow the drawee twenty-four hours (exclusive of public holidays) to consider whether he will accept it.

Presentment for payment.

64. Promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques must be presented for payment to the maker, acceptor or drawee thereof respectively, by or on behalf of the holder as hereinafter provided. In default of such presentment, the other parties thereto are not liable thereon to such holder.

Exception.—Where a promissory note is payable on demand and is not payable at a specified place, no presentment is necessary in order to charge the maker thereof.

Hours for presentment.

65. Presentment for payment must be made during the usual hours of business, and, if at a banker's, within banking hours.

Presentment for payment of instrument payable after date or sight.

66. A promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable at a specified period after date or sight thereof, must be presented for payment at maturity.

Presentment for payment of promissory note payable by instalments.

67. A promissory note payable by instalments must be presented for payment on the third day after the date fixed for payment of each instalment; and non-payment on such presentment has the same effect as non-payment of a note at maturity.

Presentment for payment of instrument payable at specified place and not elsewhere.

68. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place and not elsewhere must, in order to charge any party thereto, be presented for payment at that place.

Instrument payable at specified place.

69. A promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must, in order to charge the maker or drawer thereof, be presented for payment at that place.

Presentment where no exclusive place specified.

70. A promissory note or bill of exchange, not made payable as mentioned in sections sixty-eight and sixty-nine, must be presented for payment at the place of business (if any), or at the usual residence, of the maker, drawee or acceptor thereof, as the case may be.

Presentment when maker, &c., has no known place of business or residence.

71. If the maker, drawee or acceptor of a negotiable instrument has no known place of business or fixed residence, and no place is specified in the instrument for presentment for acceptance or payment, such presentment may be made to him in person wherever he can be found.

Presentment of cheque to charge drawer.

72. A cheque must, in order to charge the drawer, be presented at the bank upon which it is drawn before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer.

Presentment of cheque to charge any other person.

73. A cheque must, in order to charge any person except the drawer, be presented within a reasonable time after delivery thereof by such person.

Presentment of instrument payable on demand.

74. Subject to the provisions of section thirty-one, a negotiable instrument payable on demand must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after it is received by the holder.

Presentment by or to agent, representative of deceased, or assignee of insolvent.

75. Presentment for acceptance or payment may be made to the duly authorized agent of the drawee, maker or acceptor, as the case may be, or, where the drawee, maker or acceptor has died, to his legal representative, or, where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee.

When presentment unnecessary.

76. No presentment for payment is necessary, and the instrument is dishonoured at the due date for presentment, in any of the following cases:—

(*a*) if the maker, drawee or acceptor intentionally prevents the presentment of the instrument, or,

if the instrument being payable at his place of business, he closes such place on a business day during the usual business hours, or

if the instrument being payable at some other specified place, neither he nor any person authorized to pay it attends at such place during the usual business hours, or

if the instrument not being payable at any specified place, he cannot after due search be found;

(*b*) as against any party sought to be charged therewith, if he has engaged to pay notwithstanding non-presentment;

(*c*) as against any party if, after maturity, with knowledge that the instrument has not been presented—

he makes a part payment on account of the amount due on the instrument,

or promises to pay the amount due thereon in whole or in part,

or otherwise waives his right to take advantage of any default in presentment for payment;

(*d*) as against the drawer, if the drawer could not suffer damage from the want of such presentment.

Liability of banker for negligently dealing with bill presented for payment.

77. When a bill of exchange, accepted payable at a specified bank, has been duly presented there for payment and dishonoured, if the banker so negligently or improperly keeps, deals with or delivers back such bill as to cause loss to the holder, he must compensate the holder for such loss.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PAYMENT AND INTEREST.

To whom payment should be made.

78. Subject to the provisions of section eighty-two, clause (*c*), payment of the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque must, in order to discharge the maker or acceptor, be made to the holder of the instrument.

Interest when rate specified.

79. When interest at a specified rate is expressly made payable on a promissory note or bill of exchange, interest shall be calculated at the rate specified, on the amount of the principal money due thereon, from the date of the instrument, until tender or realization of such amount, or until

such date after the institution of a suit to recover such amount as the Court directs.

Interest when no rate specified.

80. When no rate of interest is specified in the instrument, interest on the amount due thereon shall, except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532, be calculated at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date at which the same ought to have been paid by the party charged, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon, or until such date after the institution of a suit to recover such amount as the Court directs.

Explanation.—When the party charged is the indorser of an instrument dishonoured by non-payment, he is liable to pay interest only from the time that he receives notice of the dishonour.

Delivery of instrument on payment, or indemnity in case of loss.

81. Any person liable to pay, and called upon by the holder thereof to pay, the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is before payment entitled to have it shown, and is on payment entitled to have it delivered up, to him, or, if the instrument is lost or cannot be produced, to be indemnified against any further claim thereon against him.

CHAPTER VII.

OF DISCHARGE FROM LIABILITY ON NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

Discharge from liability—

82. The maker, acceptor or indorser respectively of a negotiable instrument is discharged from liability thereon—

by cancellation;

(*a*) to a holder thereof who cancels such acceptor's or indorser's name with intent to discharge him, and to all parties claiming under such holder;

by release;

(*b*) to a holder thereof who otherwise discharges such maker, acceptor or indorser, and to all parties deriving title under such holder after notice of such discharge;

by payment.

(*c*) to all parties thereto, if the instrument is payable to bearer, or has been indorsed in blank, and such maker, acceptor or indorser makes payment in due course of the amount due thereon.

Discharge by allowing drawee more than twenty-four hours to accept.

83. If the holder of a bill of exchange allows the drawee more than twenty-four hours, exclusive of public holidays, to consider whether he will accept the same, all previous parties not consenting to such allowance are thereby discharged from liability to such holder.

When cheque not duly presented and drawer damaged thereby.

84. When the holder of a cheque fails to present it for payment within a reasonable time, and the drawer thereof sustains loss or damage from such failure, he is discharged from liability to the holder.

Cheque payable to order.

85. Where a cheque payable to order purports to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee, the drawee is discharged by payment in due course.

Parties not consenting discharged by qualified or limited acceptance.

86. If the holder of a bill of exchange acquiesces in a qualified acceptance, or one limited to part of the sum mentioned in the bill, or which substitutes a different place or time for payment, or which, where the drawees are not partners, is not signed by all the drawees, all previous parties whose consent is not obtained to such acceptance are discharged as against the holder and those claiming under him, unless on notice given by the holder they assent to such acceptance.

Explanation.—An acceptance is qualified—

(*a*) where it is conditional, declaring the payment to be dependent on the happening of an event therein stated;

(*b*) where it undertakes the payment of part only of the sum ordered to be paid;

(*c*) where, no place of payment being specified on the order, it undertakes the payment at a specified place and not otherwise or elsewhere; or where, a place of payment being specified in the order, it undertakes the payment at some other place and not otherwise or elsewhere;

(*d*) where it undertakes the payment at a time other than that at which under the order it would be legally due.

Effect of material alteration.

87. Any material alteration of a negotiable instrument renders the same void as against any one who is a party thereto at the time of making such alteration and does not consent thereto, unless it was made in order to carry out the common intention of the original parties;

Alteration by indorsee.

and any such alteration, if made by an indorsee, discharges his indorser from all liability to him in respect of the consideration thereof.

The provisions of this section are subject to those of sections twenty, forty-nine, eighty-six and one hundred and twenty-five.

Acceptor or indorser bound notwithstanding previous alteration.

88. An acceptor or indorser of a negotiable instrument is bound by his acceptance or indorsement notwithstanding any previous alteration of the instrument.

Payment of instrument on which alteration is not apparent.

89. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque has been materially altered but does not appear to have been so altered,

or where a cheque is presented for payment which does not at the time of presentation appear to be crossed or to have had a crossing which has been obliterated,

payment thereof by a person or banker liable to pay, and paying the same according to the apparent tenor thereof at the time of payment and otherwise in due course, shall discharge such person or banker from all liability thereon, and such payment shall not be questioned by reason of the instrument having been altered, or the cheque crossed.

Extinguishment of rights of action on bill in acceptor's hands.

90. If a bill of exchange which has been negotiated is, at or after maturity, held by the acceptor in his own right, all rights of action thereon are extinguished.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF NOTICE OF DISHONOUR.

Dishonour by non-acceptance.

91. A bill of exchange is said to be dishonoured by non-acceptance when the drawee, or one of several drawees not being partners, makes default in acceptance upon being duly required to accept the bill, or where presentment is excused and the bill is not accepted.

Where the drawee is incompetent to contract, or the acceptance is qualified, the bill may be treated as dishonoured.

Dishonour by non-payment.

92. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is said to be dishonoured by non-payment when the maker of the note, acceptor of the bill or drawee of the cheque makes default in payment upon being duly required to pay the same.

By and to whom notice should be given.

93. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder thereof, or some party thereto who remains liable thereon, must give notice that the instrument has been so dishonoured to all other parties whom the holder seeks to make severally liable thereon, and to some one of several parties whom he seeks to make jointly liable thereon.

Nothing in this section renders it necessary to give notice to the maker of the dishonoured promissory note, or the drawee or acceptor of the dishonoured bill of exchange or cheque.

Mode in which notice may be given.

94. Notice of dishonour may be given to a duly authorized agent of the person to whom it is required to be given, or, where he has died, to his legal representative, or, where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee; may be oral or written; may, if written, be sent by post; and may be in any form; but it must inform the party to whom it is given, either in express terms or by reasonable intendment, that the instrument has been dishonoured, and in what way, and that he will be held liable thereon; and it must be given within a reasonable time after dishonour, at the place of business or (in case such party has no place of business) at the residence of the party for whom it is intended.

If the notice is duly directed and sent by post and miscarries, such miscarriage does not render the notice invalid.

Party receiving must transmit notice of dishonour.

95. Any party receiving notice of dishonour must, in order to render any prior party liable to himself, give notice of dishonour to such party within a reasonable time, unless such party otherwise receives due notice as provided by section ninety-three.

Agent for presentment.

96. When the instrument is deposited with an agent for presentment, the agent is entitled to the same time to give notice to his principal as if he were the holder giving notice of dishonour, and the principal is entitled to a further like period to give notice of dishonour.

When party to whom notice given is dead.

97. When the party to whom notice of dishonour is despatched is dead, but the party despatching the notice is ignorant of his death, the notice is sufficient.

When notice of dishonour is unnecessary.

98. No notice of dishonour is necessary—

(*a*) when it is dispensed with by the party entitled thereto;

(*b*) in order to charge the drawer, when he has countermanded payment;

(*c*) when the party charged could not suffer damage for want of notice;

(*d*) when the party entitled to notice cannot after due search be found; or the party bound to give notice is, for any other reason, unable without any fault of his own to give it;

(*e*) to charge the drawers, when the acceptor is also a drawer;

(*f*) in the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable;

(*g*) when the party entitled to notice, knowing the facts, promises unconditionally to pay the amount due on the instrument.

CHAPTER IX.

OF NOTING AND PROTEST.

Noting.

99. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may cause such dishonour to be noted by a notary public upon the instrument, or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each.

Such note must be made within a reasonable time after dishonour, and must specify the date of dishonour, the reason, if any, assigned for such dishonour, or, if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, the reason why the holder treats it as dishonoured, and the notary's charges.

Protest.

100. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause such dishonour to be noted and certified by a notary public. Such certificate is called a protest.

Protest for better security.

When the acceptor of a bill of exchange has become insolvent, or his credit has been publicly impeached, before the maturity of the bill, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause a notary public to demand better security of the acceptor, and on its being refused may, within a reasonable time, cause such facts to be noted and certified as aforesaid. Such certificate is called a protest for better security.

Contents of protest.

101. A protest under section one hundred must contain—

(*a*) either the instrument itself, or a literal transcript of the instrument and of everything written or printed thereupon;

(*b*) the name of the person for whom and against whom the instrument has been protested;

(*c*) a statement that payment or acceptance, or better security, as the case may be, has been demanded of such person by the notary public; the terms of his answer, if any, or a statement that he gave no answer, or that he could not be found;

(*d*) when the note or bill has been dishonoured, the place and time of dishonour, and, when better security has been refused, the place and time of refusal;

(*e*) the subscription of the notary public making the protest;

(*f*) in the event of an acceptance for honour or of a payment for honour, the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance or payment was offered and effected.

Notice of protest.

102. When a promissory note or bill of exchange is required by law to be protested, notice of such protest must be given instead of notice of dishonour, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions; but the notice may be given by the notary public who makes the protest.

Protest for non-payment after dishonour by non-acceptance.

103. All bills of exchange drawn payable at some other place than the place mentioned as the residence of the drawee, and which are dishonoured by non-acceptance, may, without further presentment to the drawee, be protested for non-payment, in the place specified for payment, unless paid before or at maturity.

Protest of foreign bills.

104. Foreign bills of exchange must be protested for dishonour when such protest is required by the law of the place where they are drawn.

CHAPTER X.

OF REASONABLE TIME.

Reasonable time.

105. In determining what is a reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument and the usual course of dealing with respect to similar instruments; and, in calculating such time, public holidays shall be excluded.

Reasonable time of giving notice of dishonour.

106. If the holder and the party to whom notice of dishonour is given carry on business or live (as the case may be) in different places, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched by the next post or on the day next after the day of dishonour.

If the said parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour.

Reasonable time for transmitting such notice.

107. A party receiving notice of dishonour, who seeks to enforce his right against a prior party, transmits the notice within a reasonable time if he transmits it within the same time after its receipt as he would have had to give notice if he had been the holder.

CHAPTER XI.

OF ACCEPTANCE AND PAYMENT FOR HONOUR AND REFERENCE IN CASE OF NEED.

Acceptance for honour.

108. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security, any person not being a party already liable thereon may, with the consent of the holder, by writing on the bill, accept the same for the honour of any party thereto.

Unless the person who intends to accept *supra protest* first declares, in the presence of a notary, that he does it for honour, and has such declaration duly recorded in the notarial register at the time, his acceptance shall be a nullity.

How acceptance for honour must be made.

109. A person desiring to accept for honour must, in the presence of a notary public, subscribe the bill with his own hand, and declare that he accepts under protest the protested bill for the honour of the drawer or of a particular indorser whom he names, or generally for honour; and such declaration must be recorded by the notary in his register.

Acceptance not specifying for whose honour it is made.

110. Where the acceptance does not express for whose honour it is made, it shall be deemed to be made for the honour of the drawer.

Liability of acceptor for honour.

111. An acceptor for honour binds himself to all parties subsequent to the party for whose honour he accepts to pay the amount of the bill if the drawee do not; and such party and all prior parties are liable in their respective capacities to compensate the acceptor for honour for all loss or damage sustained by him in consequence of such acceptance.

But an acceptor for honour is not liable to the holder of the bill unless it is presented, or (in case the address given by such acceptor on the bill is a place other than the place where the bill is made payable) forwarded for presentment, not later than the day next after the day of its maturity.

When acceptor for honour may be charged.

112. An acceptor for honour cannot be charged unless the bill has at its maturity been presented to the drawee for payment, and has been dishonoured by him, and noted or protested for such dishonour.

Payment for honour.

113. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-payment, any person may pay the same for the honour of any party liable to pay the same, provided that the person so paying has previously declared before a notary public the party for whose honour he pays, and that such declaration has been recorded by such notary public.

Right of payer for honour.

114. Any person so paying is entitled to all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment, and may recover from the party for whose honour he pays all sums so paid, with interest thereon and with all expenses properly incurred in making such payment.

Drawee in case of need.

115. Where a drawee in case of need is named in a bill of exchange, or in any indorsement thereon, the bill is not dishonoured until it has been dishonoured by such drawee.

Acceptance and payment without protest.

116. A drawee in case of need may accept and pay the bill of exchange without previous protest.

CHAPTER XII.

OF COMPENSATION.

Rules as to compensation.

117. The compensation payable in case of dishonour of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, by any party liable to the holder or any indorsee,

shall (except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532) be determined by the following rules:—

(*a*) the holder is entitled to the amount due upon the instrument, together with the expenses properly incurred in presenting, noting and protesting it;

(*b*) when the person charged resides at a place different from that at which the instrument was payable, the holder is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places;

(*c*) an indorser who, being liable, has paid the amount due on the same is entitled to the amount so paid with interest at six per centum per annum from the date of payment until tender or realization thereof, together with all expenses caused by the dishonour and payment;

(*d*) when the person charged and such indorser reside at different places, the indorser is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places;

(*e*) the party entitled to compensation may draw a bill upon the party liable to compensate him, payable at sight or on demand, for the amount due to him, together with all expenses properly incurred by him. Such bill must be accompanied by the instrument dishonoured and the protest thereof (if any). If such bill is dishonoured, the party dishonouring the same is liable to make compensation thereof in the same manner as in the case of the original bill.

CHAPTER XIII.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE.

Presumptions as to negotiable instruments.

118. Until the contrary is proved, the following presumptions shall be made:—

(*a*) that every negotiable instrument was made or drawn for consideration, and that every such instrument, when it has been accepted, indorsed, negotiated or transferred, was accepted, indorsed, negotiated or transferred for consideration;

of consideration;

(*b*) that every negotiable instrument bearing a date was made or drawn on such date;

as to date;

(*c*) that every accepted bill of exchange was accepted within a reasonable time after its date and before its maturity;

as to time of acceptance;

(*d*) that every transfer of a negotiable instrument was made before its maturity;

as to time of transfer;

(*e*) that the indorsements appearing upon a negotiable instrument were made in the order in which they appear thereon;

as to order of indorsements;

(*f*) that a lost promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque was duly stamped;

as to stamp;

(*g*) that the holder of a negotiable instrument is a holder in due course: provided that, where the instrument has been obtained from its lawful owner, or from any person in lawful custody thereof, by means of an offence or fraud, or has been obtained from the maker or acceptor thereof by means of an offence or fraud, or for unlawful consideration, the burthen of proving that the holder is a holder in due course lies upon him.

that holder is a holder in due course.

Presumption on proof of protest.

119. In a suit upon an instrument which has been dishonoured, the Court shall, on proof of the protest, presume the fact of dishonour, unless and until such fact is disproved.

Estoppel against denying original validity of instrument.

120. No maker of a promissory note, and no drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque, and no acceptor of a bill of exchange for the honour of the drawer shall, in a suit thereon by a holder in due course, be permitted to deny the validity of the instrument as originally made or drawn.

Estoppel against denying capacity of payee to indorse.

121. No maker of a promissory note and no acceptor of a bill of exchange payable to, or to the order of, a specified person shall, in a suit thereon by a holder in due course, be permitted to deny the payee's capacity, at the date of the note or bill, to indorse the same.

Estoppel against denying signature or capacity of prior party.

122. No indorser of a negotiable instrument shall, in a suit thereon by a subsequent holder, be permitted to deny the signature or capacity to contract of any prior party to the instrument.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF CROSSED CHEQUES.

Cheque crossed generally.

123. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines, or of two parallel transverse lines simply, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed generally.

Cheque crossed specially.

124. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the name of a banker, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed specially, and to be crossed to that banker.

Crossing after issue.

125. Where a cheque is uncrossed, the holder may cross it generally or specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally, the holder may cross it specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally or specially, the holder may add the words "not negotiable."

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker to whom it is crossed may again cross it specially to another banker, his agent, for collection.

Payment of cheque crossed generally.

126. Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to a banker.

Payment of cheque crossed specially.

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to the banker to whom it is crossed, or his agent for collection.

Payment of cheque crossed specially more than once.

127. Where a cheque is crossed specially to more than one banker, except when crossed to an agent for the purpose of collection, the banker on whom it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof.

128. Where the banker on whom a crossed cheque is drawn has paid the same in due course, the banker paying the cheque, and (in case such cheque has come to the hands of the payee) the drawer thereof, shall respectively be entitled to the same rights, and be placed in the same position in all respects, as they would respectively be entitled to and placed in if the amount of the cheque had been paid to and received by the true owner thereof.

Payment in due course of crossed cheque.

129. Any banker paying a cheque crossed generally otherwise than to a banker, or a cheque crossed specially otherwise than to the banker to whom the same is crossed, or his agent for collection, being a banker, shall be liable to the true owner of the cheque for any loss he may sustain owing to the cheque having been so paid.

Payment of crossed cheque out of due course.

130. A person taking a cheque crossed generally or specially, bearing in either case the words "not negotiable," shall not have, and shall not be capable of giving, a better title to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had.

Cheque bearing "not negotiable."

131. A banker who has in good faith and without negligence received payment for a customer of a cheque crossed generally or specially to himself shall not, in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment.

Non-liability of banker receiving payment of cheque.

CHAPTER XV.
OF BILLS IN SETS.

132. Bills of exchange may be drawn in parts, each part being numbered and containing a provision that it shall continue payable only so long as the others remain unpaid. All the parts together make a set; but the whole set constitutes only one bill, and is extinguished when one of the parts, if a separate bill, would be extinguished.

Set of bills.

Exception.—When a person accepts or indorses different parts of the bill in favour of different persons, he and the subsequent indorsers of each part are liable on such part as if it were a separate bill.

133. As between holders in due course of different parts of the same set, he who first acquired title to his part is entitled to the other parts and the money represented by the bill.

Holder of first acquired part entitled to all.

CHAPTER XVI.
OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

134. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the liability of the maker or drawer of a foreign promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is regulated in all essential matters by the law of the place where he made the instrument, and the respective liabilities of the acceptor and indorser by the law of the place where the instrument is made payable.

Law governing liability of maker, acceptor or indorser of foreign instrument.

Illustration.

A bill of exchange was drawn by A in California, where the rate of interest is 25 per cent., and accepted by B, payable in Washington, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent. The bill is endorsed in British India, and is dishonoured. An action on the bill is brought against B in British India. He is liable to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. only; but if A is charged as drawer, A is liable to pay interest at the rate of 25 per cent.

135. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is made payable in a different place from that in which it is made or indorsed, the law of the place where it is made payable determines what constitutes dishonour and what notice of dishonour is sufficient.

Law of place of payment governs dishonour.

Illustration.

A bill of exchange drawn and indorsed in British India, but accepted payable in France, is dishonoured. The indorsee causes it to be protested for such dishonour, and gives notice thereof in accordance with the law of France, though not in accordance with the rules herein contained in respect of bills which are not foreign. The notice is sufficient.

136. If a negotiable instrument is made, drawn, accepted or indorsed out of British India, but in accordance with the law of British India, the circumstance that any agreement evidenced by such instrument is invalid according to the law of the country wherein it was entered into does not invalidate any subsequent acceptance or indorsement made thereon in British India.

Instrument made, &c., out of British India, but in accordance with its law.

137. The law of any foreign country regarding promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques shall be presumed to be the same as that of British India, unless and until the contrary is proved.

Presumption as to foreign law.

SCHEDULE.

(*a*)—STATUTES.

Year and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
9 Wm. III, c. 17	An Act for the better payment of Inland Bills of Exchange.	The whole.
3 & 4 Anne, c. 8.	An Act for giving like remedy upon promissory notes as is now used upon Bills of Exchange, and for the better payment of Inland Bills of Exchange.	The whole.

(*b*)—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1840 ...	An Act for the amendment of the law concerning the negotiation of Bills of Exchange.	The whole.
V of 1866 ...	An Act to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India.	Sections 11, 12 and 13.
XV of 1874 ...	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.	The first schedule, so far as relates to Act VI of 1840 and Act V of 1866, sections 11, 12 and 13.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th December, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 24 OF 1881.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Seditious Publications.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Seditious Publications; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Seditious Publications Act, 1882."

Local extent. Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India; and shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Act No. IX of 1878 (*An Act for the better control of Publications in the Oriental languages*) and Act No. XVI of 1878 (*An Act to amend Act No. IX of 1878*) are repealed.

Section inserted after section 60, Act No. XIV of 1866.

3. After section 60 of Act No. XIV of 1866 (*The Indian Post Office Act, 1866*) the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Act IX, 1878, s. 15.

"60A. Whenever any notification has been published under section nineteen of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, in respect of any newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet or other document, any officer of the Postal Department empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, by name or in virtue of his office, may search or cause search to be made for any copies of the same in the custody of that Department, and shall deliver all such copies found to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office, and such copies may be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of India is of opinion that a special law is no longer necessary to regulate the vernacular Press of India, and has, therefore, resolved to repeal the Vernacular Press Act, Act No. IX of 1878.

2. That Act dealt with two separate branches of the same subject, namely,

(*a*) vernacular publications printed in British India itself;

(*b*) the importation of vernacular publications printed elsewhere than in British India for circulation therein.

3. The importation of vernacular publications which are of a seditious nature can be prohibited by a notification under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. Under section 172 of that Act, any Magistrate may, on application by a Customs Collector, search for prohibited goods, and under sections 167 and 168 the importer can be punished with fine. The Government has, therefore, power to prohibit the importation of seditious publications; after such prohibition, the Magistrates can search for, and seize, them when imported, and the importer can be punished.

It will be desirable to give the Post Office authorities power to search for and seize any such prohibited publications, and this can be done by adding a section to the Post Office Act, 1866. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It repeals Act No. IX of 1878 and the Act amending it, Act No. XVI of 1878, and adds to the Post Office Act, 1866, a section containing, with the necessary amendment, the provisions of section 15 of Act No. IX of 1878, which give power to the Post Office authorities to search for and seize prohibited publications.

J. GIBBS.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th December, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 51. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 AND 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 7th December, 1881.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble L. Forbes.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the fourth Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques be taken into consideration. He said that this Bill was a good instance of the tendency to hasty legislation of which the Government of India was so constantly accused by the veracious newspapers on behalf of which his hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Gibbs) was going to address the Council. Drawn originally in 1866 by the late Indian Law Commission, and intended to be one of the chapters of the Indian Civil Code, it was introduced without alteration in December, 1867,—just fourteen years ago,—and referred to a Select Committee. The then mer-

cantile members of this Council, while admitting the desirability of codifying the rules relating to negotiable instruments, objected to the Bill on account of its numerous deviations from English law, and they were supported in their objection by the criticisms which in the years 1868—1869 were sent in to the Legislative Department. Strong objection was also taken to the omission from the Bill of any saving of the customs of native merchants regarding hundís. To obviate these objections the Bill was, in 1877, recast in the Legislative Department, Mr. Phillips of the Calcutta Bar, then Legislative Secretary, doing the bulk of this laborious and difficult piece of work with a skill and zeal of which MR. STOKES had already spoken in this Council. A preliminary report was presented by the Select Committee in October, 1877, and the revised Bill was published in the *Gazette of India* and circulated to all the Local Governments for opinion and publication in the local Gazettes. Further criticisms from the Local Governments, the High Courts and the Chambers of Commerce came in, and these, with the Bill, were submitted to a Select Committee comprising, amongst others, the Advocate General of Bengal, Mr. Evans of the Calcutta Bar and Mr. E. C. Morgan, a leading Calcutta merchant. These gentlemen reported in favour of the Bill, but made certain alterations both in wording and substance. The Bill as amended by them was published in the Gazette for February, 1879. It was then by orders of the Secretary of State referred to a new Law Commission, composed of Sir Charles Turner, Mr. Justice West and himself. That Commission reported that they had found little or nothing to change in the Bill, but thought that certain specified additions (some of which were suggested by Mr. Chalmers' able *Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange*) might usefully be made to it. Of these the most important was in the second paragraph of section 1. That paragraph saved local usages relating to hundís and other instruments in an oriental language. But, in order to facilitate the assimilation of the practice of native shroffs to that of European merchants, the Law Commissioners recommended the insertion of a proviso that such usages might be excluded by any words in the body of the instrument indicating an intention that the legal relations of the parties should be governed by the proposed Act. He believed that this proviso (which had, as well as he remembered, been suggested by the practice of the Bank of Bengal for many years) would have the most beneficial results in ultimately rendering the custom of shroffs as to hundís identical with that of European bankers as to negotiable paper. An eminent critic (Sir James Stephen) of the Bill said that he "cannot see why uniformity of practice is desirable." The reason was that it prevented uncertainty and litigation as to what had been called the most cosmopolitan of all contracts, and that it facilitated dealings, not only between English and native merchants, but between native merchants in different parts of India. The practical working of a system of credit was made safer and more beneficial when the bills of exchange under which a banker or merchant was responsible were governed by precisely the same legal conditions as those on which he was a creditor, and in reference to which the others were issued or accepted.

The next stage in this long history was that the Bill as settled by the Law Commission was published in the *Gazette of India*, and that it was then, by order of the Secretary of State, communicated to the Select Committee, which at that time consisted of Mr. Bazett Colvin of the Bengal Civil Service Mr. Pitt Kennedy, Mr. Paul and himself.

A fourth report was then prepared. The Committee adopted most of the additions proposed by the new Law Commission, made some further unimportant changes and recommended that the Bill as thus amended be passed. Their report was published last January with the Bill as revised for the fourth time, and the Bill was again circulated for opinion and publication, and was translated into the vernacular by all the Local Governments with the single exception of British Burma. Considering the many years that the Bill had now been before the Council, the copious and searching criticism it had received from all or almost all competent persons in India, the number of times it had undergone revision, and the absence of all objection on the part of the Local Governments, MR. STOKES had only to repeat what he said when presenting the fourth report last January, namely, that without the exper

derived from its actual operation the Bill was not likely to be further improved. He trusted, therefore, that the Council would now follow the example of more than forty countries which had codified their rules on the subject, and allow this useful measure to become law; and he was authorised by his learned friend the Advocate General, who was unavoidably absent, to say that he fully concurred with him in thinking that the Bill might now take its place on the Indian Statute-book.

The Select Committee was well aware that the Bill did not deal exhaustively with the subject: no Bill could possibly do so. But it believed that the Bill, the Contract Act (to which it was a supplement) and the Evidence Act would, taken together, supply rules for the disposal of all the questions that ordinarily arose in British India as to the rights of parties to negotiable instruments.

MR. STOKES, in conclusion, expressed his deep sense of the obligations which the Government, and especially the Law Member, were under to the Additional Members who had successively served on the Select Committee on this Bill, and he wished also to acknowledge the valuable criticisms received officially and unofficially from his friends Sir Richard Garth, Sir Charles Turner, Mr. Wilkinson, the Recorder of Rangoon, and Mr. O'Sullivan, the Advocate General of Madras, from the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon, from the Calcutta Trades Association, from Mr. Dickson, Mr. Scrymgeour, Mr. Franck and other officers of Indian banks, from Mr. Rattigan of the Lahore Bar, and last, but by no means least, from those distinguished native lawyers Lakhsmí Náráyana Pandit of Lucknow and Nánábhái Haridás of Bombay.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that, in section 1, for the word "January," the word "March," be substituted. The object of this amendment was to postpone the commencement of the Act for two months, so as to give more time to judges and lawyers to familiarise themselves with its provisions.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that in section 3, paragraph 2, line 1, for the word "officer" the word "person" be substituted. The object of this amendment, which had been suggested by the Local Government of the Panjáb, was to authorise the appointment as notaries public (for the purpose of noting and protesting bills and hundís) of persons not being officers of Government. Such officers would, it was feared, be in some places too much occupied with their proper duties to undertake the additional functions of notaries under the proposed Act.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Emigration to the Labour-districts of Bengal and Assam.

HINDÚ WILLS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to declare the extent of the testamentary power of Hindús and Buddhists, and to regulate their Wills, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Evans, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore and the Mover. He said that the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, had now been in force for eleven years in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Chief Commissionership of Assam and the towns of Madras and Bombay. It had worked satisfactorily in preventing forgery, fraud and perjury. There was also reason to believe that it had enhanced the value of property by making the title thereto more readily ascertainable and by facilitating its transfer. The primary object of the present Bill was to extend to the rest of British India such of the provisions of the Act as had not been repealed by the Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

The opportunity had been taken to declare, in accordance with recent decisions, that a Hindú's right to bequeathe was co-extensive with his power to alienate, except where in an undivided family the right to bequeathe conflicted with the law of survivorship. MR. STOKES had submitted the wording of this

declaration to his friend Mr. J. D. Mayne, who was probably, next to Professor Bühler of Vienna, the highest living authority on what was called Hindú law, and Mr. Mayne had expressed his approval of the clause.

In British Burma, the learned Recorder of Rangoon and the Judicial Commissioner, sitting as Judges of the Special Court, had recently decided that a Buddhist had no power to make a will. But both Judges were strongly in favour of conferring the power by legislative enactment. The Local Government remarked that "the Burmese of the larger towns are in the habit of making wills. They are very ready to adopt the practices of advanced civilisation where they recognise their advantages, and they are quick to discover the merits of any particular custom. In the course of the rapid progress which their country is making, they have easily perceived the benefits of a power of regulating the devolution of property by will, and a genuine want for this power has in consequence grown up." The Bill, therefore, expressly declared that every Buddhist might bequeathe property in the cases and to the extent in and to which he might transfer the same.

As there possibly were in some parts of the empire Hindús and Buddhists to whom it might be inexpedient to apply the rules for the execution, attestation, revocation, revival and interpretation of wills, power had been given to each Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to exempt from all or any of those rules the members of any race, sect or tribe throughout the whole or any specified portion of the territories administered by such Government.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SEDITIOUS PUBLICATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Seditious Publications. He said—

"My Lord, I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal Act IX of 1878 and its amending Act, XVI of 1878.

"It will be remembered that what is commonly known as the Vernacular Press Act was introduced and passed at a time when it was considered that some further restriction than the law then allowed should be placed on the freedom which the writers in the vernacular press enjoyed, and which it was considered they had abused, and this, not because the provisions of the Indian Penal Code had been tried and been found wanting,—although legal opinions had been obtained throwing doubt on the provision of that Code being sufficient for the purpose,—but to give the Government the power, when necessary, of its own motion to stop seditious writing without having recourse to the ordinary tribunals of the country. The measure, I believe, was considered more in the light of a preventive than of a punitive nature.

"Whether so severe a measure as Act IX of 1878 was needed or not it is not now necessary for me to inquire, but since its passing into law it has never been fully put into operation against any vernacular publication in British India, and its exceptional nature has doubtless prevented it being made use of, it going much further than its alleged precedent, the Irish Press Act, did, and rendering necessary, at all events in the opinion of the present Government, the existence of a state of circumstances far more serious than happily has occurred for many years to justify its being placed in full operation. For these reasons the question of its repeal has been very carefully considered, with the result that a Bill for that purpose has been prepared, and for permission to introduce which is the object of my present motion.

"Act IX of 1878 dealt with two separate questions, namely, seditious writings in—

(1) vernacular publications in British India, and
(2) vernacular publications printed elsewhere and imported into British India.

"With regard to the latter subject, the Act had been put into force on the occasion of an attempt to import into this country a very objectionable publication issued in Turkey. It is not intended that the power so given to the Government should be done away with, but it will be preserved in a different form, namely, by an executive order under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 and a re-enactment, in the form of an addition to the Indian Post-office Act of 1866, of the 15th section of the Act now to be repealed. A combination of these will give Government full power to stop the import of

any objectionable publications issued abroad and to punish attempts to infringe the law on the subject.

"Should any seditious communications in publications issued within British India be brought to the notice of Government, the law as provided by the Indian Penal Code can, if necessary, be had recourse to, while, should a state of things unhappily arise at any time in this country which would compel Government to take exceptional measures beyond what the law of the Penal Code would permit, the present Government at all events would not shrink from taking such steps as might be deemed necessary and justifiable. But in a normal condition of affairs it is considered sufficient to leave the law as it stood before the passing of Act IX of 1878."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

POWERS-OF-ATTORNEY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Powers-of-Attorney, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs, Reynolds and Evans and the Mover. He said that, as the law stood, the donee of a power-of-attorney, when executing an instrument pursuant to the power, must sign, and, where sealing was required, must seal, in his principal's name. The first object of this Bill was to render it legal for such donees to execute in and with their own names and seals. The law respecting the execution of instruments under powers-of-attorney would thus be made accordant with what would be the rule in England from and after the 31st December, 1881, and with what was believed to be the practice of the Natives in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, British Burma and, probably, elsewhere in India. The section effecting this was copied from section 46 of the recent Statute 44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, which took effect from the close of the present year.

The second object of the Bill was to preclude doubts as to the liability of a donee of a power-of-attorney who made payments in good faith after the donor of the power had died or become lunatic or bankrupt or insolvent, or had revoked the power, when the fact of death, lunacy, bankruptcy, insolvency or revocation was not known to the donee at the time of making the payment. The section effecting this was copied from section 47 of the Statute abovementioned, and merely extended to all attorneys the rule as to trustees, executors and administrators making payments under powers, which had been in force in British India for the last fifteen years—see Act XXVIII of 1866, section 39.

The third and last object of the Bill was to provide for the deposit of instruments creating powers-of-attorney, and for the evidence of the contents of such instruments. The section effecting this was copied (with the modifications necessary to adapt it to India) from 44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, section 48. It might also be worth while to declare (in accordance with section 40 of that Statute) that married women, whether minors or not, should have power to appoint attorneys on their behalf for the purpose of executing a deed or doing any other act which they might themselves execute or do. The matter would be considered by the Select Committee to which he hoped the Bill would now be referred.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRISONERS' ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also introduced the Bill to amend the Prisoners' Act, 1871, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Reynolds and the Mover. He said that sections 319 and 320 of the present Code of Criminal Procedure had been omitted in the Bill for regulating the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature, which repealed that Code and re-enacted the greater part of it.

The former section empowered the Governor General in Council to appoint a place or places in British India to which persons sentenced to transportation should be sent, and also authorized the Local Government to provide for the removal of such persons to the place or places so appointed. The latter section provided for the case of persons sentenced to transportation while already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed.

The reason for the omission of these provisions from the Criminal Procedure Bill was that the bulk of the matter with which they dealt did not belong to criminal procedure, but fell within the scope of the Prisoners' Act, 1871.

The present Bill had, therefore, been prepared. It simply substituted for section 33 of the Prisoners' Act, 1871, a section containing the provisions of sections 319 and 320 of the present Code of Criminal Procedure, and would come into force at the same time as the new Code. The part of the former section which declared that no sentence of transportation should specify the place to which the person sentenced was to be transported did, no doubt, belong to criminal procedure, and would, therefore, be added to section 368 of the new Code.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds and the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property, the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees, and the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses be referred back to the respective Select Committees. He said his object in making this Motion was to ask the Select Committees on the Transfer of Property Bill and the Trusts Bill to consider the expediency of making in each of those Bills a few further amendments, most of which had been suggested by the admirable Property Act (44 & 45 Vic., c. 41) which had recently been passed by Parliament, and for which England was indebted to Lord Cairns, and to suggest to the Select Committee on the Easements Bill the desirability of providing, in accordance with a recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, *Turner* v. *Walsh*, 6 App. Ca. 636, a statutory rule under which easements could be acquired as against the Government.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Evans be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills :—

To define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property.

To define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

To define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns.

For the incorporation, regulation and winding up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRUSTS AND EASEMENTS BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to withdraw the Motion that the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore be added to the Select Committees on the Bills to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees, and to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses. He asked this leave in accordance with the wish of the Hon'ble Mahárájá, who regretted that he had not time to serve on these Committees, as well as on those of which he was already a member.

Leave was granted.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 15th December, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th December, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1880-81 IN THE PUNJAB.

STATEMENT No. 1.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1880-81.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rain-fall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP.		RAINFALL IN RABI MONTHS.													
			1880-81.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		TOTAL.	
							1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881-80.	1879-80.
Umballa	*1,644,849	†951,890	1,158	3,103	...	1,945	...	...	0·1	...	1·0	0·4	0·1	1·0	0·9	4·2	2·5	...	4·6	5·6
Karnal	1,533,990	680,319	24,873	39,077	...	14,204	...	...	0·1	...	0·9	0·2	...	0·1	0·3	1·9	1·9	...	3·2	2·2
Rohtak	1,159,350	906,022	19,391	24,680	...	5,289	...	...	...	...	0·9	1·9	0·1	...	0·3	0·8	2·5	...	3·8	2·7
Delhi	804,933	525,676	8,029	‡12,719	...	4,690	...	...	0·4	...	1·1	1·2	...	0·1	0·4	0·2	2·0	...	3·9	1·5
Hissar	2,265,428	1,161,761	40,064	28,696	11,368	...	...	...	1·2	...	0·8	...	...	...	0·7	0·2	1·4	...	4·1	0·2
Jind	...	...	27,771	28,764	...	993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner	...	...	280	209	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	1,240,368	993,512	743	§ 28	715	...	...	0·5	0·2	...	0·9	1·3	...	0·2	0·5	...	1·6	...	3·2	2·0
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	8,648,916	5,219,180	122,309	137,276	12,154	27,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur	1,168,314	856,230	15,068	14,651	417	...	...	...	0·20	...	1·46	1·54	...	1·27	2·39	2·22	2·58	...	6·63	‖5·03
Amritsar	1,006,798	766,773	117,221	99,634	17,587	...	...	...	...	...	2·80	1·55	...	0·20	2·15	1·90	2·40	...	7·35	¶3·05
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	149,687	129,596	20,091	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	1·30	...	...	1·66	0·95	3·28	...	5·74	2·25
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	4,509,664	2,787,924	281,976	243,881	38,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	Given	above	28,192	15,233	12,959	...	...	...	...	...	Given	above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	3,567,750	357,622	46,098	27,255	18,843	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·90	...	1·90	...	3·10	...
Moolian	3,763,200	799,360	137,374	148,129	...	10,755	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	0·20	0·30	1·60	...	1·70	0·30
Dera Ghazi Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	43,311	47,726	...	4,415	...	0·05	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·85	...	1·45	0·05
Shahpur	3,002,432	524,988	3,429	2,621	808	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	1·5	1·8	...	2·6	1·5
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	**90,352	...	90,352	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	1·10	...	0·80	...	2·10	...
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	15,142,481	3,087,499	348,756	240,964	122,962	15,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	28,301,061	11,094,603	753,041	622,121	173,211	42,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		Acres.
Area Irrigated, 1880-81	... ...	753,041
Ditto 1879-80	... ...	622,121
Net Increase	...	130,920

* & † Figures for columns 2 and 3 have been taken from Financial Commissioner's Revenue Report.

‡ In the statements for rabi, 1879-80, the irrigation from the Najafgarh Jhil was shown separately, but in these returns (*viz.* I. and III.) it is included in the Delhi Division. For purposes of comparison the irrigation from the Najafgarh Jhil in Delhi for rabi, 1879-80, has been added to that from the Western Jumna Canal in that District; hence the difference between the figures for rabi 1879-80 shown in the Delhi District in this return and that for that crop.

§ This is the irrigation from the Najafgarh Jhil in the Gurgaon District only, that in the Delhi District having been included with the irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal in that district, as explained above; hence the difference between the figures shown in this return and those in the statement for rabi 1879-80.

‖ & ¶ There is a difference between the rainfall in the Gurdaspur and Amritsar Districts for 1879-80 shown in this return and that for the rabi crop of 1879-80. Superintending Engineer explains that the figures in this return are correct.

* * The irrigation from the Muzaffargarh Canals is shown in the rabi return for the first time.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1880-81.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Hissar.	Jind.	Bikaner.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Moolian.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Muzaffargarh.	TOTAL.
Wheat	543	20,018	16,952	6,953	366	29,993	19,396	259	10,754	89,812	137,589	29,202	98,678	41,451	2,756	69,449	574,171
Barley	189	595	34	7	...	2,347	729	13	685	1,669	4,233	1,970	2,976	...	7	1,651	17,105
Mixed Grain	...	1,873	1,914	529	...	4,323	5,796	...	903	2,286	8,861	5,745	...	...	529	6,823	39,582
Others	426	2,387	491	540	377	3,401	1,850	8	2,726	23,454	27,196	9,181	35,720	1,860	137	12,429	122,183
TOTAL RABI, 1880-81	1,158	24,873	19,391	8,029	743	40,064	27,771	280	15,068	117,221	177,879	46,098	137,374	43,311	3,429	90,352	753,041
TOTAL RABI, 1879-80	3,103	39,077	24,680	12,719	28	28,696	28,764	209	14,651	99,634	144,829	27,255	148,129	47,726	2,621	...	622,121

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1880-81.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.				BARI DOAB CANAL.			Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	TOTAL.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.						
Wheat	3,823	62,931	27,726	94,480	41,503	178,335	219,838	47,519	98,678	41,451	69,449	2,756	574,171
Barley	467	3,430	17	3,914	710	5,076	5,786	2,771	2,976	...	1,651	7	17,105
Mixed Grain	18	12,260	2,157	14,435	1,412	4,730	6,142	11,653	...	...	6,823	529	39,682
Others	845	6,425	2,210	9,480	8,539	41,671	50,210	12,347	35,720	1,860	12,429	137	122,183
TOTAL RABI, 1880-81	5,153	85,046	32,110	122,309	52,164	229,812	281,976	74,290	137,374	43,311	90,352	3,429	753,041
TOTAL RABI, 1879-80	10,566	92,878	33,832	137,276	33,713	210,168	243,881	42,488	148,129	47,726	...	2,621	622,121

H. W. GULLIVER, *Major-General, R.E.,*

Joint Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1386, 1387, 1394 AND 1395 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10th DECEMBER 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province	Districts	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
MADRAS.	South Canara *(Revised)*	8 10	8 13	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 11	13 8	15 11	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	14 2	20 3	20 3	16 11	109 5	109 5	96 3	12 2	11 3	11 13	
RAJPOOTANA.	Hilly Tracts Meywar	25 0	24 0	19 0	44 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	34 0	*	*	†	8 0	8 0	9 0	

* 8 pies per bundle. † 6 pies per bundle.

T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13th DECEMBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The harvesting of rice crop is being pushed on in Bengal, and the cutting of sugarcane has begun, with promise of good outturn of both in most districts; the winter crops are generally doing well, but in some districts they require rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh winter-rains are also much required, and the cold-weather crops in parts are being injured by want of it. In the Punjab there has been slight rain in three districts, and the want of it is much felt throughout the Province. In the Central Provinces the threshing of the *kharif* crops continues and the prospects of the *rabi* are favourable. In the Bombay Presidency crops are generally good, except in a portion of the Ahmednagar district where a partial failure is apprehended. In the Madras Presidency and the Mysore Province the south-east monsoon continues to give rain in most districts, and general prospects are satisfactory. In the Nizam's Territories and the Berars reaping of the *kharif* crops continues, and the condition of the *rabi* is good. In Coorg, in the Rajputana and Central India States prospects are reported satisfactory. In Assam and British Burma the harvest of the rice crop is progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 14th)		
Bellary ...	...	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry and sugarcane withering in parts; elsewhere in tolerable condition; wet and dry grains and oil seeds being sown; harvest wet and dry grains, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains and indigo, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam .	...	Wet and dry crops, cotton and sugarcane in good condition.
Kistna ...	·25 in one station.	Paddy under tanks require water; dry grains, castor, tobacco and onions, being sown; harvest dry paddy, outturn below average; fever prevails; water over anicut two feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·38 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good where water is available; harvest paddy four taluks, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; fever and cattle disease in parts; a few cases of small-pox.
Coimbatore ...	·70 (average of six stations).	Standing crops generally fair, but the dry in two taluks damaged by insects; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; a few cases of cholera.
Tanjore ..	2·44 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn about average cholera prevails.
Madura ...	·38 (average of seven stations).	Wet crops suffering from blight in one taluk; water-supply deficient in two; harvest dry grains four taluks, yield average; a few cases of cholera.
Malabar ...	·10 (in one station).	Second crop in good condition; small-pox in parts.
Travancore ...	No rain	Fever exists.
		General Remarks.—No rain in Ganjam, Bellary, and Kurnool; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Dec. 14th)		
Kurrachee ..	...	Harvesting not quite finished; land being prepared for *rabi* and sowings commenced; fever generally prevalent; cattle disease in Ghorabari taluks; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 22½, 38, and 40½, in Sehwan 26, 48, and 56, in Ghorabari 16, 46, and 58, and in Shahbandar 18, 16, and 64 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Kharif* harvest not yet over; fever general throughout district; weather has properly set in; wheat 24, *jowari* 42, *bajri* 45, red rice 28, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops healthy; fever and cattle disease abating; wheat 31 and *bajri* 36 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	...	*Kharif* harvest completed in some parts, in progress in others; standing *kharif* (cotton and *jowari*) in good condition; *rabi* sowings nearly over; prospects good; sugarcane pressing continues in Naosari; fever continues here and there; cattle disease in parts of Kadi division; prices: *bajri* 32½ and common rice 24¼ pounds per rupee.
Surat ..	..	*Rabi* crops progressing; *jowari* 46 and *nagli* 50 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Násik ...	...	On the whole *rabi* crops are doing tolerably well, with the exception of one or two talukas; public health generally good; *bajri* 44, wheat 28½, and *jowari* 67 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 2° cool from 7th to 11th, afterwards *nil*; vapour in air in defect of normal from 7th to 12th and normal on 13th; wind normal.
Poona ...	...	Average prices: *bajri* 55 and *jowari* 74 pounds per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 46 and *jowari* 61 pounds per rupee; crops continue well; cholera in Poona city, 6 deaths, and 3 in Haveli taluka.
Ahmednagar ...	No rain	*Rabi* crops withering in parts of Nagar, Rahuri, Sangamner, and Newasa, good in rest, except Kopergaon where they will almost fail; *jowari*, maximum 110 pounds in Karjat, minimum 84 in Kopergaon, *bajri* 72 in Parnar and 60 in Kopergaon pounds per rupee.
Sholapur ...	...	Crops good; *jowari* 92 pounds 27 tolas and *bajri* 73 pounds 28 tolas.
Dharwar ...	...	Weather cloudy, unfavourable to standing crops; early crops being reaped; late crop sowings almost completed; gram suffering from insects in four and cotton from blight in five talukas; rice 22 and *jowari* 62 pounds per rupee; slight fever and cattle disease in some talukas.
Kanara ...	...	Rice and *ragi* harvest continues above Ghât; fever in three talukas; cattle disease in four talukas; common rice in Karwar 16 seers, in district average 16¾ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; fever and cough abating; cholera subsiding in Navanagar and prevailing in Dhrol; *rabi* crops good; *bajri* 36 and *jowari* 48 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Failure of *rabi* crops apprehended in a portion of Ahmednagar district, elsewhere crops generally good; fever in some districts; cattle disease and slight cholera in a few; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(Dec. 14th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvesting going on; state of cold weather crops good; small-pox and cattle disease reported from some places, and cholera from Gorwargunge.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Late rice being harvested; prospects good; sowing of cold weather crops completed; public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice going on; prospects continue very favourable; winter crops doing well; public health generally good; cases of fever and cholera reported all over the district, but they are not bad for the season.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Reaping of late rice going on rapidly, outturn not yet known; sowing of winter crops still going on; fever prevails in a mild form, and there are a few cases of cholera.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; paddy, *kalai* and *til* being cut; *arhar* thriving; price of rice stationary; eight cases of small-pox reported from Panchoopore, also a few cases of cholera from Nattore and Waliya; fever still general throughout district.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Winter rice being cut; outturn over average; sugarcane and *rabi* crops doing well; fever still prevalent; cholera cases reported.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of crops favourable; health good.
Bhagulpore ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; health fair.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Late rice a fair crop; half of late rice harvested; *rabi* prospects continue good; sowings in progress; health bad; fever still prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; harvesting of rice going on; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; prices falling; fever prevalent in the interior, but abating in the head-quarters.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; rain required for *rabi*; health generally good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; reaping of late rice in progress; *rabi* doing well; fever disappearing.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; prospects continue to be generally favourable; harvesting of rice crop is being pushed on, outturn promises to be good in most districts; *rabi* crops generally doing well, but in some districts rain is required; poppy crop in Behar is in good condition; cutting of sugarcane has begun with good outturn; fever is still very prevalent in many districts, but in some it has abated; sporadic cholera is reported.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 14th)	No rain	*Kharif* crop cut; more rain required for *rabi*; health good; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Rain much wanted in parts; prices slightly rising; people and cattle more healthy.
Gorakhpur („ 13th)	No rain	Weather fine; prospects good; irrigation is going on; fever on decrease; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)	...	Harvesting of *kharif* over; *rabi* crops thriving; winter rains would be greatly beneficial; prices stationary; slight cattle disease continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Agra (Dec. 14th)	No rain	Irrigation continues; rain needed; health fair; prices almost stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	...	Weather clear; young *rabi* in fair condition; irrigation in progress; health fair; prices stationary.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather cold; west wind; three deaths from small-pox in city on 9th instant; prices of grain stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	...	Rain wanted; health fair; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	...	Weather fine; rain much needed; gram almost a total failure; wheat on unirrigated lands drying up fast and without rain will all be lost; prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ 13th)	No rain	Fever is decreasing; paddy, *urd*, *juar*, and *moth* being cut; irrigation going on.
Sitapur („ 14th)	No rain	Prospects are so far favourable; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Wind west and cold; sky clear · irrigation continues; peas in places in flower; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ „)	...	*Rabi* promising, but rain wanted; fever decreasing; small-pox in Derapur; prices almost stationary.
Rae-Bareli („ „)	No rain	Fever abating in tahsils Rae-Bareli and Salon; rain urgently wanted for unirrigated *rabi* which is beginning to wither; *aghani* harvest over; prices stationary or falling, except *barley* and *arhar*.
Farukhabad („ „)	...	Weather fine; crops promise well; health good; cattle disease disappeared; prices mainly stationary.
		General Remarks.—No rain; crops fair in parts but being injured by want of rain, especially in Lucknow and Rae-Bareli; prices stationary; fever decreasing; cattle disease continues in Kumaon, but has disappeared elsewhere.
Punjab—(Dec. 13th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Prospects favourable; fever abating; slight fall in prices.
Hissar ...	...	*Rabi* crops thriving; prices falling; fever abating.
Umballa ...	...	Rain needed; *rabi* crops flourishing; health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Rain greatly needed; health good; *rabi* crops sown; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	...	Rain needed; fever decreasing; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	No rain	Prices steady; health improving; state of crops good.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; *rabi* sowings still in progress; slight rise in prices.
Siálkot ...	·1	Prospects and health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	·4	More rain required for crops; health good; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	·1	Crops on irrigated lands good; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Crops and health good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Rain wanted; health and prospects good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rain much needed throughout province; health good; prospects favourable.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Dec. 14th)	...	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops promise well; health good.
Jubbulpore („ „)	...	Weather clear and cold; threshing of *kharif* continues; *rabi* sowings thriving; rain wanted; wheat 22 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 13th)	...	Owing to deficient moisture, the *rabi* sowings appear stunted; health fair.
Khandwa („ 14th)	...	Weather clear and chill; prospects good; *rabi* sowings completed; *kharif* threshing commenced; wheat 17 seers per rupee.
Seoni („ „)	...	Weather seasonable; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	...	Weather cool and pleasant; *rabi* doing well; fever prevalent; wheat 18 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 10th)	...	Weather cool and pleasant; cutting of rice completed; *rabi* prospects good; health good; prices falling; rice 45 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 8th)	...	Weather cool and clear; most rice crops reaped; health good; rice 49 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cool and pleasant; threshing of *kharif* crops continue; prospects of *rabi* crop favourable; public health good; prices easy.
British Burma—(Dec. 10th)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 198·48; public health good; small-pox in one circle of Mydhoung township; slight cattle disease; crops being reaped, outturn very good.
Rangoon ...	·08	Total rainfall 103·01; five deaths from cholera and two deaths from small-pox; progress of crops favourable.
Bassein ...	·03	Total rainfall 111·57; public health good; slight cattle disease in one township; crop prospects good; recent rains materially improved late sowings; early crops being reaped.
Prome ...	·20	Total rainfall 44·05; one case of cholera, otherwise public health good.
Ahmerst ...	...	Public health and crop prospects good.
Moulmein ...	·11	Total rainfall 205·88; public health good; reaping half completed.
Toungoo ...	·08	Total rainfall 89·25; public health and agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good, a few scattered cases of cholera; slight cattle disease in three districts; favourable reports of harvest.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Dec. 13th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy; reaping of *sali* paddy in progress; public health fair.
Sylhet („ 14th)	*Nil*	State and prospects good; small-pox reported from Habiganj; *sali* harvest nearly completed; cultivation for *boro* rice begun.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cool and pleasant; common rice 26⅝ seers per rupee; reaping of *sali* crop progresses; public health good.
Dibrugarh („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *sali dhan* continues; winter crops doing well; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore	·03	Crops generally in good condition; wet crops suffering from insufficiency of water in tanks; prospects fair; public health good; prices: *ragi* fallen to 32 seers from 28½ seers per rupee.
Mysore	·38	Harvest progressing; prices stationary.
Mercara	·11	Rice harvest beginning; coffee nearly picked; prospects good; six cases of sporadic cholera in Beppunad.
		General Remarks.—Harvest in progress; crops in good condition but want of rain felt in places; prospects satisfactory; prices stationary or falling; public health good.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (Dec. 14th)	...	*Kharif* reaping continues; *rabi* crops in good condition; wheat 18, and *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* favourable; cotton-picking nearly completed.
Hyderabad (Dec. 14th)	...	Reaping of *abi* crops continues; *rabi* crops prospering; *tabi* sowings commenced; no sickness except fever in one taluka; prices: wheat 15, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 27, yellow *juari* 32½, and *tur* 26½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	...	Prospects unchanged, they are generally favourable; the weather clear and cold.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Weather seasonable; health good.
Sutna ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Health good; gram, wheat, and opium crops thriving.
Goona ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Bhopal ...	...	Prospects and health good.
Agar ...	...	Prospects and health good.
Nowgong ...	...	*Kharif* crops, outturn average; rain wanted for *rabi*; prices stationary.
Manpur ...	...	Fever prevalent; crops doing well.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec. 14th)	·4	Weather seasonable, moderately cold.
Sirohi („ 11th)	...	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good.
Marwar („ 9th)	...	Health good; prospects favourable; cold increasing.
Harowti („ 11th)	...	Health good; prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Jhallawar („ 7th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 14th)	...	Prospects good.
Jeypore („ „)	...	Sowings nearly completed; weather seasonable; prices stationary; health good.
Ulwar („ 13th)	...	Health good; weather seasonable; prices steady.
Nepal—(Dec. 8th)		
Katmandu ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; all fear of scarcity has been removed in the hill districts.

E. C. BUCK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 52.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th December, 1881.

No. 35.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate Mr. W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 23rd instant.

The 22nd December, 1881.

No. 36.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I., of Aligarh, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 37.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate Mr. W. C. Plowden, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 22nd instant.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 23rd December 1881.

No. 2089.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to withdraw the district of Nimar from the operation of section 15 of the Act, which was extended to that district by the Notification of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 514, dated the 31st January 1879.

No. 2100.—Under the provisions of section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following endorsements shall be added on Forms VI and VII and VIII and IX prescribed by Home Department Notification No. 518, dated

the March 1879, for certain licenses granted under the Act :—

On Forms VI and VII—

The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX the following particulars :—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles sold;

(3) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

On Forms VIII and IX—

The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 21st December 1881.

No. 405.—Mr. W. Cornell is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 22nd November 1881.

The 23rd December 1881.

No. 415.—Mr. Murray Hammick, of the Madras Civil Service, is appointed to act as 1st Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg, during the absence on leave of Major H. M. S. Magrath, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd December 1881.

No. 1609.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend sections 12 and 13 of Act XIV of 1869 (the Bombay Civil Courts' Act, 1869) to the Province of Sind.

No. 1613.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 104, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. James O'Kinealy, C.S., Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, and Babu Mohendro Nath Bose Tirhoot, to officiate as Subordinate Judge of Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for a period of six months from the 1st January 1882.

FORESTS.

The 22nd December 1881.

No. 1112 F.—Mr. G. F. Prevost, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate until further orders as a Deputy Conservator of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 16th June 1881.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 23rd December 1881.

No. 2138G. G.—The following appointment and promotions in the Berar Commission are made with effect from the 29th September 1881, consequent on the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Mayne, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class and Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad :—

Major E. S. Ludlow, C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad.

Major F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, *vice* Major Grant.

Mahomed Yassin Khan, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *sub. pro tem.*, is confirmed in that rank, *vice* Mr. Dunlop.

Dastur Edalji Bahramunji, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be an Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *sub. pro tem.*, *vice* Mahomed Yassin Khan.

POLITICAL.

The 23rd December 1881.

No. 370G. P.—With reference to Notification No. 314G.P. of the 26th October 1881, Mr. C. Kapp, Consul for the German Empire at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 1st December 1881.

No. 373G. P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. Loening as Acting Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bassein.

H. M. DURAND,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 19th December 1881.

No. 2048.—Insulator cups to the value of about £5,000 sterling are annually imported into India for the Telegraph Department. With a view to substitute locally-made insulator cups for the imported article, enquiries were instituted for the purpose of ascertaining whether they could be procured of Indian manufacture. As the result of these enquiries, it appears that they cannot at present be made in India at a lower price than twelve annas each, whereas the cost of the imported cups, including freight and all charges, is not more than six annas and ten pie each. The Government of India will be prepared to engage to take for a term of years the whole number of insulators required for the telegraph lines in India, if they can be made at a cost about equal to that of the imported article.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Observation be published in the *Gazette of India*, a copy being communicated to the Public Works Department.

The 21st December 1881.

No. 2059.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Paragraph 4 of Resolution No. 3780, dated 21st October 1881, directing that lanterns should be procured of Indian manufacture.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that bull's eye lanterns are made at Delhi of good quality, and cheap in price. His Excellency in Council accordingly requests that when such lanterns are required for the public service, the Local Governments and Departments concerned will ascertain from the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi the names of the manufacturers and their rates. Lanterns of the ordinary kind are made in most, if not all, large towns in India.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, in continuation of Resolution No. 3780, dated 21st October 1881; to the other Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Military and Public Works Departments.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 2116.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service in India:—

Financial Resolution		No.	3574,	dated	3rd November 1880
,,	,,	,,	953,	,,	10th June 1881.
,,	Circular	,,	220,	,,	28th April 1881.
,,	,,	,,	621,	,,	14th May 1881.
,,	Resolution	,,	3170,	,,	21st September 1881.
,,	,,	,,	3895,	,,	25th October 1881.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 4200, dated 10th November 1881, forwarding returns of European stores purchased in the local market for the Police Department, Northern Division, Bombay, and by certain officers in the Shikarpur District in Sind.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council directs that the procedure indicated in the Resolution No. 3170, dated 21st September 1881, shall be followed in respect of the future supply of the articles enumerated in the list appended to this Resolution, which has been prepared from returns received from the Government of Bombay with letter dated the 10th ultimo.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay and to the other Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

List of Articles.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1879-80.			1880-81.			TOTAL.	
	Rate.	Number or quantity.	Total Cost.	Rate.	Number or quantity.	Total Cost.	Number or quantity.	Total cost.
For the Police Department, Northern Division, Bombay.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Blotting paper	Ans. 12 to Re. 1-8 a quire	7 quires 4 sheets ...	6 9 0	Ans. 9 to Re. 1 a quire ...	25 quires 12 sheets	21 3 6	32 qrs. 16 shts.	27 12 6
Brown paper	„ 14 a quire ...	4 „ ...	3 8 0	„ 13-3½ per quire ...	5 „ ...	4 2 6	9 „ ...	7 10 6
Portuguese paper	Re. 1-8-5 per ream ...	145 reams 2 quires 2 „ 4 „ 12 sheets.	221 3 0 15 11 3	Re. 1-8-11 per ream ...	133 reams 4 quires 1 ream 14 „ ...	207 12 0 13 6 6	282 rms. 4 qrs. 12 sheets.	458 0 9
Cartridge paper	Ans. 12 per quire ...	17 quires 21 sheets..	13 6 6	Ans. 10 to Re. 1-8 a quire	27 quires 6 sheets	20 8 9	45 qrs. 3 shts.	33 15 3
Penholders	„ 4 to 6 a dozen ...	8 dozs. 8 No. ...	2 11 3	.....	16 dozs. 11 No. ...	5 11 9	25 dozs. 7 No.	8 7 0
Ink, black	„ 10 to Re. 1-3 per bottle	44 bottles ...	36 14 0	Ans. 10 to Re. 1-4 per bottle	61 bottles ...	56 6 0	105 bottles ...	93 4 0
Inkstands	An. 1 and Rs. 2-8 each ...	11 No. ...	5 9 3	„ 2-6 to Re. 1-4 each...	27 No. ...	9 3 3	38 No. ...	14 12 6
Sealing wax	Re. 1 per lb. ...	½ lb. ...	0 8 0	.....	2½ lbs. ...	2 7 0	3 lbs. ...	2 15 0
	Ans. 13 per box ...	2 boxes ...	1 10 0	„ 13 a box ...	2 boxes ...	1 10 0	4 boxes ...	3 4 0
	„ 12 a seer ...	1½ seers ...	1 2 0	....		3 2 0	...	4 4 0
Scales for weighing letters	„ 6-8 each ...	3 No. ...	1 4 0	....		...	...	...
Rulers	Re. 1 each ...	1 „ ...	1 0 0	Ans. 14 each ...	1 No. ...	0 14 0	2 No. ...	1 14 0
Envelopes	Ans. 6 to 12 per 100 ...	550 „ ...	2 11 0	„ 10-8 to 13-9 per 100	2000 No. ...	17 4 6	2550 „ ...	19 15 6
	Re. 1-9 per box ...	2 boxes ...	3 2 0	....		1 4 0	...	4 6 0
Note books	Ans. 6 each ...	1 No. ...	0 6 0	.....	13 No. ...	20 0 0	14 No. ...	20 6 0
Vinegar	„ 9 each ...	2 bottles ...	1 2 0	....		...	...	...
Tape, red	Re. 1-4 per bundle ...	4 bundles ...	5 0 0	Rs. 2 a bundle ...	4 bundles ...	8 0 0	8 bdls. ...	13 0 0
Thread	Ans. 2 6 and 3 per doz. ..	447 No. ...	6 1 4	Ans. 3 a dozen ...	28 skeins ...	0 7 0	...	6 8 4
	.....	...	...	.....	...	120 12 9	...	...
Twine	Ans. 5 a bundle ...	4 bundles ...	1 4 0	Ans. 2 to 5 a bundle ...	5 bundles ...	1 6 0	9 bdls. ...	2 10 0
Cord, cotton, for files	6 pie each ...	39 No. ...	1 3 6	.....	...	4 12 0	...	5 15 6
Scissors	Ans. 10 to 12-6 each ...	6 No. ...	3 14 6	Ans. 7 to Re. 1-0-5 each ...	13 No. ...	9 14 6	19 No. ...	13 13 0
Cloth, cotton, for parcels ...	Ans. 2-11½ per yard ...	32 yards ...	5 14 9	„ 3-2½ per yard ...	25 yds. ...	5 0 3	57 yards ...	10 15 0
	.....	...	...	Rs. 2 a piece ...	25 pieces ...	50 0 0	...	...
	.....	...	...	.....	...	9 10 0	...	...
Paper weight	.....	...	...	Re. 1-4 each... ...	1 No. ...	1 4 0	...	...
Gum pot	.....	...	...	Ans. 6 „	2 „ ...	0 12 0	...	...
Sand and pen stands	.....	...	...	.....	3 „ ...	1 6 0	...	...
Candles	Ans. 5 to 8 a bundle ...	144 bundles ...	49 14 0	Ans. 5 to 8 a bundle ...	227 bundles ...	83 12 0	371 No. ...	133 10 0
Candlestands with shades	Rs. 6 per pair ...	1 pair ...	6 0 0	.....	...	...	...	...
Hurricane lamps	... ..	2 No. ...	6 0 0	.....	...	...	...	...
Wicks for lamps	Ans. 3 per bundle ...	1 bundle ...	0 3 0	.....	...	...	...	...
Kerosine oil	„ 1-9 per bottle ...	65 bottles ...	7 1 9	Ans. 1-9 a bottle ...	20 bottles ...	1 15 0	85 bottles ...	9 0 9
	.....	...	0 15 0	.....	1 can ...	3 4 0	...	...
	.....	...	...	.. ...	...	0 6 3	...	...
Padlocks	Ans. 2 to 7 each ...	31 No. ...	11 3 4	Ans. 3-10 to 12 each ...	13 No. ...	5 5 0	44 No. ...	16 8 4

Kilmarnock caps	Rs. 14-8 per dozen ...	371 „ ...	450			„ 14-8 per dozen ...	1366 „ ...	1,655	5	4	1737 „ ...	2,105	10	0
Great coats	Rs. 7 each ...	371 „ ...	2,625	2	0	Rs. 7 each ...	275 „ ...	1,944	8	0	646 „ ...	4,569	10	0
Cloth, woollen	Rs. 2-8 a yard ...	½ yard ...	1	4	0	„ 2-6 a yard ...	6 yards ...	14	4	0	6½ yards ...	15	8	0
Cloth, Turkey red ...	.....	...	...			.....	39 yards 4 inches...	99	13	1				
	.....	...	...			Rs. 8-4-6 per piece ...	5½ pieces ...	45	8	9				
Cloth, cotton	... ...	...	133	8	5	.....	...	...						
	Rs. 2-14 per piece ...	28 pieces ...	80	8	0	.....	...	...						
Woollen lace	.....	...	...			4½ pie per yard ...	432 yards ...	10	2	0				
Woollen cords	... ...	...	...			.....	83 „ 18 inches	13	15	0				
Woollen black tape	.....	...	...			... ...	39 bundles ...	38	12	0				
Red ticket cords	.....	...	...			Ans. 6 a dozen ...	7 dozs. ...	2	10	0				
Belts, frogs, and knots	... ..	...	...			.....	45 ...	30	10	0				
Muslin	.....	...	...			... ...	32 pieces ...	114	12	0				
For the Shikarpore Collectorate, Bombay.														
Blotting paper	6 pie to An. 1 per sheet ...	325 sheets ...	16	14	6									
Cartridge paper	Ans. 8 to Re. 1-8 a quire	86½ quires ...	46	12	0									
Portuguese paper	Rs. 2-7 per ream ...	31 reams ...	107	13	0									
Pasteboard	Rs. 12 per md. ...	2 maunds ...	24	0	0									
Envelopes	Re. 1-4 per box ...	3 boxes ...	3	12	0									
Erasers	Ans. 4 each ...	3 No. ...	0	12	0									
Pen-holders	„ 9 to Re. 1-4 per doz.	13 dozens ...	9	8	6									
Inkstands	„ 2 and 3 each ...	13 No. ...	2	0	0									
Blue ink	„ 3 per bottle ...	15 bottles ...	2	13	0									
Wax cloth	Re. 1 per thân ...	4 thâns ...	4	0	0									
White tape	Ans. 8 per bundle ...	10 bundles ...	5	0	0									
Sealing wax	„ 10-8 to Rs. 2 a seer...	77½ tolas ...	1	1	6									
	„ 14 to Re. 1-14 per lb.	22½ lbs. ...	34	11	0									
	„ 1-6 to 2 per stick ...	86 sticks ...	9	12	0									
	.....	...	0	13	0									
Candles	Ans. 6 to 8-3 per bundle...	251 bundles ...	101	5	0									
Cheet cloth	„ 1-4 to 2-6 per hand...	18 hands ...	2	4	11									
	.....	...	1	2	6									
Bafta cloth for file covering...	.....	22 hands ...	1	2	6									
	.....	...	9	7	0									
Hulwan cloth	An. 1 per hand ...	5 hands ...	0	5	0									
	.....	...	0	1	0									
Cloth, Jaganathee	Rs. 2-8 per thân ...	2 thâns ...	5	0	0									
Chintz	Ans. 2 per hand ...	72 hands ...	9	0	0									
Twine	„ 12 to Re. 1-8 per seer	7 seers 13 chattaks	8	13	0									
Sootli thread	2 seers per 1 Re. ...	1 seer 30 tolahs ...	0	11	0									
	.....	...	0	12	0									
Thread, balls	Ans. 5 and 6 per 32 ...	262 No. ...	2	10	9									
	Re. 1 per ream ...	7 reams ...	7	0	0									
Bundles of thread	Ans. 4 and 5 each ...	35½ bundles ...	10	1	0									
Locks	.....	...	0	5	0									
	.....	1 No. ...	0	3	0									
Padlocks	Ans. 4 and 5 each ...	8 „ ...	2	1	0									
Vinegar	„ 5 a pint ...	2 pints ...	0	10	0									

No. 2121.—With reference to Notifications in the *Calcutta Government Gazette* dated, respectively, the 13th September 1824 and the 3rd July 1828, the Governor General in Council is pleased to give notice that the Four Per Cent. Sicca Rupee Loans of 1824-25 and 1828-29, commonly known as the first and second 4 Per Cent. Loans, will be discharged at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, on the 27th March 1882, at the rate of Rs. 106-10-8 Government Rupees for every 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees of Stock.

The Notifications No. 44, dated the 10th January 1867, and No. 3097, dated the 15th December 1871, permitting transfers from any loan bearing interest at 4 per cent. into the loans of 1842-43 or 1865, are cancelled from this date in so far as they apply to the abovementioned loans of 1824-25 and 1828-29.

The 22nd December 1881.

No. 2145.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Letter to the Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 3926, dated 28th October 1881, informing him that the Government of India desire to employ private enterprise in the work of printing forms now carried on in the Government Central Press, and requesting him to invite tenders from the private presses in Calcutta for the execution of the work.

Read also—

Letter from the Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 102, dated the 14th instant, submitting tenders received from several of the Calcutta printing presses.

RESOLUTION.—It appears from these tenders that the prices at which private presses are ready to undertake the work which the Government of India desires to transfer to them are much in excess of the rates for which the work is now done in the Government Central Press, the whole cost of which, including binding and distribution to the different Departments, now amounts to a little under Rs. 1,10,000 annually.

2. The Governor General in Council is most desirous of affording free scope for private enterprise in all matters in which it may legitimately be employed, and the principal aim of the measure now proposed is to afford such encouragement in an important branch of industry. But the attainment of this object, desirable as it is, cannot be allowed to conflict with the interests of the general tax-paying community, and it is not possible to offer to private enterprise an undertaking for the execution of which a premium must be paid from general revenues in excess of the cost for which the work is now done under direct management by officers of the Government. His Excellency in Council accordingly regrets his inability to accept any of the tenders which have been submitted to the Superintendent of Government Printing.

3. It is understood, however, that the offer of a contract for five years is not considered by some an adequate inducement to lay out capital in the purchase of the plant and machinery which will be required for the execution of the very large quantity of work to be done, at least thirty millions of copies of forms being required every year. The Governor General in Council has considered this point carefully, and has decided that, as it appears that the rate of cost per thousand forms in the Government Central Press varies but very slightly from year to year, the term of contract may unobjectionably be extended. His Excellency in Council will be prepared now to receive tenders for a contract for ten years. These will be received by the Superintendent of Government Printing at his office until noon of the 3rd January 1882.

4. The tenders which have been received and rejected refer only to the printing of the forms. The Government of India has now decided, after further consideration, that the binding of the forms and their despatch as required to indenting officers shall also be undertaken by the firm or firms whose tender

may be accepted. Intending tenderers for printing should accordingly include in their tender rates for these two branches of the work.

5. The Superintendent of Government Printing will afford to intending tenderers such information as they may require relating to the nature and quantity of the work and the rates at which it is now one, or on other points.

6. The Government of India do not consider it necessary to require that any single press in Calcutta shall undertake the whole of the extensive amount of work involved in the printing, binding, and distribution of these forms. The work has therefore been divided into four sections—

(1) Railway Forms.
(2) Post Office and Forest Forms.
(3) Public Works and Commissariat Forms.
(4) All other Forms.

The tenders for each should be distinct, but any tenderer may put in tenders for any one or more sections, or for all of them, and the tender for any section or sections should include a tender for binding and distribution, as well as for printing.

7. The Government of India will be prepared to dispose at a fair valuation of the machinery and plant now employed in printing the forms to the party or parties whose tender may be accepted.

ORDERED, that copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent of Government Printing; also that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

The 23rd December 1881.

The following Addenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

No. 2138.

C. P. C.

PAGE 10.

Section 10.

Insert the following as Case (i) under this Section :—

(*i*) In the case of transfers of officers to the service of the Egyptian Government, the contribution for pension shall be fixed, if the officer is a Covenanted Civil Servant, or a Commissioned Military Officer, at 10 per cent. of the pay which he draws in Egypt; and if he is an Uncovenanted Officer, at 10 per cent. of his pay subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 111 a month.

No. 2097.

P. AND A. A. C.

PAGE 282.

Section 44.

Insert the following note under this section :—

[NOTE.—This Section must not be held to conflict with Rule 2 in Section 53 *(b)* of the Civil Leave Code. Subject always to the provisions of Section 6 of that Code, the phrase "the appointment on which he has a lien" means the appointment which the officer relinquished when he proceeded on leave, and does not refer to an appointment to which an officer has been nominated during his absence on leave.]

No. 2148.—The appointment of Mr. E. Hutton to be Post Master of Calcutta, with effect from the 10th April 1881, is published for general information.

T. C. HOPE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd December, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 691.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Julian Henry Young, 2nd Battalion, North Lancashire Regiment, Wing Officer, 7th Native Infantry,—7th March, 1880.

The commission of Lieutenant Young is antedated to the 7th March, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant John Graham Smith, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 19th Native Infantry, now Officiating Wing Officer, 14th Native Infantry,—25th September, 1880.

Lieutenant William Annesley Burton Dennys, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion,—30th October, 1880.

Lieutenant John Lampen, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 32nd Native Infantry,—6th November, 1880.

No. 692.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The undermentioned officers come on the establishment of paid Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with effect from the 1st July, 1881:—

Colonel F. H. Jenkins, C.B., Bengal S. C., *vice* Colonel *Sir* C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B., promoted to Major-General.

Colonel *A*. Perkins, C.B., R. E., *vice* Colonel *Sir* P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., promoted to Major-General.

No. 693.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confirm Captain *Lord* W. L. dela P. Beresford, V.C., in the appointment of Military Secretary to His Excellency, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. White, C.B., V.C., resigned. Dated 28th October, 1881.

No. 694.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

Major A. R. Kenney-Herbert, General List, Madras Cavalry, Squadron Officer, 4th (Prince of Wales's Own) Madras Light Cavalry, to officiate as Assistant Secretary, *vice* Major J. Davidson, appointed to the Army Head Quarters Staff. Dated 19th December, 1881.

No. 695.—NATIVE ARMY—

Jamedar Akram Khan, appointed on probation to the 9th Bengal Cavalry in G. G. O. No. 814 of 1879, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 11th October, 1879.

No. 696.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Robert James Reid, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant T. Doggett, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 697.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel P. Story, Infantry, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major I. P. Westmorland, R.E., Examiner, 1st class, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Brigade-Surgeon W. Watson, M.B., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major G. Griffith, 18th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for 282 days, under rule IX of the, regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major J. C. Morice, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 698.—Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd class, Public Works Department, is granted an extension of special leave under Public Works Departmnet Resolution No. 1605-27 E.-G., dated the 3rd September, 1879, to the 15th November, 1881.

No. 699.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Upperton, Bengal S. C., (u. p. a.) for two months without pay.

Major H. S. Anderson, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for one year.

Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., General List, Infantry, (p. a.) for one month.

Surgeon J. Wilson, M.D., (p. a.) for six months.

No. 700.—The undermentioned warrant officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India to the date of the arrival of the troopship *Jumna* at Bombay:—

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain R. G. Davies, Public Works Department; Conductor W. Powell, Commissariat Department; Sub-Conductor G. M. Grant, Commissariat Department.

PENSIONS.

No. 701.—Honorary Surgeon John Slane is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 702.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Henry Morton,—20th December, 1881.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) Robert Warburton,—18th December, 1881.

Captain Robert Henry Francis Rennick,—18th December, 1881.

Captain Alexander Innes Shepherd,—20th December, 1881.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Rootsey Strutt, Bombay S. C.—20th December, 1881.

No. 703. ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Asst. Commissary and Hony. Lieut. Richard Monks.	Dy. Commy.	24 Nov., 1881	*Vice* Swinnerton.
Deputy Asst. Commissary and Hony. Lieut. Joseph Comber.	Asst. Commy	ditto ...	*Vice* Monks.
Conductor David Marshall, Head Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory.	*Dy. Asst. Commy.*	*ditto.*	
Conductor John Halliday, Head Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory.	*ditto.*	*ditto.*	
Conductor James Brown, Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory.	*ditto.*	*ditto.*	
Conductor Thomas Shanahan, Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory.	*ditto.*	*ditto.*	
Conductor Thomas Scott, Head Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory.	*ditto.*	*ditto.*	
Conductor Charles Dodge, Head Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory.	*ditto.*	*ditto.*	
Conductor Francis Fraser (on furlough).	ditto ..	ditto ..	*Vice* Comber.
Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) Alexander Anderson.	Conductor	ditto ..	*Vice* Fraser.
Magazine Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) Samuel Durrell.	Sub-Conductor, on probation.	ditto ..	*Vice* Anderson.

No. 704.—NATIVE ARMY—

30th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Gool Badshah, to be Subadar, *vice* Dadun Khan, deceased; Havildar Dulmeer, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gool Badshah, promoted,—29th October, 1881.

31st Native Infantry.

Havildar Noor Mahomed, to be Jemadar, *vice* Roor Singh, deceased,—20th October, 1881.

No. 705.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Nizabat Ali, to be Subadar, *vice* Sabah, invalided,—8th October, 1881.

Havildar Narathu, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganda Missa, invalided,—1st September, 1881.

Havildar Mahomed Bux, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nizabat Ali, promoted,—8th October, 1881.

No. 706.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Sergeant James Austin Bourdillon, to be Captain, in the Mounted Company.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 707.—Major George David Reid, General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th November, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 708.—Surgeon-Major Frederick George Constant, M.D., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd January, 1882, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SPECIAL.

No. 709.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 315 of 1881, the Most Honorable the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following despatch from the Secretary of State for India, together with the letter therein referred to:—

MILITARY, No. 390. INDIA OFFICE, *London, 24th November, 1881.*

To His Excellency the Most Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—Para. 1. I have considered in Council your Military letter No. 343, dated 16th September, 1881, in which you bring to notice the services, during the late campaign in Afghanistan, of various Officers whose names were omitted in your Lordship's Minute of the 15th January, 1881.

2. It has afforded me satisfaction to receive a list of Officers in continuation of that which I acknowledged in my Despatch, No. 136, of the 5th May last, and I desire to repeat the assurances I then gave of the recognition of the services brought to notice, and to request that you will inform the several Officers whose names you now mention of the appreciation by Her Majesty's Government of the excellent service they rendered, as testified by your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Sd.) HARTINGTON.

Letter from the Government of India, Military Department, to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 343, dated Simla, the 16th September, 1881.

1. Your Lordship's Military despatch No. 136 of the 5th of May, 1881, conveyed the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government in the approval recorded by the Viceroy, in a Minute dated the 15th January, 1881, of the services rendered by various civil and military officers during the late war in Afghanistan.

2. Your Lordship will have observed that the Minute and connected despatches have been published in our General Order No. 315, dated the 10th June, 1881. It has however come to our notice that there were certain omissions in the Minute—omissions which were perhaps unavoidable, bearing in mind the numerous officers and departments who were connected with the late war in Afghanistan, but which we would desire to rectify.

3. The Government of Bombay have lately submitted the names of certain civil officers in Sind who did valuable service when the resources of that province were so largely

called upon during the operations of 1878-79 and 1879-80, namely,—

(the late) Mr. F. D. Melville, C.S.,
Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S.,
Mr. J. B. Peile, C.S., C.S.I.,

all of whom acted as Commissioners of Sind during the late war; also the following officers:—

Colonel W. R. Lambert, Collector of Karachi;
Colonel L. D'A. Dunsterville, Collector of Hyderabad;
Colonel R. R. Wallace, Collector of Shikarpur, and
Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Trevor and Mr. G. Macleod, Acting Collectors of Shikarpur;
Major R. V. Malden, Acting Superintendent, Sind Frontier;
Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner.

4. The Government of Bombay also bring to favourable notice the services of Lieutenant G. C. Parker, of the Indian Marine, who in his capacity of Harbour Master at Karachi did excellent work in connection with the disembarkation of large numbers of troops, followers and animals, and great quantities of war materiel of all kinds.

5. The following officers of the Political Department, whose names have not previously been brought to notice, also deserve mention:—

Dr. H. W. Bellew, C.S.I.
Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Reynolds.
Captain W. Loch.
Major T. C. Plowden, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.
Mr. F. W. Fryer, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.
Captain C. E. Yate.
Captain A. Muir.
Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.S., C.I.E.
Major E. Conolly.

Dr. Bellew had been specially selected, in 1878, to accompany Sir Neville Chamberlain's projected mission to Kabul. In the autumn of 1879, when military operations began in Northern Afghanistan, Dr. Bellew proceeded, at the request of the Government of India, over the Shuturgardan to join Sir Frederick Roberts. He remained at Kabul during the winter months upon political duty; and his knowledge of Afghan languages and large experience of the country proved useful.

Colonel T. E. Gordon joined the Kuram Field Force on special political duty in April, 1879. When General Roberts advanced on Kabul in the following September, Colonel Gordon assumed military and political charge of the Kuram Valley and the Hariob. The services rendered by him in this part of the country were of much value.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds and Captain W. Loch did good service in Biluchistan, and Captain Loch also accompanied General Phayre's force in the advance to Kandahar. During the occupation of the Kuram Valley by British troops, Major Plowden exerted himself with much energy and success in maintaining communications and in preserving the peace of an important section of the frontier. He also accompanied the Zamusht expedition in December, 1879.

Mr. F. W. Fryer was employed in 1878 and 1879 upon the Biluch border, and in the operations connected with the march of Major-General Biddulph's force to Quetta. His local knowledge and influence enabled him to afford material assistance.

Captain C. E. Yate and Captain A. Muir did well in Southern Afghanistan during the British occupation of the country, the former especially at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, the latter at Kandahar.

Mr. Cunningham and Major Conolly were at different times entrusted with the management of the Khyber, where their services were of marked value. Mr. Cunningham was also selected to accompany Mr. Griffin to Kabul.

6. The omission to allude to the services of the Medical Department with the Government of India, in a Minute which dealt with civil services alone, arose from the circumstance that the late head of this department was included among the officers recommended to the notice of the Government of India by the Commander-in-Chief for military services during the war, the fact being that, until the late changes in the administrative organisation of the Medical Services, the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, was more directly connected with the Commander-in-Chief than with the Government of India. But the services rendered by the Army and Indian Medical Departments to the Government of India were valuable and conspicuous. The superintendence of the medical service at the beginning of the war was under Surgeon-General Ker-Innes, C.B., of the Army Medical Department, and Surgeon-General Beatson, at that time at the head of the Indian Medical-Service in Bengal, and was afterwards conducted in a very successful manner by the present able head of the Army Medical Department in India, Surgeon-General Crawford, M.D. Surgeon-General Cuningham, M.D., as Surgeon-General with the Government of India, was also largely concerned in the successful administration of the medical services; we desire to bring to the notice of Her Majesty's Government the services performed by these officers.

7. The services of the Survey Department in the field have already been recognised by the promotion of several of the military officers belonging to it; but the good work done by Messrs. Scott, Ogle, Price, Claudius and McNair, civil officers of the department in the field, deserves to be publicly recorded; while it is due to the head of the Survey Department, Lieutenant-General Walker, C.B., R.E., to notice with approbation the assistance rendered to the military operations in the prompt supply of maps and plans, and the general efficiency with which the work of his department in all branches was conducted.

8. The Bengal Clothing Department, under the superintendence of Colonel B. Walton, C.I.E., met the sudden demand for a large supply of warm clothing in a prompt and efficient manner.

9. The names of several officers in the Commissariat and Transport Departments of the Army have already been brought to notice in

the Viceroy's Minute; but there are two officers whose names were omitted from the Minute: as their services were commended to Her Majesty's Government in forwarding the list of officers whom His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief considered deserving of reward, Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Travers, the General Transport Officer of the Khyber Line Force, whose duties confined him mainly to the base at Peshawar; and Captain R. Patch, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, who, although he served in the field in the first phase of the campaign, was during the latter portion of the operations in charge of the great field depôt at Peshawar, from which the main bulk of the supplies of the Army were forwarded with admirable regularity and precision to the troops in the front. Lieutenant-General Sir M. Kennedy, late Controller-General of Supply and Transport, brought the services of these officers especially to notice in his report on the operations of supply and transport during the second campaign.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd December, 1881.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 16th to the 22nd December, 1881:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Engineers ...	Colonel W. R. Tucker ...	10th December, 1881.	Lucknow.		
2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.	Lieutenant R. Graham-Campbell ...	13th December, 1881.	Sitapur.		

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd December, 1881.

ALLOWANCES.

No. 48.—MESSING—

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 34 of 1880, laying down the rates of table money payable for the entertainment of high functionaries, their suites, &c., on board Indian Government vessels, it is notified that these rates are applicable to the case of *sea-going* vessels only, and not to inland vessels, &c.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 49.—Mr. F. W. Allen, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Marine Survey Department, is granted leave to Europe, on medical certificate, for 1 year 11 months and 29 days, under section 127, Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th November, 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 21st December 1881.

No. 395.—Mr. F. Hutchinson, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in Bombay, is appointed to the charge of the Accounts of the Southern Mahratta Railways.

No. 396.—The services of Mr. M. J. Chabrel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the establishment of the Director General of Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, Railway Branch.

The 22nd December 1881.

No. 399.—The services of Mr. H. T. Gwyther, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, Railway Branch.

No. 400.—Mr. E. M. Sage, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred to the Provincial Establishment of British Burma.

No. 401.—Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with temporary rank in Class III during the absence on leave of Mr. R. Tyndall, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPH.

The 22nd December 1881.

No. 397.—The promotion of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Telegraph Department, to the grades specified, will have effect from the 1st April 1880 and not as previously notified :—

To Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. M. Lane.
„ H. P. Owen.

To Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. C. Douglas.
„ W. N. Toulmin.

No. 398.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions of officers in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. G. G. Charles „ W. F. Melhuish „ C. H. Reynolds	Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, 3rd Grade.	1st April 1880.
„ J. F. Bevan „ R. Boteler „ J. A. Briggs „ W. J Browne „ F. R. DeMarsac „ W. P. Johnston „ C. P. Landon „ R. C. Laughlin „ S. P. W. V. Luke, C.I.E. „ F. G Maclean „ C. B. D Marks „ T. McKelvey „ H. M. O'Kelly, M.A. „ C. E. Pitman, C.I.E. „ F W. F. Wiese	Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, 4th Grade.	1st April 1880.
„ W. Williams „ T. C. Hill „ J. C. Douglas	Superintendent, 3rd Grade	Superintendent, 2nd Grade.	19th June 1880 20th August 1881.
„ J. F. Bevan „ R. C. Laughlin	Superintendent, 4th Grade.	Superintendent, 3rd Grade.	19th June 1880 20th August 1881.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

From the 26th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 19th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday, the 2nd proximo, on account of New Year's Day.

The 22nd December 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the Bank will be closed from the 2nd to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1881.

No. 249.—Mr. T. F. Freeman, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, on furlough, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate, for six months from 1st November 1881, under Chapter X, Sections 127 and 128 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 22nd December 1881.

No. 250.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 11th October, the date of the retirement of Mr. Farrell, Surveyor, 3rd Grade :—

Mr. A. J. Gibson, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

Mr. G. R. Copping, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

No. 251.—In continuation of Notifications No. 246, dated 9th November 1881, and Nos. 247 and 248, dated 25th November 1881, the following temporary promotions are made, *vice* Captain

A. W. Baird, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, who has been granted furlough from 15th October last, under G. G. O. No. 677, dated 16th December 1881:—

Mr. W. G. Beverley, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, from the 1st to the 4th November, and from the 12th November until further orders, all dates inclusive.

Captain H. J. Harman, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, from the 15th October to the 31st October and from the 5th November to the 11th November, all dates inclusive.

No. 252.—The following temporary promotions are made with effect from the 27th November 1881, the date on which Brevet Colonel G. C. DePrée, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, availed himself of the furlough granted him in G. G. O. No. 583, dated 4th November 1881:—

Colonel C. T. Haig, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Major W. Barron, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Captain H. J Harman, R.E, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

No. 253.—Major T. T. Carter, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, having returned from furlough, the following reversions will take effect from the 3rd December 1881:—

Major W. Barron, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Captain H. J. Harman, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 13th December 1881.

No. 2665G.—Surgeon-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck having returned from furlough assumed medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force and Haraoti and Tonk Agency, from Surgeon J. F. Tuohy, on the afternoon of the 7th December 1881.

The 14th December 1881.

No. 2674G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Abdool Wahid, of the Reserve List of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana, was granted fifteen days' privilege leave from the 17th to the 31st October 1881.

By Order,
F. T. HEWSON,
for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 17th December 1881.

No. 926.—Under Section 3 of Act II of 1869, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmir-Merwara is pleased to appoint Mr. W. R. Lawrence, Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, a Justice of the Peace within and for the District of Ajmir-Merwara.

By Order,
F. T. HEWSON,
for *1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.*

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1881.

No. 60.—In modification of Notification No. 59, dated 10th December 1881, the services of Assistant Surgeon Jogendro Nath Datta, of the supernumerary list, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Annada Prasad Dass.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th December 1881.

No. 67.—Major W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

No. 68.—Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from furlough is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

A. CADELL, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Simla Imperial Circle.

Simla, the 16th December 1881.

No. 140.—Mr. T. Macpherson, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported himself for duty on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

H. IRWIN,
Supdt. of Works,
Simla Imperial Circle.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December 1881.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans										4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent Debenture Loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion.	Total.				
Balance of 30th November 1881 . .	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,16,213	30,74,900	2,24,06,500	1,03,76,000	2,48,49,900	2,90,51,600	2,12,000	9,14,29,032	48,28,000	1,05,35,100	9,79,88,100	11,33,51,200	1,10,500	33,03,000	61,200	20,83,09,033
Add—																			
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th December 1881 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th December 1881 . .	...	...	...	...	...	2,15,500	32,000	6,17,500	11,500	...	8,76,500	...	39,500	66,500	1,06,000	...	...	...	9,82,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December 1881 . .	...	...	...	...	24,100	78,700	6,600	2,17,300	8,500	...	3,35,200	4,000	94,200	2,40,500	3,38,700	...	...	...	6,73,900
Deduct—	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,16,213	30,99,000	2,27,00,700	1,04,14,600	2,56,84,700	2,90,71,600	2,12,000	9,26,40,732	48,32,000	1,06,68,800	9,82,95,100	11,37,95,900	1,10,500	33,03,000	61,200	20,99,65,432
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	19,800	93,100	32,900	2,83,000	41,500	...	4,70,300	58,000	1,00,000	6,32,000	7,90,000	...	...	...	12,60,300
Balance on 15th December 1881 . .	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,16,213	30,79,200	2,26,07,600	1,03,81,700	2,54,01,700	2,90,30,100	2,12,000	9,21,70,432	47,74,000	1,05,68,800	9,76,63,100	11,30,05,900	1,10,500	33,03,000	61,200	20,87,05,132

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Oct. 1881, enfaced from India 4,350 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,660 lakhs.
" 16th Oct. 1881 to 31st " " " " 14 " " " 8 "
" 1st Nov. " to 15th Nov. " " " 40 " " " 7 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 10 " " " 6 "
" 1st Dec. " to 15th Dec. " " " 16 " " " 12 "

4,430 lakhs. 3,693 lakhs.
3,693 "

Balance against India 737 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th December 1881.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GEN

No. 1792.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE.	Estimates, 1881-82.	April to Aug. 1880.	April to Aug. 1881.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,495,000	7,688,303	8,027,526	339,223	...
II.—Tributes	705,000	288,681	186,932	...	101,749
III.—Forest	768,100	167,670	206,114	38,444	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	3,031,000	1,259,059	1,361,871	102,812	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	550,000	332,316	363,965	31,649	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,863,000	984,238	1,118,344	134,106	...
VII.—Customs	2,367,000	920,780	978,338	57,558	...
VIII.—Salt	7,153,000	2,884,881	2,990,888	106,007	...
IX.—Opium	8,763,000	4,033,037	4,013,858	...	19,179
X.—Stamps	3,290,000	1,481,848	1,505,420	23,572	...
XI.—Registration	290,000	133,760	130,657	...	3,103
XII.—Mint	89,000	54,131	3,765	...	50,366
XIII.—Post Office	967,000	456,815	401,541	...	55,274
XIV.—Telegraph	452,600	219,307	170,624	...	48,683
XV.—Minor Departments	62,500	23,219	23,748	529	...
XVI.—Law and Justice	664,000	267,307	248,669	...	18,638
XVII.—Police	236,000	100,740	102,153	1,413	...
XVIII.—Marine	210,000	78,313	68,361	...	9,952
XIX.—Education	143,000	65,593	71,565	5,972	...
XX.—Medical Services	37,700	11,530	11,993	463	...
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	61,000	24,295	19,635	...	4,660
XXII.—Interest	668,000	218,282	436,487	218,205	...
XXIII.—Pensions	215,600	54,494	55,860	1,366	...
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	265,000	97,855	146,299	48,444	...
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	412,000	56,732	48,043	...	8,689
TOTAL	56,758,500	21,903,186	22,692,656	789,470	...
XXV.—Railways — *Guaranteed Railways.* Traffic Receipts	7,489,800	2,779,474	2,996,939	217,465	...
XXV.—Railways — *State Railways.* Gross Traffic Earnings	2,420,000	737,535	851,886	114,351	...
XXV.—Railways — Net Traffic do. East Indian	2,800,000	869,089	1,169,437	300,348	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Net Traffic Receipts, &c., Madras Irrigation.	902,500	184,247	247,134	62,887	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	472,500	176,140	196,976	20,836	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	821,000	...	...	...	...
XXIX.—Army	777,000	403,869	372,899	50,206	...
Military Operations in Afghanistan	61,000		81,176		...
TOTAL	72,502,300	27,053,540	28,609,103	1,555,563	...
England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	3,238,700	121,444	152,257	30,813	...
GRAND TOTAL	75,741,000	27,174,984	28,761,360	1,586,376	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 22nd December 1881.

ERAL'S OFFICE.

Fifth month of the year 1881-82, as compared with the corresponding period of 1880-81.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1881-82.	April to Aug. 1880.	April to Aug. 1881.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	3,576,700	1,352,999	1,479,814	126,815	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	407,300	83,637	88,582	4,945	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	350,000	143,004	173,406	30,402	...
4.—Land Revenue	3,031,100	1,202,860	1,212,857	9,997	...
5.—Forests	565,800	135,241	151,446	16,202	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	99,000	55,064	37,559	...	17,505
7.—Assessed Taxes	15,000	9,317	5,746	...	3,571
8.—Provincial Rates	48,000	17,113	25,269	8,156	...
9.—Customs	206,000	81,843	80,628	...	1,215
10.—Salt	428,000	148,248	186,857	38,609	...
11.—Opium	2,262,500	1,266,101	1,402,028	135,927	...
12.—Stamps	74,000	34,151	34,684	533	...
13.—Registration	186,000	74,541	74,598	57	...
14.—Mint	85,200	32,295	32,724	429	...
15.—Post Office	997,900	525,620	425,806	...	99,814
16.—Telegraph	459,600	146,494	147,645	1,151	...
17.—Administration	1,298,900	514,855	491,014	...	23,841
18.—Minor Departments	438,700	139,177	205,449	66,272	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,349,600	1,331,261	1,304,719	...	26,542
20.—Police	2,571,000	1,018,919	1,022,100	3,181	...
21.—Marine	432,100	146,669	145,991	...	678
22.—Education	1,057,600	393,808	419,910	26,102	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,200	63,801	66,379	2,578	...
24.—Medical Services	690,500	256,763	267,615	10,852	...
25.—Stationery and Printing	424,400	164,039	191,031	26,992	...
26.—Political	535,700	156,332	221,613	65,281	...
27.—Allowances and Assignments	1,881,900	614,592	609,194	...	5,398
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	4,000	1,646	1,817	171	...
29.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	708,000	378,971	321,365	...	57,606
30.—Miscellaneous	251,000	109,680	119,992	10,312	...
31.—Famine Relief	1,500,000	122	25,294	25,172	...
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,475,000	1,311,500	1,430,538	119,038	...
TOTAL	31,568,700	11,910,666	12,403,670	493,004	...
32.—Railways — *Guaranteed Railways.*					
Working Expenses	4,760,000	1,337,561	1,259,013	...	78,548
Land and Supervision	78,900	20,716	33,211	12,495	...
Interest in India	4,800	3,754	3,100	...	654
Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies	165,300	33,808	57,609	23,801	...
State Railways.					
Working Expenses	2,086,000	1,478,424	725,635	...	315,593
Surplus Profits, &c., East Indian Railway	204,600		82,977		
Frontier Railways	386,000		354,219		
33.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Madras Irrigation Interest, &c.	1,351,700	336,885	355,941	19,056	...
34.—Other Public Works	4,939,400	799,771	1,154,468	354,697	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	114,000	...	...	...	...
36.—Army	12,392,000	7,035,893	5,205,129	...	922,300
Military Operations in Afghanistan	2,271,000		908,164		
TOTAL	60,322,400	22,957,478	22,543,436	...	414,042
England, including Army, Public Works and Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,563,600	6,144,604	6,293,077	148,473	...
TOTAL	74,886,000	29,102,082	28,836,513	...	265,569
38.—*Productive Public Works*—					
Capital Expenditure in India	3,010,000	1,152,523	1,023,681	...	128,842
Ditto ditto in England	1,863,000	231,145	118,220	...	112,925
TOTAL	4,873,000	1,383,668	1,141,901	...	241,767
GRAND TOTAL	79,759,000	30,485,750	29,978,414	...	507,336

E. W. KELLNER,
Depy. Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th December 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 94,01,721 0 2)	2,35,36,324	11	1
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,41,34,603 10 11)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,50,14,689	10	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,06,542	9	8
Sundries	14,10,440	9	2
RUPEES	7,28,79,963	12	9

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	66,77,399	0	0
Other authorized Investments	38,44,480	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	78,22,925	11	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	86,75,346	5	4
Bills discounted and purchased	2,19,46,775	12	1
Balances with other Banks	9,12,455	5	10
Bullion	8,23,041	5	2
Dead Stock	11,29,859	0	0
Stamps	6,839	14	0
Sundries	4,22,771	13	5
	5,22,61,894	2	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 67,36,625 8 3)	2,06,18,069	9	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,38,81,444 1 8)			
RUPEES	7,28,79,963	12	9

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 22nd December 1881.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 12	...	...	...	36	26,69,216	10,09,686
„ 13	...	...	...	36	26,69,216	10,09,686
„ 14	...	...	1,148	36	26,69,516	10,10,860
„ 15	...	...	...	36	26,69,516	10,10,860
„ 16	...	.	...	36	26,69,516	10,10,860
„ 17	...	...	...	36	26,90,282	10,10,860

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th December 1881.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
140	D 14—52175	20	Kakamul & Sons, Dinapore.
141	D 18—81576	100	Kadar Nath, Calcutta.
	„ —81577	100	
	„ —81506	100	
	„ —81507	100	
40	D 11—19386	*10	Hajee Mohomed Hossein, Calcutta.
	„ —06252		
142	D 14—53129	20	Wazir Khan Shamshabad, Agra.
	D 17—16957	50	

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st December 1881.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
W56	M 44—16564	100	Ardesir Dorabji Daruwalla, Oomergaum.
	M 43—78228	100	
W57	M 46—99277	50	Inspector, Railway Police, Calcutta.
W58	M 57—00061	50	Munchershaw Sorabshaw, Ahmedabad.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1881.		Rs.	
H116	M 44—24960	100	Vithaldass Mancoklal, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 20th December 1881.

W. C. HOLMES,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
265	O 96—75156	100	Babu Ram Chundra Bose.
267	O 97—01403	100	Inspector Okhoy Kumar Banerjee, Jorabagan Thanah, Calcutta.
	O 88—99905	100	
	O 96—31340	100	
	O 69—66254	100	
268	O 69—95063	100	Shaik Harroo Mistri.
	O 69—92538	100	
	„ —89664	100	
	„ —67274	100	
	O 96—39217	100	
269	O 96—18702	100	Babu Dolegobind Naik.
	„ —18703	100	
	„ —18704	100	
	„ —18705	100	
	„ —18706	100	
270	O 97—01231	100	Mr. E. C. Mason.
	„ —01228	100	
	O 65—02842	50	
	„ —01399	50	
271	O 97—21786	100	Mr. J. M Fordalediz.
	„ —21789	100	
	O 65—09202	50	

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
161	L 28—40345 „ —40341	5	Babu Kalikumar Chakravarty.
	L 54—10696 „ —10695	5	
162	A 19—11545 „ —22138	10	Babu Luckhy Narain Mullick.
	L 9—61534 „ —61533	5	
163	O 51—92843 „ —92844	10	Babu Kassi Kinkur Sen.
164	O 5—96223 „ —96231	10	Babu Rakhal Dass Ghose.
165	O 81—19062 „ —19063	10	The Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
166	L 34—13031 L 35—01271	10	Babu Aushootosh Maitro.
223	O 96—98427 ...	100	Nasrut Khan.
224	E 8—62597 ...	5	Babu Chundi Churn Soor.
225	O 21—88446 ...	20	Mr. N. U. Gheesta.
226	O 77—43993 ...	10	Mohamed Torab.
	„ —43994 ...	10	
227	O 11—35012 ...	10	Babu Hurry Dass Bysack.
159	L 4—12558 „ —12557	10	The Collector of Monghyr.
160	A 94—10160 „ —10159	20	Ghoge Raj Bisseshur Lal.
	L 44—24657 L 42—42967	10	
	A 78—36691 „ —36692	10	
	O 43—73271 „ —73292	10	

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December 1881.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 10—36160 ...	100	Kurimbhoy Purdhan, Merchant, Kurrachee.
G 14—71555 „ —71557 *	10	Mr. Byramjee Eduljee, Shop-keeper, Kurrachee.

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 15th December 1881.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
55	E 13—79563 ...	100	L. G. Wait, Esq., Calcutta.

LAHORE,
The 17th December 1881.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
52	B 65—08316 ...	50	Ahmed Suliman, Nellore.
	B 66—80264 ...	100	
	B 68—26226 ...	100	
53	B 51—47997 ...	500	M. Mahomed Mustan Sahib, Shop-keeper, Kairkal.
54	B 65—09358 ...	50	Mr. Adam Andrew, Free Church Mission House, Chingleput.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
108	B 63—98145 ... B 67—09124 ...	10 10	E. O. Walker, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraphs, Herrioor, *vid* Bangalore.
20	B 46—88777 B 47—22345 *	5	C. Ruthnam Mudali, Compositor, *Gazette Press*, Fort St. George.

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 12th December 1881.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1881.

Two new postage stamps of the value given in the margin having been received in India, will shortly be available for sale to the public.

3 annas.
1½ „

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 19th December 1881.

No. 10047.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. Chotalal Moteram is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, and is posted to the Cutch Division.

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. J. DeCaster is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Superintendents.

Mr. E. M. Dawes is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Superintendents.

Mr. C. Smith is appointed to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Superintendents.

Mr. B. G. A. Boosch is appointed to officiate in the 4th Grade of Superintendents.

Mr. J. Morgan, Superintendent, 4th Grade, is transferred to the Cuddalore Division.

The 22nd December 1881.

No. 10316.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, N. W. PROVINCES.

Messrs. M. C. Byrne and J. W. Welsh and Lala Peary Lal are appointed to be Examiners of Post Office Accounts.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

The 23rd December 1881.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	31st Dec.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 „	30th „	*Str. Henzada.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 „	31st „	P. & O. Str. *Pekin.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	7 „	27th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *via* Bombay	7 „	26th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	25th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 „	29th „	Str. *Pemba.* *
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 „	29th „	Str. *Busheer.*
Persian Gulf	7 „	24th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 „	24th „	Str. *Chusura.*
Port Blair and Camorta	7 „	24th „	Str. *Sutara.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 „	24th „	Str. *Commilla.*

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely; after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 18th December 1881.

Aspa, H. J.
Atkinson, F.
Baptist, G. N.
Barber, Mrs. J.
Bergmann, G.
Bicknell, H.
Bushe, Cecil J. L. (M.B., A.M.D.)
Carroll, E.
Chill, C.
Cutterall, R.
Dalrymple, Francis.
Davys, A. W.
Dougherty, E.
Eastman & Co
Edwards, C. G. F.
Fleming, G.
Good, J.
Gregory, E. H.
Hadinger, J. J.
Harman, J. F.
Howson, F.
Johannes, J.
Keelan, H. E. T.
Wallislackersteen, N.
Large, Frank J.
Lowe, T. W.
Manager, Canning Press.
Manager, Bangalore Jute Co.
Newton, J. W. N.
Reberio, Mrs A.
Rezario, L. D.
Scallan, Mrs.
Shea, J. H.
Smith, W.
Thomas, L.
Vest & Co.
Wilson, J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. F. & Co.
Alexander, G. F.
Allen, Mons. J. A.
Archer, R.
Atkinson, Capt. S. B.
Atkinson, J.
Aviett, G.
B.
Bailey, J. R.
Barrett, John.
Bartlett, A. P.
Bates, J. Nelson.
Beale, J. A.
Bell, J. H.
Bendin, R., Lt.-Col.
Blake, J. A.
Boarge, J., Signora.
Bradford, J.
Broadbent, J. E.
Brocklehurst, W. T.
Brunnage, J. D.
Buchanan, J. E.
Byrne, M.
Campbell, A. D., Major.
Carlyle, R. W.
Carter, Miss.
Chapman, G. C.
Chater, E. J.
Collen, Mrs. B.
Connell, J.
Connor, E. F.
Cornfield, A. G.
Coyens, F.
Crawshaw, J. H.
Cruft, J.
Dauks, W.
Davies, W. R.
Driscoll, D. J.
Dundas, A. A.
Dunnington, A. W.
Dykes, L. F.
Earle, G. H.
Fardell, G. W.
Ferm, Arthur.
Fleming, Master John.
Flewker, W.
Forest, William Dene.
Forsterman, J.
G. O.
Grant, Geo. H.
Grimes, T.
Guru Dass Chatterjee.
Hadden, H.
Hagarth, B.
Haly, J. J.
Hankievz, Charles.
Haunden, S.
Henzell, H. L.
Hine, C. W.
Houghton, Lt.-Col. R. (M.S.C.)
Iditen.
"Indigo."
J. S.
Jackson, G.
James, E.
Jeffery, R.
Johnson, R. R.
Jones, A.
Jones, E.
Joseph, N. W.
Keele, Richmond.
Kennedy, J. G.
Keymer, J. S.
Khambata, P. A.
Kirkwood, T. M.
Lambert, Dr. E.
Lamborn, W. L.
Lucas, Mrs. A.
MacIntyre, A.
MacLeish, John.
Macpherson, W. G.
Mair, A.
Martin, Mrs. C. M.
McDougall, A.
Meara, E. J.
Moffat, Col. A. K.
Moore, J. P.
Moreton, T. G.
Morrison, W.
M. S. U. Y.
Murphey, F. Brown.
Murray, G.
N. C.
Nautz, L.
Nelson, C. M.
Nimmoo, A.
Oakley, L. J.
O'Brien, Mrs. Stephens.
Obscure, C.
Ornstein, Secharle.
Padmore, Robt.
Paganini, M. L.
Pagden, H.
Pandelachey, H.
Patterson, W. S.
Paxwell, E.
Peyrot, A.
Pratt, Mr.
Presse, J.
Queen, S. F.
Reid, J., Dr.
Robertson, W. L.
Roe, R. J., Lt.
Roper, E. J.
Roy, M. R.
Sandeman, W. A.
Scott, David.
Shamram.
Shenton, J. T.
Smith, Mrs. K.
Spalding, N.
Stevenson, D.
Swinton, F. G.
Target, C. B.
Thompson, A.
Tietkins, A. H.
Uphill, Tom.
V. C. J.
Vaude, T. W. G.
Walker & Co.
Watson, F.
Watson, L.
Watts, G. W.
Webster, F.
Webster, Miss.
Wells, W.
Willes, Miss E.
Williams, A. G.
Wood, W., Captain.
Wyndham, W. G.
X. Y. Z.

Newspapers.

Barret, J.
Blake, J. A.
Brocklehurst, W. T.
Campbell, Major A. D.
Hankuwig, Chas.
Johnson, E. C.

Registered Letters.

Anderson, Mrs. J.
Kirkwood, T. M.
Morton, Mr.
Pandelakl, H.
Sinclair, H. G.
Stuart, C. H.
Warde, Mrs.

E. HUTTON.
Presidency Post Master.

Department Public Works—Half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 6th February 1882, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of January 1882. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination :—

Agra, Ahmedabad, Ajmère, Akyab, Allahabad, Boloram, Durbhanga, Howrah, Indore, Jabalpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Saidpore, Shillong and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

J. S. SLATER,
Offg. Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Owing to reduction of establishment the following Government elephants are for sale :—

69 on view at Meean Meer, *viz.*, 29 females and 40 males of which 31 are tuskers and 9 muknas.

10 on view at Umballa, *viz.*, 6 females and 4 males, tuskers.

2. Amended descriptive rolls of these elephants have been distributed to chiefs, noblemen and heads of Civil Departments through Local Governments, Administrations, &c.

3. Further particulars can be obtained from, and offers for purchases of these elephants should be addressed to Assistant Commissaries General, Meean Meer and Umballa, for communication to Commissary General.

H. ROWBAND, *Lieut.-Col.*,
for *Offg. Depy. Comsy. Genl.*

DEPY. COMSY. GENL.'S OFFICE,
UPPER CIRCLE;
Rawalpindi, the 10th December 1881.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب فائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے ويكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ديل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ديل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوںمین بکتی ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
„ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ ALLAHABAD SERIES	„ 8	„ 9
Complete set... ...	„ 45	„ 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following :—

For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs.	3	8
„ „ MADRAS SERIES ...	„	1	0
„ „ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„	1	0
„ „ ALLAHABAD SERIES.	„	1	0
Complete set	„	4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA ;

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY ;

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS ;

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY ;

THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachée to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Verâwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Miya and Kalbadevie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Cherenpani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Eneiam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Cocomada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*

Mullaittivu or Moeletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
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Rangoo gue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., Simla. Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

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Notices to Mariners.

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„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
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Notices to Mariners, 1881.

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„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
„ 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of Votes on the question submitted in Circular No. 3, dated 10th September 1881.

Subject.	For.	Against.
Whether the widow of the late Mr. R. W. Sherriff shall be admitted to pension on payment of all arrears of subscription with interest at 6 per cent.	1,284	10

By Order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
FUND OFFICE;
The 17th December 1881.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 053583, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Nobo Coomar Aucharjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

SHACAMBURY DABEA,
At Belloor.

Lost or Stolen

Government Promissory Note, No. 024316 of 1st February 1812-43, for Rs. 1,000, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal. A reward will be given to the person who will bring back the same to the undersigned.

DOURGA CHORONE ROQUITH,
No. 1, Old Court House Lane.

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 089468, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, and No. 067609, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1812-43, for Rs. 500, both originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Goshay Churn Dass, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

DWARKA NAUTH DUTT,
Attorney-at-Law,
and Attorney for Goshay Churn Dass.

CALCUTTA,
No. 3, HASTINGS STREET;
The 12th December 1881.

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Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th December, 1881, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXVI OF 1881.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing herein contained affects the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, section twenty-one, or affects any local usage relating to any instrument in an oriental language: Provided that such usages may be excluded by any words in the body of the instrument, which indicate an intention that the legal relations of the parties thereto shall be governed by this Act;

Saving of usages relating to hundís, &c.

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Banker":

"Banker" includes also persons or a corporation or company acting as bankers; and

"Notary Public."

"Notary Public" includes also any person appointed by the Governor General in Council to perform the functions of a Notary Public under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

OF NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

"Promissory note."

4. A "promissory note" is an instrument in writing (not being a banknote or a currency-note) containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person, or to the bearer of the instrument.

Illustrations.

A signs instruments in the following terms:—

(a). "I promise to pay B or order Rs. 500."

(b). "I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in Rs. 1,000, to be paid on demand, for value received."

(c). "Mr. B, I O U Rs. 1,000."

(d). "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 and all other sums which shall be due to him."

(e). "I promise to pay B Rs. 500, first deducting thereout any money which he may owe me."

(f). "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 seven days after my marriage with C."

(g). "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 on D's death, provided D leaves me enough to pay that sum."

(h). "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 and to deliver to him my black horse on 1st January next."

The instruments respectively marked (a) and (b) are promissory notes. The instruments respectively marked (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) are not promissory notes.

"Bill of exchange."

5. A "bill of exchange" is an instrument in writing containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person or to the bearer of the instrument.

A promise or order to pay is not "conditional," within the meaning of this section and section four, by reason of the time for payment of the amount or any instalment thereof being expressed to be on the lapse of a certain period after the occurrence of a specified event which, according to the ordinary expectation of mankind, is certain to happen, although the time of its happening may be uncertain.

The sum payable may be "certain," within the meaning of this section and section four, although it includes future interest or is payable at an indicated rate of exchange, or is according to the course of exchange, and although the instrument provides that, on default of payment of an instalment, the balance unpaid shall become due.

The person to whom it is clear that the direction is given or that payment is to be made may be a "certain person," within the meaning of this section and section four, although he is mis-named or designated by description only.

"Cheque."

6. A "cheque" is a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand.

"Drawer." "Drawee."

7. The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called the "drawer;" the person thereby directed to pay is called the "drawee."

"Drawee in case of need."

When in the bill or in any indorsement thereon the name of any person is given in addition to the drawee to be resorted to in case of need, such person is called a "drawee in case of need."

"Acceptor."

After the drawee of a bill has signed his assent upon the bill, or, if there are more parts thereof than one, upon one of such parts, and delivered the same, or given notice of such signing to the holder or to some person on his behalf, he is called the "acceptor."

"Acceptor for honour."

When acceptance is refused and the bill is protested for non-acceptance, and any person accepts it *supra protest* for honour of the drawer or of any one of the indorsers, such person is called an "acceptor for honour."

"Payee."

The person named in the instrument, to whom or to whose order the money is by the instrument directed to be paid, is called the "payee."

"Holder."

8. The "holder" of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque means any person entitled in his own name to the possession thereof and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto.

Where the note, bill or cheque is lost or destroyed, its holder is the person so entitled at the time of such loss or destruction.

"Holder in due course."

9. "Holder in due course" means any person who for consideration became the possessor of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque if payable to bearer,

or the payee or indorsee thereof, if payable to, or to the order of, a payee,

before the amount mentioned in it became payable, and without having sufficient cause to believe that any defect existed in the title of the person from whom he derived his title.

"Payment in due course."

10. "Payment in due course" means payment in accordance with the apparent tenor of the instrument in good faith and without negligence to any person in possession thereof under circumstances which do not afford a reasonable ground for believing that he is not entitled to receive payment of the amount therein mentioned.

Inland instrument.

11. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque drawn or made in British India, and made payable in, or drawn upon any person resident in, British India shall be deemed to be an inland instrument.

Foreign instrument.

12. Any such instrument not so drawn, made or made payable shall be deemed to be a foreign instrument.

"Negotiable instrument."

13. A "negotiable instrument" means a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque expressed to be payable to a specified person or his order, or to the order of a specified person, or to the bearer thereof, or to a specified person or the bearer thereof.

Negotiation.

14. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is transferred to any person, so as to constitute that person the holder thereof, the instrument is said to be negotiated.

Indorsement.

15. When the maker or holder of a negotiable instrument signs the same, otherwise than as such maker, for the purpose of negotiation, on the back or face thereof or on a slip of paper annexed thereto, or so signs for the same purpose a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, he is said to indorse the same, and is called the "indorser."

Indorsement "in blank" and "in full."

16. If the indorser signs his name only, the indorsement is said to be "in blank," and if he adds a direction to pay the amount mentioned in the instrument to, or to the order of, a specified person, the indorsement is said to be "in full;" and the person so specified is called the "indorsee" of the instrument.

"Indorsee."

Ambiguous instruments.

17. Where an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, the holder may at his election treat it as either, and the instrument shall be thenceforward treated accordingly.

Where amount is stated differently in figures and words.

18. If the amount undertaken or ordered to be paid is stated differently in figures and in words, the amount stated in words shall be the amount undertaken or ordered to be paid.

Instruments payable on demand.

19. A promissory note or bill of exchange, in which no time for payment is specified, and a cheque, are payable on demand.

Inchoate stamped instruments.

20. Where one person signs and delivers to another a paper stamped in accordance with the law relating to negotiable instruments then in force in British India, and either wholly blank or having written thereon an incomplete negotiable instrument, he thereby gives *primâ facie* authority to the holder thereof to make or complete, as the case may be, upon it a negotiable instrument, for any amount specified therein and not exceeding the amount covered by the stamp. The person so signing shall be liable upon such instrument, in the capacity in which he signed the same, to any holder in due course for such amount: provided that no person other than a holder in due course shall recover from the person delivering the instrument anything in excess of the amount intended by him to be paid thereunder.

"At sight."
"On presentment."
"After sight."

21. In a promissory note or bill of exchange the expressions "at sight" and "on presentment" mean on demand. The expression "after sight" means, in a promissory note, after presentment for sight, and, in a bill of exchange, after acceptance, or noting for non-acceptance, or protest for non-acceptance.

"Maturity."

22. The maturity of a promissory note or bill of exchange is the date at which it falls due.

Days of grace.

Every promissory note or bill of exchange which is not expressed to be payable on demand, at sight or on presentment is at maturity on the third day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable.

Calculating maturity of bill or note payable so many months after date or sight.

23. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a stated number of months after date or after sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity, the period stated shall be held to terminate on the day of the month which corresponds with the day on which the instrument is dated, or presented for acceptance or sight, or noted for non-acceptance, or protested for non-acceptance, or the event happens, or, where the instrument is a bill of exchange made payable a stated number of months after sight and has been accepted for honour, with the day on which it was so accepted. If the month in which the period would terminate has no corresponding day, the period shall be held to terminate on the last day of such month.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A negotiable instrument, dated 29th January, 1878, is made payable at one month after date. The instrument is at maturity on the third day after the 28th February, 1878.

(*b*). A negotiable instrument, dated 30th August, 1878, is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 3rd December, 1878.

(*c*). A promissory note or bill of exchange, dated 31st August, 1878, is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 3rd December, 1878.

Calculating maturity of bill or note payable so many days after date or sight.

24. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange made payable a certain number of days after date or after sight or after a certain event is at maturity, the day of the date, or of presentment for acceptance or sight, or of protest for non-acceptance, or on which the event happens, shall be excluded.

When day of maturity is a holiday.

25. When the day on which a promissory note or bill of exchange is at maturity is a public holiday, the instrument shall be deemed to be due on the next preceding business day.

Explanation.—The expression "public holiday" includes Sundays: New-Year's day, Christmas day: if either of such days falls on a Sunday, the next following Monday: Good-Friday; and any other day declared by the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be a public holiday.

CHAPTER III.

PARTIES TO NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

Capacity to make, &c., promissory notes, &c.

26. Every person capable of contracting, according to the law to which he is subject, may bind himself and be bound by the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, delivery and negotiation of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque.

Minor.

A minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to empower a corporation to make, indorse or accept such instruments except in cases in which, under the law for the time being in force, they are so empowered.

Agency.

27. Every person capable of binding himself or of being bound, as mentioned in section twenty-six, may so bind himself or be bound by a duly authorized agent acting in his name.

A general authority to transact business and to receive and discharge debts does not confer upon an agent the power of accepting or indorsing bills of exchange so as to bind his principal.

An authority to draw bills of exchange does not of itself import an authority to indorse.

Liability of agent signing.

28. An agent who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque without indicating thereon that he signs as agent, or that he does not intend thereby to incur personal responsibility, is liable personally on the instrument, except to those who induced him to sign upon the belief that the principal only would be held liable.

Liability of legal representative signing.

29. A legal representative of a deceased person who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is liable personally thereon unless he expressly limits his liability to the extent of the assets received by him as such.

30. The drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque is bound, in case of dishonour by the drawee or acceptor thereof, to compensate the holder, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, the drawer as hereinafter provided.

Liability of drawer.

31. The drawee of a cheque having sufficient funds of the drawer in his hands properly applicable to the payment of such cheque must pay the cheque when duly required so to do, and, in default of such payment, must compensate the drawer for any loss or damage caused by such default.

Liability of drawee of cheque.

32. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the maker of a promissory note and the acceptor before maturity of a bill of exchange are bound to pay the amount thereof at maturity according to the apparent tenor of the note or acceptance respectively, and the acceptor of a bill of exchange at or after maturity is bound to pay the amount thereof to the holder on demand.

Liability of maker of note and acceptor of bill.

In default of such payment as aforesaid, such maker or acceptor is bound to compensate any party to the note or bill for any loss or damage sustained by him and caused by such default.

33. No person except the drawee of a bill of exchange, or all or some of several drawees, or a person named therein as a drawee in case of need, or an acceptor for honour, can bind himself by an acceptance.

Only drawee can be acceptor except in need or for honour.

34. Where there are several drawees of a bill of exchange who are not partners, each of them can accept it for himself, but none of them can accept it for another without his authority.

Acceptance by several drawees not partners.

35. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, whoever indorses and delivers a negotiable instrument before maturity, without, in such indorsement, expressly excluding or making conditional his own liability, is bound thereby to every subsequent holder, in case of dishonour by the drawee, acceptor or maker, to compensate such holder for any loss or damage caused to him by such dishonour, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, such indorser as hereinafter provided.

Liability of indorser.

Every indorser after dishonour is liable as upon an instrument payable on demand.

36. Every prior party to a negotiable instrument is liable thereon to a holder in due course until the instrument is duly satisfied.

Liability of prior parties to holder in due course.

37. The maker of a promissory note or cheque, the drawer of a bill of exchange until acceptance, and the acceptor are, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, respectively liable thereon as principal debtors, and the other parties thereto are liable thereon as sureties for the maker, drawer or acceptor, as the case may be.

Maker, drawer and acceptor principals.

38. As between the parties so liable as sureties, each prior party is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, also liable thereon as a principal debtor in respect of each subsequent party.

Prior party a principal in respect of each subsequent party.

Illustration.

A draws a bill payable to his own order on B, who accepts. A afterwards indorses the bill to C, C to D, and D to E. As between E and B, B is the principal debtor, and A, C and D are his sureties. As between E and A, A is the principal debtor, and C and D are his sureties. As between E and C, C is the principal debtor and D is his surety.

39. When the holder of an accepted bill of exchange enters into any contract with the acceptor which, under section 134 or 135 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, would discharge the other parties, the holder may expressly reserve his right to charge the other parties, and in such case they are not discharged.

Suretyship.

40. Where the holder of a negotiable instrument, without the consent of the indorser, destroys or impairs the indorser's remedy against a prior party, the indorser is discharged from liability to the holder to the same extent as if the instrument had been paid at maturity.

Discharge of indorser's liability.

Illustration.

A is the holder of a bill of exchange made payable to the order of B, which contains the following indorsements in blank :—

First indorsement, "B."
Second indorsement, "Peter Williams."
Third indorsement, "Wright & Co."
Fourth indorsement, "John Rozario."

This bill A puts in suit against John Rozario and strikes out, without John Rozario's consent, the indorsements by Peter Williams and Wright & Co. A is not entitled to recover anything from John Rozario.

41. An acceptor of a bill of exchange already indorsed is not relieved from liability by reason that such indorsement is forged, if he knew or had reason to believe the indorsement to be forged when he accepted the bill.

Acceptor bound, although indorsement forged.

42. An acceptor of a bill of exchange drawn in a fictitious name and payable to the drawer's order is not, by reason that such name is fictitious, relieved from liability to any holder in due course claiming under an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer.

Acceptance of bill drawn in fictitious name.

43. A negotiable instrument made, drawn, accepted, indorsed or transferred without consideration, or for a consideration which fails, creates no obligation of payment between the parties to the transaction. But if any such party has transferred the instrument with or without indorsement to a holder for consideration, such holder, and every subsequent holder deriving title from him, may recover the amount due on such instrument from the transferor for consideration or any prior party thereto.

Negotiable instrument made, &c., without consideration.

Exception I.—No party for whose accommodation a negotiable instrument has been made, drawn, accepted or indorsed can, if he have paid the amount thereof, recover thereon such amount from any person who became a party to such instrument for his accommodation.

Exception II.—No party to the instrument who has induced any other party to make, draw, accept, indorse or transfer the same to him for a consideration which he has failed to pay or perform in full shall recover thereon an amount exceeding the value of the consideration (if any) which he has actually paid or performed.

Partial absence or failure of money-consideration.

44. When the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque consisted of money, and was originally absent in part or has subsequently failed in part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced.

Explanation.—The drawer of a bill of exchange stands in immediate relation with the acceptor. The maker of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque stands in immediate relation with the payee, and the indorser with his indorsee. Other signers may by agreement stand in immediate relation with a holder.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B for Rs. 500 payable to the order of A. B accepts the bill, but subsequently dishonours it by non-payment. A sues B on the bill. B proves that it was accepted for value as to Rs. 400, and as an accommodation to the plaintiff as to the residue. A can only recover Rs. 400.

Partial failure of consideration not consisting of money.

45. Where a part of the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, though not consisting of money, is ascertainable in money without collateral enquiry, and there has been a failure of that part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced.

CHAPTER IV.

OF NEGOTIATION.

Delivery.

46. The making, acceptance or indorsement of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is completed by delivery, actual or constructive.

As between parties standing in immediate relation, delivery to be effectual must be made by the party making, accepting or indorsing the instrument, or by a person authorized by him in that behalf.

As between such parties and any holder of the instrument other than a holder in due course, it may be shown that the instrument was delivered conditionally or for a special purpose only, and not for the purpose of transferring absolutely the property therein.

A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by the delivery thereof.

A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof.

Negotiation by delivery.

47. Subject to the provisions of section fifty-eight, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by delivery thereof.

Exception.—A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque delivered on condition that it is not to take effect except in a certain event is not negotiable (except in the hands of a holder for value without notice of the condition) unless such event happens.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, delivers it to B's agent to keep for B. The instrument has been negotiated.

(*b*). A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, which is in the hands of A's banker, who is at the time the banker of B, directs the banker to transfer the instrument to B's credit in the banker's account with B. The banker does so, and accordingly now possesses the instrument as B's agent. The instrument has been negotiated, and B has become the holder of it.

Negotiation by indorsement.

48. Subject to the provisions of section fifty-eight, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to the order of a specified person, or to a specified person or order, is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof.

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full.

49. The holder of a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank may, without signing his own name, by writing above the indorser's signature a direction to pay to any other person as indorsee, convert the indorsement in blank into an indorsement in full; and the holder does not thereby incur the responsibility of an indorser.

Effect of indorsement.

50. The indorsement of a negotiable instrument followed by delivery transfers to the indorsee the property therein with the right of further negotiation; but the indorsement may, by express words, restrict or exclude such right, or may merely constitute the indorsee an agent to indorse the instrument, or to receive its contents for the indorser, or for some other specified person.

Illustrations.

B signs the following indorsements on different negotiable instruments payable to bearer:—

(*a*) "Pay the contents to C only."

(*b*) "Pay C for my use."

(*c*) "Pay C or order for the account of B."

(*d*) "The within must be credited to C."

These indorsements exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

(*e*) "Pay C."

(*f*) "Pay C value in account with the Oriental Bank."

(*g*) "Pay the contents to C, being part of the consideration in a certain deed of assignment executed by C to the indorser and others."

These indorsements do not exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

Who may negotiate.

51. Every sole maker, drawer, payee or indorsee, or all of several joint makers, drawers, payees or indorsees, of a negotiable instrument may, if the negotiability of such instrument has not been restricted or excluded as mentioned in section fifty, indorse and negotiate the same.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section enables a maker or drawer to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is in lawful possession or is holder thereof; or enables a payee or indorsee to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is holder thereof.

Illustration.

A bill is drawn payable to A or order. A indorses it to B, the indorsement not containing the words "or order" or any equivalent words. B may negotiate the instrument.

Indorser who excludes his own liability or makes it conditional.

52. The indorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the indorsement, exclude his own liability thereon, or make such liability or the right of the indorsee to receive the amount due thereon depend upon the happening of a specified event, although such event may never happen.

Where an indorser so excludes his liability and afterwards becomes the holder of the instrument, all intermediate indorsers are liable to him.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The indorser of a negotiable instrument signs his name, adding the words—

"Without recourse."

Upon this indorsement he incurs no liability.

(*b*). A is the payee and holder of a negotiable instrument. Excluding personal liability by an indorsement "without recourse," he transfers the instrument to B, and B indorses it to C, who indorses it to A. A is not only reinstated in his former rights, but has the rights of an indorsee against B and C.

Holder deriving title from holder in due course.

53. A holder of a negotiable instrument who derives title from a holder in due course has the rights thereon of that holder in due course.

Instrument indorsed in blank.

54. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained as to crossed cheques, a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank is payable to the bearer thereof even although originally payable to order.

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full.

55. If a negotiable instrument, after having been indorsed in blank, is indorsed in full, the amount of it cannot be claimed from the indorser in full, except by the person to whom it has been indorsed in full, or by one who derives title through such person.

Indorsement for part of sum due

56. No writing on a negotiable instrument is valid for the purpose of negotiation if such writing purports to transfer only a part of the amount appearing to be due on the instrument; but where such amount has been partly paid, a note to that effect may be indorsed on the instrument, which may then be negotiated for the balance.

Legal representative cannot by delivery only negotiate instrument indorsed by deceased.

57. The legal representative of a deceased person cannot negotiate by delivery only a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order and indorsed by the deceased but not delivered.

Instrument obtained by unlawful means or for unlawful consideration.

58. When a negotiable instrument has been lost, or has been obtained from any maker, acceptor or holder thereof by means of an offence or fraud, or for an unlawful consideration, no possessor or indorsee who claims through the person who found or so obtained the instrument is entitled to receive the amount due thereon from such maker, acceptor or holder, or from any party prior to such holder, unless such possessor or indorsee is, or some person through whom he claims was, a holder thereof in due course.

Instrument acquired after dishonour or when overdue.

59. The holder of a negotiable instrument, who has acquired it after dishonour, whether by non-acceptance or non-payment, with notice thereof, or after maturity, has only, as against the other parties, the rights thereon of his transferor:

Accommodation note or bill.

Provided that any person who, in good faith and for consideration, becomes the holder, after maturity, of a promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted without consideration, for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon, may recover the amount of the note or bill from any prior party.

Illustration.

The acceptor of a bill of exchange, when he accepted it, deposited with the drawer certain goods as a collateral security for the payment of the bill, with power to the drawer to sell the goods and apply the proceeds in discharge of the bill if it were not paid at maturity. The bill not having been paid at maturity, the drawer sold the goods and retained the proceeds, but indorsed the bill to A. A's title is subject to the same objection as the drawer's title.

Instrument negotiable till payment or satisfaction.

60. A negotiable instrument may be negotiated (except by the maker, drawee or acceptor after maturity) until payment or satisfaction thereof by the maker, drawee or acceptor at or after maturity, but not after such payment or satisfaction.

CHAPTER V.

OF PRESENTMENT.

Presentment for acceptance.

61. A bill of exchange payable after sight must, if no time or place is specified therein for presentment, be presented to the drawee thereof for acceptance, if he can, after reasonable search, be found, by a person entitled to demand acceptance, within a reasonable time after it is drawn, and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment, no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

If the drawee cannot, after reasonable search, be found, the bill is dishonoured.

If the bill is directed to the drawee at a particular place, it must be presented at that place; and if at the due date for presentment he cannot, after reasonable search, be found there, the bill is dishonoured.

Presentment of promissory note for sight.

62. A promissory note, payable at a certain period after sight, must be presented to the maker thereof for sight (if he can after reasonable search be found) by a person entitled to demand payment, within a reasonable time after it is made and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment, no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

Drawee's time for deliberation.

63. The holder must, if so required by the drawee of a bill of exchange presented to him for acceptance, allow the drawee twenty-four hours (exclusive of public holidays) to consider whether he will accept it.

Presentment for payment.

64. Promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques must be presented for payment to the maker, acceptor or drawee thereof respectively, by or on behalf of the holder as hereinafter provided. In default of such presentment, the other parties thereto are not liable thereon to such holder.

Exception.—Where a promissory note is payable on demand and is not payable at a specified place, no presentment is necessary in order to charge the maker thereof.

Hours for presentment.

65. Presentment for payment must be made during the usual hours of business, and, if at a banker's, within banking hours.

Presentment for payment of instrument payable after date or sight.

66. A promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable at a specified period after date or sight thereof, must be presented for payment at maturity.

Presentment for payment of promissory note payable by instalments.

67. A promissory note payable by instalments must be presented for payment on the third day after the date fixed for payment of each instalment; and non-payment on such presentment has the same effect as non-payment of a note at maturity.

Presentment for payment of instrument payable at specified place and not elsewhere.

68. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place and not elsewhere must, in order to charge any party thereto, be presented for payment at that place.

Instrument payable at specified place.

69. A promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must, in order to charge the maker or drawer thereof, be presented for payment at that place.

Presentment where no exclusive place specified.

70. A promissory note or bill of exchange, not made payable as mentioned in sections sixty-eight and sixty-nine, must be presented for payment at the place of business (if any), or at the usual residence, of the maker, drawee or acceptor thereof, as the case may be.

Presentment when maker, &c., has no known place of business or residence.

71. If the maker, drawee or acceptor of a negotiable instrument has no known place of business or fixed residence, and no place is specified in the instrument for presentment for acceptance or payment, such presentment may be made to him in person wherever he can be found.

Presentment of cheque to charge drawer.

72. A cheque must, in order to charge the drawer, be presented at the bank upon which it is drawn before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer.

Presentment of cheque to charge any other person.

73. A cheque must, in order to charge any person except the drawer, be presented within a reasonable time after delivery thereof by such person.

Presentment of instrument payable on demand.

74. Subject to the provisions of section thirty-one, a negotiable instrument payable on demand must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after it is received by the holder.

Presentment by or to agent, representative of deceased, or assignee of insolvent.

75. Presentment for acceptance or payment may be made to the duly authorized agent of the drawee, maker or acceptor, as the case may be, or, where the drawee, maker or acceptor has died, to his legal representative, or, where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee.

When presentment unnecessary.

76. No presentment for payment is necessary, and the instrument is dishonoured at the due date for presentment, in any of the following cases:—

(*a*) if the maker, drawee or acceptor intentionally prevents the presentment of the instrument, or,

if the instrument being payable at his place of business, he closes such place on a business day during the usual business hours, or

if the instrument being payable at some other specified place, neither he nor any person authorized to pay it attends at such place during the usual business hours, or

if the instrument not being payable at any specified place, he cannot after due search be found;

(*b*) as against any party sought to be charged therewith, if he has engaged to pay notwithstanding non-presentment;

(*c*) as against any party if, after maturity, with knowledge that the instrument has not been presented—

he makes a part payment on account of the amount due on the instrument,

or promises to pay the amount due thereon in whole or in part,

or otherwise waives his right to take advantage of any default in presentment for payment;

(*d*) as against the drawer, if the drawer could not suffer damage from the want of such presentment.

Liability of banker for negligently dealing with bill presented for payment.

77. When a bill of exchange, accepted payable at a specified bank, has been duly presented there for payment and dishonoured, if the banker so negligently or improperly keeps, deals with or delivers back such bill as to cause loss to the holder, he must compensate the holder for such loss.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PAYMENT AND INTEREST.

To whom payment should be made.

78. Subject to the provisions of section eighty-two, clause (*c*), payment of the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque must, in order to discharge the maker or acceptor, be made to the holder of the instrument.

Interest when rate specified.

79. When interest at a specified rate is expressly made payable on a promissory note or bill of exchange, interest shall be calculated at the rate specified, on the amount of the principal money due thereon, from the date of the instrument, until tender or realization of such amount, or until

such date after the institution of a suit to recover such amount as the Court directs.

Interest when no rate specified.

80. When no rate of interest is specified in the instrument, interest on the amount due thereon shall, except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532, be calculated at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date at which the same ought to have been paid by the party charged, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon, or until such date after the institution of a suit to recover such amount as the Court directs.

Explanation.—When the party charged is the indorser of an instrument dishonoured by non-payment, he is liable to pay interest only from the time that he receives notice of the dishonour.

Delivery of instrument on payment, or indemnity in case of loss.

81. Any person liable to pay, and called upon by the holder thereof to pay, the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is before payment entitled to have it shown, and is on payment entitled to have it delivered up, to him, or, if the instrument is lost or cannot be produced, to be indemnified against any further claim thereon against him.

CHAPTER VII.

OF DISCHARGE FROM LIABILITY ON NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

Discharge from liability—

82. The maker, acceptor or indorser respectively of a negotiable instrument is discharged from liability thereon—

by cancellation;

(*a*) to a holder thereof who cancels such acceptor's or indorser's name with intent to discharge him, and to all parties claiming under such holder;

by release;

(*b*) to a holder thereof who otherwise discharges such maker, acceptor or indorser, and to all parties deriving title under such holder after notice of such discharge;

by payment.

(*c*) to all parties thereto, if the instrument is payable to bearer, or has been indorsed in blank, and such maker, acceptor or indorser makes payment in due course of the amount due thereon.

Discharge by allowing drawee more than twenty-four hours to accept.

83. If the holder of a bill of exchange allows the drawee more than twenty-four hours, exclusive of public holidays, to consider whether he will accept the same, all previous parties not consenting to such allowance are thereby discharged from liability to such holder.

When cheque not duly presented and drawer damaged thereby.

84. When the holder of a cheque fails to present it for payment within a reasonable time, and the drawer thereof sustains loss or damage from such failure, he is discharged from liability to the holder.

Cheque payable to order.

85. Where a cheque payable to order purports to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee, the drawee is discharged by payment in due course.

Parties not consenting discharged by qualified or limited acceptance.

86. If the holder of a bill of exchange acquiesces in a qualified acceptance, or one limited to part of the sum mentioned in the bill, or which substitutes a different place or time for payment, or which, where the drawees are not partners, is not signed by all the drawees, all previous parties whose consent is not obtained to such acceptance are discharged as against the holder and those claiming under him, unless on notice given by the holder they assent to such acceptance.

Explanation.—An acceptance is qualified—

(*a*) where it is conditional, declaring the payment to be dependent on the happening of an event therein stated;

(*b*) where it undertakes the payment of part only of the sum ordered to be paid;

(*c*) where, no place of payment being specified on the order, it undertakes the payment at a specified place and not otherwise or elsewhere; or where, a place of payment being specified in the order, it undertakes the payment at some other place and not otherwise or elsewhere;

(*d*) where it undertakes the payment at a time other than that at which under the order it would be legally due.

Effect of material alteration.

87. Any material alteration of a negotiable instrument renders the same void as against any one who is a party thereto at the time of making such alteration and does not consent thereto, unless it was made in order to carry out the common intention of the original parties;

Alteration by indorsee.

and any such alteration, if made by an indorsee, discharges his indorser from all liability to him in respect of the consideration thereof.

The provisions of this section are subject to those of sections twenty, forty-nine, eighty-six and one hundred and twenty-five.

Acceptor or indorser bound notwithstanding previous alteration.

88. An acceptor or indorser of a negotiable instrument is bound by his acceptance or indorsement notwithstanding any previous alteration of the instrument.

Payment of instrument on which alteration is not apparent.

89. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque has been materially altered but does not appear to have been so altered,

or where a cheque is presented for payment which does not at the time of presentation appear to be crossed or to have had a crossing which has been obliterated,

payment thereof by a person or banker liable to pay, and paying the same according to the apparent tenor thereof at the time of payment and otherwise in due course, shall discharge such person or banker from all liability thereon, and such payment shall not be questioned by reason of the instrument having been altered, or the cheque crossed.

Extinguishment of rights of action on bill in acceptor's hands.

90. If a bill of exchange which has been negotiated is, at or after maturity, held by the acceptor in his own right, all rights of action thereon are extinguished.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF NOTICE OF DISHONOUR.

Dishonour by non-acceptance.

91. A bill of exchange is said to be dishonoured by non-acceptance when the drawee, or one of several drawees not being partners, makes default in acceptance upon being duly required to accept the bill, or where presentment is excused and the bill is not accepted.

Where the drawee is incompetent to contract, or the acceptance is qualified, the bill may be treated as dishonoured.

Dishonour by non-payment.

92. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is said to be dishonoured by non-payment when the maker of the note, acceptor of the bill or drawee of the cheque makes default in payment upon being duly required to pay the same.

By and to whom notice should be given.

93. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder thereof, or some party thereto who remains liable thereon, must give notice that the instrument has been so dishonoured to all other parties whom the holder seeks to make severally liable thereon, and to some one of several parties whom he seeks to make jointly liable thereon.

Nothing in this section renders it necessary to give notice to the maker of the dishonoured promissory note, or the drawee or acceptor of the dishonoured bill of exchange or cheque.

Mode in which notice may be given.

94. Notice of dishonour may be given to a duly authorized agent of the person to whom it is required to be given, or, where he has died, to his legal representative, or, where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee; may be oral or written; may, if written, be sent by post; and may be in any form; but it must inform the party to whom it is given, either in express terms or by reasonable intendment, that the instrument has been dishonoured, and in what way, and that he will be held liable thereon; and it must be given within a reasonable time after dishonour, at the place of business or (in case such party has no place of business) at the residence of the party for whom it is intended.

If the notice is duly directed and sent by post and miscarries, such miscarriage does not render the notice invalid.

Party receiving must transmit notice of dishonour.

95. Any party receiving notice of dishonour must, in order to render any prior party liable to himself, give notice of dishonour to such party within a reasonable time, unless such party otherwise receives due notice as provided by section ninety-three.

Agent for presentment.

96. When the instrument is deposited with an agent for presentment, the agent is entitled to the same time to give notice to his principal as if he were the holder giving notice of dishonour, and the principal is entitled to a further like period to give notice of dishonour.

When party to whom notice given is dead.

97. When the party to whom notice of dishonour is despatched is dead, but the party despatching the notice is ignorant of his death, the notice is sufficient.

When notice of dishonour is unnecessary.

98. No notice of dishonour is necessary—

(*a*) when it is dispensed with by the party entitled thereto;

(*b*) in order to charge the drawer, when he has countermanded payment;

(*c*) when the party charged could not suffer damage for want of notice;

(*d*) when the party entitled to notice cannot after due search be found; or the party bound to give notice is, for any other reason, unable without any fault of his own to give it;

(*e*) to charge the drawers, when the acceptor is also a drawer;

(*f*) in the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable;

(*g*) when the party entitled to notice, knowing the facts, promises unconditionally to pay the amount due on the instrument.

CHAPTER IX.

OF NOTING AND PROTEST.

Noting.

99. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may cause such dishonour to be noted by a notary public upon the instrument, or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each.

Such note must be made within a reasonable time after dishonour, and must specify the date of dishonour, the reason, if any, assigned for such dishonour, or, if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, the reason why the holder treats it as dishonoured, and the notary's charges.

Protest.

100. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause such dishonour to be noted and certified by a notary public. Such certificate is called a protest.

Protest for better security.

When the acceptor of a bill of exchange has become insolvent, or his credit has been publicly impeached, before the maturity of the bill, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause a notary public to demand better security of the acceptor, and on its being refused may, within a reasonable time, cause such facts to be noted and certified as aforesaid. Such certificate is called a protest for better security.

Contents of protest.

101. A protest under section one hundred must contain—

(*a*) either the instrument itself, or a literal transcript of the instrument and of everything written or printed thereupon;

(*b*) the name of the person for whom and against whom the instrument has been protested;

(*c*) a statement that payment or acceptance, or better security, as the case may be, has been demanded of such person by the notary public; the terms of his answer, if any, or a statement that he gave no answer, or that he could not be found;

(*d*) when the note or bill has been dishonoured, the place and time of dishonour, and, when better security has been refused, the place and time of refusal;

(*e*) the subscription of the notary public making the protest;

(*f*) in the event of an acceptance for honour or of a payment for honour, the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance or payment was offered and effected.

Notice of protest.

102. When a promissory note or bill of exchange is required by law to be protested, notice of such protest must be given instead of notice of dishonour, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions; but the notice may be given by the notary public who makes the protest.

Protest for non-payment after dishonour by non-acceptance.

103. All bills of exchange drawn payable at some other place than the place mentioned as the residence of the drawee, and which are dishonoured by non-acceptance, may, without further presentment to the drawee, be protested for non-payment, in the place specified for payment, unless paid before or at maturity.

Protest of foreign bills.

104. Foreign bills of exchange must be protested for dishonour when such protest is required by the law of the place where they are drawn.

CHAPTER X.

OF REASONABLE TIME.

Reasonable time.

105. In determining what is a reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument and the usual course of dealing with respect to similar instruments; and, in calculating such time, public holidays shall be excluded.

Reasonable time of giving notice of dishonour.

106. If the holder and the party to whom notice of dishonour is given carry on business or live (as the case may be) in different places, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched by the next post or on the day next after the day of dishonour.

If the said parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour.

Reasonable time for transmitting such notice.

107. A party receiving notice of dishonour, who seeks to enforce his right against a prior party, transmits the notice within a reasonable time if he transmits it within the same time after its receipt as he would have had to give notice if he had been the holder.

CHAPTER XI.

OF ACCEPTANCE AND PAYMENT FOR HONOUR AND REFERENCE IN CASE OF NEED.

Acceptance for honour.

108. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security, any person not being a party already liable thereon may, with the consent of the holder, by writing on the bill, accept the same for the honour of any party thereto.

Unless the person who intends to accept *supra protest* first declares, in the presence of a notary, that he does it for honour, and has such declaration duly recorded in the notarial register at the time, his acceptance shall be a nullity.

How acceptance for honour must be made.

109. A person desiring to accept for honour must, in the presence of a notary public, subscribe the bill with his own hand, and declare that he accepts under protest the protested bill for the honour of the drawer or of a particular indorser whom he names, or generally for honour; and such declaration must be recorded by the notary in his register.

Acceptance not specifying for whose honour it is made.

110. Where the acceptance does not express for whose honour it is made, it shall be deemed to be made for the honour of the drawer.

Liability of acceptor for honour.

111. An acceptor for honour binds himself to all parties subsequent to the party for whose honour he accepts to pay the amount of the bill if the drawee do not; and such party and all prior parties are liable in their respective capacities to compensate the acceptor for honour for all loss or damage sustained by him in consequence of such acceptance.

But an acceptor for honour is not liable to the holder of the bill unless it is presented, or (in case the address given by such acceptor on the bill is a place other than the place where the bill is made payable) forwarded for presentment, not later than the day next after the day of its maturity.

When acceptor for honour may be charged.

112. An acceptor for honour cannot be charged unless the bill has at its maturity been presented to the drawee for payment, and has been dishonoured by him, and noted or protested for such dishonour.

Payment for honour.

113. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-payment, any person may pay the same for the honour of any party liable to pay the same, provided that the person so paying has previously declared before a notary public the party for whose honour he pays, and that such declaration has been recorded by such notary public.

Right of payer for honour.

114. Any person so paying is entitled to all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment, and may recover from the party for whose honour he pays all sums so paid, with interest thereon and with all expenses properly incurred in making such payment.

Drawee in case of need.

115. Where a drawee in case of need is named in a bill of exchange, or in any indorsement thereon, the bill is not dishonoured until it has been dishonoured by such drawee.

Acceptance and payment without protest.

116. A drawee in case of need may accept and pay the bill of exchange without previous protest.

CHAPTER XII.

OF COMPENSATION.

Rules as to compensation.

117. The compensation payable in case of dishonour of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, by any party liable to the holder or any indorsee,

shall (except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532) be determined by the following rules :—

(*a*) the holder is entitled to the amount due upon the instrument, together with the expenses properly incurred in presenting, noting and protesting it;

(*b*) when the person charged resides at a place different from that at which the instrument was payable, the holder is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places;

(*c*) an indorser who, being liable, has paid the amount due on the same is entitled to the amount so paid with interest at six per centum per annum from the date of payment until tender or realization thereof, together with all expenses caused by the dishonour and payment;

(*d*) when the person charged and such indorser reside at different places, the indorser is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places;

(*e*) the party entitled to compensation may draw a bill upon the party liable to compensate him, payable at sight or on demand, for the amount due to him, together with all expenses properly incurred by him. Such bill must be accompanied by the instrument dishonoured and the protest thereof (if any). If such bill is dishonoured, the party dishonouring the same is liable to make compensation thereof in the same manner as in the case of the original bill.

CHAPTER XIII.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE.

Presumptions as to negotiable instruments.

118. Until the contrary is proved, the following presumptions shall be made :—

(*a*) that every negotiable instrument was made or drawn for consideration, and that every such instrument, when it has been accepted, indorsed, negotiated or transferred, was accepted, indorsed, negotiated or transferred for consideration;

of consideration;

(*b*) that every negotiable instrument bearing a date was made or drawn on such date;

as to date;

(*c*) that every accepted bill of exchange was accepted within a reasonable time after its date and before its maturity;

as to time of acceptance;

(*d*) that every transfer of a negotiable instrument was made before its maturity;

as to time of transfer;

(*e*) that the indorsements appearing upon a negotiable instrument were made in the order in which they appear thereon;

as to order of indorsements;

(*f*) that a lost promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque was duly stamped;

as to stamp;

(*g*) that the holder of a negotiable instrument is a holder in due course: provided that, where the instrument has been obtained from its lawful owner, or from any person in lawful custody thereof, by means of an offence or fraud, or has been obtained from the maker or acceptor thereof by means of an offence or fraud, or for unlawful consideration, the burthen of proving that the holder is a holder in due course lies upon him.

that holder is a holder in due course.

Presumption on proof of protest.

119. In a suit upon an instrument which has been dishonoured, the Court shall, on proof of the protest, presume the fact of dishonour, unless and until such fact is disproved.

Estoppel against denying original validity of instrument.

120. No maker of a promissory note, and no drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque, and no acceptor of a bill of exchange for the honour of the drawer shall, in a suit thereon by a holder in due course, be permitted to deny the validity of the instrument as originally made or drawn.

Estoppel against denying capacity of payee to indorse.

121. No maker of a promissory note and no acceptor of a bill of exchange payable to, or to the order of, a specified person shall, in a suit thereon by a holder in due course, be permitted to deny the payee's capacity, at the date of the note or bill, to indorse the same.

Estoppel against denying signature or capacity of prior party.

122. No indorser of a negotiable instrument shall, in a suit thereon by a subsequent holder, be permitted to deny the signature or capacity to contract of any prior party to the instrument.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF CROSSED CHEQUES.

Cheque crossed generally.

123. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines, or of two parallel transverse lines simply, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed generally.

Cheque crossed specially.

124. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the name of a banker, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed specially, and to be crossed to that banker.

Crossing after issue.

125. Where a cheque is uncrossed, the holder may cross it generally or specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally, the holder may cross it specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally or specially, the holder may add the words "not negotiable."

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker to whom it is crossed may again cross it specially to another banker, his agent, for collection.

Payment of cheque crossed generally.

126. Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to a banker.

Payment of cheque crossed specially.

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to the banker to whom it is crossed, or his agent for collection.

Payment of cheque crossed specially more than once.

127. Where a cheque is crossed specially to more than one banker, except when crossed to an agent for the purpose of collection, the banker on whom it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof.

Payment in due course of crossed cheque.

128. Where the banker on whom a crossed cheque is drawn has paid the same in due course, the banker paying the cheque, and (in case such cheque has come to the hands of the payee) the drawer thereof, shall respectively be entitled to the same rights, and be placed in the same position in all respects, as they would respectively be entitled to and placed in if the amount of the cheque had been paid to and received by the true owner thereof.

Payment of crossed cheque out of due course.

129. Any banker paying a cheque crossed generally otherwise than to a banker, or a cheque crossed specially otherwise than to the banker to whom the same is crossed, or his agent for collection, being a banker, shall be liable to the true owner of the cheque for any loss he may sustain owing to the cheque having been so paid.

Cheque bearing "not negotiable."

130. A person taking a cheque crossed generally or specially, bearing in either case the words "not negotiable," shall not have, and shall not be capable of giving, a better title to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had.

Non-liability of banker receiving payment of cheque.

131. A banker who has in good faith and without negligence received payment for a customer of a cheque crossed generally or specially to himself shall not, in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment.

CHAPTER XV.

OF BILLS IN SETS.

Set of bills.

132. Bills of exchange may be drawn in parts, each part being numbered and containing a provision that it shall continue payable only so long as the others remain unpaid. All the parts together make a set; but the whole set constitutes only one bill, and is extinguished when one of the parts, if a separate bill, would be extinguished.

Exception.—When a person accepts or indorses different parts of the bill in favour of different persons, he and the subsequent indorsers of each part are liable on such part as if it were a separate bill.

Holder of first acquired part entitled to all.

133. As between holders in due course of different parts of the same set, he who first acquired title to his part is entitled to the other parts and the money represented by the bill.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Law governing liability of maker, acceptor or indorser of foreign instrument.

134. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the liability of the maker or drawer of a foreign promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is regulated in all essential matters by the law of the place where he made the instrument, and the respective liabilities of the acceptor and indorser by the law of the place where the instrument is made payable.

Illustration.

A bill of exchange was drawn by A in California, where the rate of interest is 25 per cent., and accepted by B, payable in Washington, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent. The bill is endorsed in British India and is dishonoured. An action on the bill is brought against B in British India. He is liable to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. only; but if A is charged as drawer, A is liable to pay interest at the rate of 25 per cent.

Law of place of payment governs dishonour.

135. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is made payable in a different place from that in which it is made or indorsed, the law of the place where it is made payable determines what constitutes dishonour and what notice of dishonour is sufficient.

Illustration.

A bill of exchange drawn and indorsed in British India, but accepted payable in France, is dishonoured. The indorsee causes it to be protested for such dishonour, and gives notice thereof in accordance with the law of France, though not in accordance with the rules herein contained in respect of bills which are not foreign. The notice is sufficient.

Instrument made, &c., out of British India, but in accordance with its law.

136. If a negotiable instrument is made, drawn, accepted or indorsed out of British India, but in accordance with the law of British India, the circumstance that any agreement evidenced by such instrument is invalid according to the law of the country wherein it was entered into does not invalidate any subsequent acceptance or indorsement made thereon in British India.

Presumption as to foreign law.

137. The law of any foreign country regarding promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques shall be presumed to be the same as that of British India, unless and until the contrary is proved.

SCHEDULE.

(a)—STATUTES.

Year and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
9 Wm. III, c. 17	An Act for the better payment of Inland Bills of Exchange.	The whole.
3 & 4 Anne, c. 8.	An Act for giving like remedy upon promissory notes as is now used upon Bills of Exchange, and for the better payment of Inland Bills of Exchange.	The whole.

(b)—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

No. and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1840 ...	An Act for the amendment of the law concerning the negotiation of Bills of Exchange.	The whole.
V of 1866 ...	An Act to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India.	Sections 11, 12 and 13.
XV of 1874 ...	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.	The first schedule, so far as relates to Act VI of 1840 and Act V of 1866, sections 11, 12 and 13.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th December, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 24 OF 1881.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Seditious Publications.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Seditious Publications; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Seditious Publications Act, 1882."

Local extent. Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India; and shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Act No. IX of 1878 (*An Act for the better control of Publications in the Oriental languages*) and Act No. XVI of 1878 (*An Act to amend Act No. IX of 1878*) are repealed.

Section inserted after section 60, Act No. XIV of 1866.

3. After section 60 of Act No. XIV of 1866 (*The Indian Post Office Act, 1866*) the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

IX, 1878, 15.

"60A. Whenever any notification has been published under section nineteen of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, in respect of any newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet or other document, any officer of the Postal Department empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, by name or in virtue of his office, may search or cause search to be made for any copies of the same in the custody of that Department, and shall deliver all such copies found to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office, and such copies may be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of India is of opinion that a special law is no longer necessary to regulate the vernacular Press of India, and has, therefore, resolved to repeal the Vernacular Press Act, Act No. IX of 1878.

2. That Act dealt with two separate branches of the same subject, namely,

(*a*) vernacular publications printed in British India itself;

(*b*) the importation of vernacular publications printed elsewhere than in British India for circulation therein.

3. The importation of vernacular publications which are of a seditious nature can be prohibited by a notification under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. Under section 172 of that Act, any Magistrate may, on application by a Customs Collector, search for prohibited goods, and under sections 167 and 168 the importer can be punished with fine. The Government has, therefore, power to prohibit the importation of seditious publications; after such prohibition, the Magistrates can search for, and seize, them when imported, and the importer can be punished.

It will be desirable to give the Post Office authorities power to search for and seize any such prohibited publications, and this can be done by adding a section to the Post Office Act, 1866. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It repeals Act No. IX of 1878 and the Act amending it, Act No. XVI of 1878, and adds to the Post Office Act, 1866, a section containing, with the necessary amendment, the provisions of section 15 of Act No. IX of 1878, which give power to the Post Office authorities to search for and seize prohibited publications.

J. GIBBS.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th December, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 52. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 AND 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, on Thursday, the 15th December, 1881.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble L. Forbes.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble A. B. Inglis.

INLAND EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble RIVERS THOMPSON said that he understood that his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore had a statement to make regarding the Bill to amend the law relating to Emigration to the Labour-districts of Bengal and Assam, and he would, therefore, reserve any observations he might have to make until he had heard what the hon'ble Member had to say.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said he deemed it his duty to submit to the Council the fact that native opinion was strong in thinking that the present Bill was extremely one-sided, and that many of its provisions would operate with great harshness on the poor labouring classes of their countrymen. If this conviction gained ground and the idea of the extreme severity of the law got abroad among the masses, he was afraid it would be injurious to the tea-planters themselves, at whose instance he believed the present Bill

was introduced; for the poor and ignorant classes of the people would fight shy of all connection with tea-gardens, under an exaggerated apprehension of mischief, and contractors and garden-sardárs would find it difficult to get recruits unless they practised upon the people the grossest deception, which could not possibly be the object of the legislature to countenance even in the remotest manner. But such, he feared, would be the result if this Bill were passed into law in its present form. Some of the principal provisions of the Bill, which it was apprehended would operate harshly towards the labourer, had been noticed in the memorial of the British Indian Association, and he would take the liberty, with His Lordship's permission, to move that the Bill might be referred back to the Select Committee for a short time for reconsideration, with special reference to that memorial; for it was but fair that the other side should also have a fair hearing. He was aware that the Tea-planters Association had submitted a representation stating that their interests would suffer materially if the Bill was not passed into law by the end of this month, but he submitted that, if the Select Committee were to report in a week's time, he did not think there could be any objection to his suggestion being accepted.

The Hon'ble RIVERS THOMPSON said the memorial of the British Indian Association to which his hon'ble friend had referred was placed in his hands yesterday evening at 5 o'clock. It referred in detail to many provisions of the Bill, but he was obliged to say that it contained many misconceptions and mistakes, due no doubt to the hurry with which the memorial had been prepared. However, as the hon'ble Member (the Mahárájá) represented that the subject had not been considered from the point of view which the British Indian Association deemed worthy of consideration, and as the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis had also called attention to a desirable amendment in one of the sections, he was quite willing, after having communicated with His Excellency the President, to accept the suggestion that the Bill should be referred back to the Select Committee, on the understanding that it should be brought up again in Council at the first meeting after the return of His Excellency from Burma, and be ready then for consideration and passing into law. He moved that the Bill be returned to the Select Committee, and that the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore and the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis be added to the Committee.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said it seemed to him that the course suggested by his hon'ble friend who had just spoken was the right one in this case. The question had been carefully considered by the Government of India, and it was a mistake to suppose that they had not given consideration to the interests of both the parties who were concerned in this legislation. But, on the other hand, HIS EXCELLENCY did think it would be undesirable that any portion of the public should labour under the impression that the interests of those who were least able to represent their views in this matter had not been fully considered; and, under these circumstances and in order especially to meet the views of the British Indian Association, he concurred with his friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore that the Bill should be referred back to the Select Committee, with the addition of the hon'ble Members proposed, but on the distinct understanding that the Committee's final report on the Bill should be taken into consideration on the first day on which the Council would sit after HIS EXCELLENCY'S return from Burma, which would probably be the 5th of January.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SEDITIOUS PUBLICATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Seditious Publications, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Thompson and Forbes, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-revenue and the jurisdiction of Revenue-officers in the North-Western Provinces. He said that the object of this Bill was briefly this, that section 29 of the present Land-revenue Law of the North-Western Provinces, Act XIX of 1873, enabled the Government to impose a rate upon land "for the purpose of defraying the salaries of patwáris and other charges incurred for the proper supervision, maintenance and correction of patwáris' records." The Government of the North-Western Provinces had undertaken to correct the village-records in the permanently-settled districts of those provinces; and Settlement-officers had to be appointed to supervise the work. They considered that, as the sole object of this work was to correct and frame the records, and as the Government had no pecuniary interest whatever in the matter, they were justified in defraying the salaries of the supervising officers from the fund which was formed from the proceeds of the rate imposed by section 29. But it had been held under legal advice that the practice was incorrect and not justified by the law; it was, therefore, proposed to introduce a Bill to amend the law so far as to enable the salaries of these officers to be charged to the Patwárí Fund, and it was proposed at the same time, as there were two Acts, XIX of 1873 and VIII of 1879, which contained the present law, to consolidate the law in one enactment—a process which would be purely mechanical.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property.

To provide for the Relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

To amend the Indian Penal Code.

To define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

To define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

To amend the law relating to Court-fees.

To amend the law relating to the Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AND COURT FEES BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To amend the Indian Penal Code.

To amend the law relating to Court-fees.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRADING COMPANIES AND STOWAWAYS BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

For the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

To prohibit the landing of certain Stowaways, and to provide for the recovery of expenses incurred by Government in respect of such persons.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 5th January, 1882.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 15th December, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1881-82.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of October 1881.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals.			Kharif.								Rabi.					Sugarcane.		Grand Total.				Grand total of the corresponding month of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
						Five-year leases.			Three-year leases.			Annual leases.		Three-year leases.			Annual leases.									Inches during the month.	Inches during 1881-82.	Average of the ten previous years of the same period.	
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilised.	Leased in October 1881.	Leased up to end of October 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in October 1881.	Leased up to end of October 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in October 1881.	Leased up to end of October 1881.	Leased in October 1881.	Leased up to end of October 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in October 1881.	Leased up to end of October 1881.	Leased in October 1881.	Leased up to end of October 1881.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Total.					
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	829·00	...	...	...	40,081	493	5,841	11,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,940	...	93	51,794	3,940	93	55,827	47,005	...	57·71	6·09	
		Patamoondee	1,042	306·70	...	...	...	11,356	35	555	719	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	...	12,075	525	...	12,600	12,458				
		High Level, Section I	675	370·69	...	...	...	13,587	46	76	396	...	...	...	...	...	1	84	...	2	13,983	84	2	14,069	14,144				
		Taldanda	1,300	585·00	...	...	...	10,076	...	2	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	...	38	10,354	327	38	10,719	10,697				
		Matchgong	650	381·00	...	...	...	25,269	...	209	3,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	...	78	28,338	474	78	28,890	28,459				
	Balasore	High Level, Section II	727·16	157·08	...	...	...	204	...	...	1,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	56	1,375	2	56	1,433	1,353				
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	100,573	574	6,683	17,346	...	...	...	...	...	1	(a)5,352	...	(b)267	117,919	5,352	267	123,538	114,116	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	264	101,463	674	7,484	7,595	...	...	...	...	...	16	4,887	...	171	109,058	4,887	171	114,116	...	...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	763	...	...	-1,194	90,420	...	—1	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,495	...	...	90,495	88,554	4·65	68·53	51·87	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	97	...	...	1,431	13,337	...	—193	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,367	...	...	13,367	11,111	5·86	77·47	50·14	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	237	103,757	...	—194	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	...	103,862	99,665	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	806	99,366	...	240	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,665	...	...	99,665	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,450	1,450	...	165	291	...	...	...	514	3,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215	4,232	...	1,215	5,447	8,638	4·24	39·93	45·51	
		Buxar				...	2,094	2,094	...	...	...	923	10,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,875	...	4,059	16,934	34,018				
		Arrah	1,660	841	841	1,545	20,536	25,562	...	...	6,986	1,608	15,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,522	47,595	...	7,522	55,117	61,918	3·53	45·95	38·22	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,466	604	604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	151	...	15	166	610	5·62	42·14	38·10	
		Patna				2320	4,666	4,666	...	...	...	492	6,949	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	11,615	...	1,028	12,643	13,684				
	Total of the month		...	...	...	3,865	27,461	32,613	...	...	6,986	3,537	36,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,839	76,468	...	13,839	90,307	118,868	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2,140	9,280	44,137	92,126	...	560	4,352	...	...	471	13,110	101,406	4,352	13,110	118,868	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month		...	...	...	3,865	27,698	236,943	574	6,489	24,437	3,537	36,869	...	...	...	1	5,352	...	14,106	298,249	5,352	14,106	317,707	332,649	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	1,070	200,829	674	5,584	17,174	44,137	92,126	...	560	4,352	16	4,887	471	13,281	310,129	9,239	13,281	332,649	...	...	...	...	

(a)—Exclusive of 11 acres leased prior to 1st April last.
(b)—Exclusive of 1 acre under Matchgong Canal leased prior to 1st April last.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.,*
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th November 1881.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N. W. PROVINCES, 1881, UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1881.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during October 1881. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	...	740	750	8,252	...
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	629	4,880	...
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·30	...	969	1,000	25,841	...
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	800	30,504	...
Upper Ganges. Aligarh, including Bandi distributary	5·50	...	994	487	9,393	563
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	92	403	393
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	...	...	...	317	3,585	...
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	—	958	619	12,212	5,823
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	...	771	447	228	...
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...	...	...	165	1,361	...
Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	6,104	5,306	96,659	6,784
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	1,353	22,978	2,173
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	632	15,929	8,214
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	409	...	382
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dún	...	...	...	133	1,232	1,476
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	36	21
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	...	105
Total	...	...	...	...	136,828	19,155

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st October 1881.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	11,004	8	59	26	761	11,858	...	·5
Muzaffarnagar	14,718	232	208	135	2,568	17,861	...	·6
Meerut	31,617	1,223	166	1,840	1,069	35,915	·2	·8
Bulandshahr	15,874	8,710	13	2,024	1,463	28,084	...	·7
Aligarh	1,948	3,247	18	407	457	6,077	...	·6
Muttra	1,074	1,365	379	353	3,871	7,042	...	·9
Agra	1,022	471	80	570	170	2,313	...	·4
Etah	704	578	6	305	1,020	2,613	...	·7
Mainpuri	833	804	13	194	882	2,726	...	·6
Fatehgarh	1,178	541	2	874	528	3,123	...	·8
Etáwah	896	32	...	83	255	1,266	...	·8
Cawnpore	2,500	5,625	...	1,250	625	10,000	...	·5
Delhi	27	...	...	28	...	55	...	·9
Gurgaon	3,399	343	144	2,569	178	6,633	...	1·0
Dehra Dún	853	...	36	7	336	1,232	...	·8
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4
Tarái	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8
Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·9
Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1
Jhánsi	8	14	8	...	...	30	·7	·5
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6
Total	87,655	23,193	1,132	10,665	14,183	136,828	...	...
Total for the same period last year	1,617	749	102	1,068	15,619	19,155	...	...
Increase	86,038	22,444	1,030	9,597	...	117,673	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	1,436	...	...	...

Remarks.

			Cubic feet per second.
Entering head of Ganges Canal			4,955
Lower Ganges Canal			2,073
			7,028
Expended		5,306	
Escapes—			
Anúpshahr Branch	11		
Meerut Division	57		
Bulandshahr	49		
Narora Division	63		
Mainpuri	112		
Cawnpore	648		
Etawah	602		
Bhognipur	240		
		1,782	
Deduct excess discharge shown in above		60	7,028

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, reports that demand for paleo is great, and that water also in demand for fields in which the grain has not germinated properly.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that there has been no cessation of demand, and that, in addition to the rice irrigation, some 10,000 acres of rabi palewar were effected during the month.

N.B.—Besides this rabi irrigation, there was some additional kharif irrigation recorded extending over an area of 8,317 acres in the following divisions, *viz.*:—

Divisions.	Sugarcane.	Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Food grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Mainpuri	1	441	62	14	...	...	...	518
Eastern Jumna Canal	4	510	...	1,681	2,386	21	4	4,606
Rohilkhand Canals	...	2,812	...	...	...	...	...	2,812
Bijnor Canals	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	89
Jhánsi	6	5	...	...	...	...	3	14
Hamírpur	1	...	...	1	10	...	266	278
Total	12	3,857	62	1,696	2,396	21	273	8,317

Erratum.—In statement for September, 1881, under column rainfall, *for* "total from 1st April to 31st August, 1881," *read* "total from 1st April to 30th September, 1881."

ALLAHABAD,
The 28th November 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1881.

Name of Traffic.	AGRA CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.	
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.
Grains—						
Wheat	...	...	100	...	100	...
Gram	...	...	2,350	...	2,350	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	770	...	770	...
Dal—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	550	...	550	...
Total	...	...	3,770	...	3,770	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	610	...	610	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	4,380	...	4,380	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	...	...	6,770	...	6,770	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	2,390	...	2,390	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1881.	Agra Canal. 1880.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	161	241
Ton mileage	16,661	26,941
Value of goods	6,627	12,617
Number of passengers	...	...

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

	[illegible]						LOWER GANGES CANAL.						CANALS.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.						REMARKS.
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAFFIC.						
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
GRAINS.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
Wheat	4,591	...	4,079	...	8,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,552	...	2,552	...	4,591	...	6,631	...	11,222	...	
Gram	25	...	...	...	25	...	1,735	...	...	...	1,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,760	...	...	...	1,760	...	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	144	...	81	...	...	...	81	...	225	...	...	...	225	...	
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	100	...	337	...	437	...	1,997	...	...	...	1,997	...	...	...	996	...	996	...	2,097	...	1,333	...	3,430	...	
Dal ... Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	842	...	842	...	176	...	842	...	1,018	...	
Dal ... Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	70	...	...	...	70	...	70	...	
Dal ... Arhar	7	...	...	...	7	...	332	...	...	...	332	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	364	...	...	...	364	...	
Dal ... Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	150	...	...	...	150	...	160	...	...	...	160	...	
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,773	...	...	...	3,773	...	937	...	...	...	937	...	4,710	...	...	...	4,710	...	
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	4,723	...	4,416	...	9,139	...	8,167	...	...	...	8,167	...	1,193	...	4,460	...	5,653	...	14,083	...	8,876	...	22,959	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	566	...	566	...	...	...	48	...	48	...	...	...	614	...	614	...	
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	132	...	44	...	48	...	92	...	44	...	180	...	224	...	
Salt	132	...	...	...	132	...	96	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	3,042	...	3,042	...	228	...	3,042	...	3,270	...	
Metals	150	...	...	...	150	...	57	...	...	...	57	...	1,705	...	370	...	2,075	...	1,912	...	370	...	2,282	...	
Building materials	4,275	...	7,510	...	11,785	...	1,002	...	53,931	...	54,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,277	...	61,441	...	66,718	...	
Miscellaneous goods	409	...	132	...	541	...	3,047	...	24,135	...	27,182	...	1,985	...	1,790	...	3,775	...	5.441	.	26,057	...	31,498	...	
Firewood	200	...	7,850	...	8,050	...	1,947	...	11,059	...	13,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,147	...	18,909	...	21 056	...	
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	6,000	300	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	6,000	300	6,000	
Timber. Poles and unsquared timber.	13	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	157	...	...	157	157	170	170	...	...	170	170	
Timber. Karis and squared timber.	50	50	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	50	50	
Timber. Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	4	80	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	4	80	4	
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	496	...	...	248	496	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	496	...	...	248	496	
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	9,952	63	19,908	...	29,860	63	14,564	496	90,203	6,004	104767	6,500	5,084	157	9,758	...	14,842	157	29,600	716	119,869	6,004	149,469	6,720	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,412	400	8,201	...	13,613	400	
INCREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,188	316	111,668	6,004	135,856	6,320	
DECREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	...	1,097	...	3,849	...	545	504	5,491
Ton mileage	...	17,890	...	91,165	...	120,276	138,673	229,331
Value of goods	...	26,704	...	52,874	...	54,493	53,479	134,071
Number of passengers	...	...	...	28	...	4	...	32

ALLAHABAD,
The 28th November 1881.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1881.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																		TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.											
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBEN.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent . .	3,522	12,982 15	50	440 15	59	466 2	2,865	9,875 1	53	108 10	829	2,174 7	124	349 4	213	258 13	1,954	3,990 13	9,669	30,647 [illegible]
Received . .	2,986	14,379 9	24	72 6	62	164 7	2,351	9,421 4	73	182 8	877	2,495 4	157	446 4	...	...	1,903	2,854 8	8,433	30,01[illegible]
TOTAL .	6,508	27,362 8	74	513 5	121	630 9	5,216	19,296 5	126	291 2	1,706	4,669 11	281	795 8	213	258 13	3,857	6,845 5	18,102	60,663 [illegible]
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Received. *Viâ* Madras .	1,412	6,092 13	1	1 2	19	59 10	3,104	13,026 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,536	19,180 6
„ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Laingha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6 12
„ Paumben	150	511 14	...	...	...	...	271	856 15	1	1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	1,370 6
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Viâ* Madras .	2,333	8,652 11	2	5 10	13	39 0	1,996	8,085 0	35	83 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,379	16,865 13
„ Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Laingha .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paumben	215	857 11	...	...	...	...	145	462 12	5	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	1,329 7
From West to West—																				
Viâ Bombay and Karachi.	...	...	1	5 10	3	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18 6
Viâ Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	2	9 0	1	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16 2
From East to East—																				
Viâ Paumben .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	124 1	3	9 11	...	...	...	...	42	13[illegible]
„ Madras .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	88 13	19	88 1[illegible]
TOTAL .	4,110	16,115 1	6	21 6	36	118 8	5,517	22,438 4	41	94 1	39	124 1	3	9 11	...	...	19	88 13	9,771	39,009 13
																	GRAND TOTAL ...		27,873	99,672 15

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1881.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit).			Percentage of Number.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Viâ* Teheran	2,986	3,522	6,508	55·06	54·22	54·60
	„ Turkey	24	50	74	0·45	0·77	0·62
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi	62	59	121	1·14	0·91	1·02
RED SEA . .	*Viâ* Suez	2,351	2,865	5,217	43·35	44·10	43·76
	TOTAL .	5,423	6,496	11,919	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLV OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 13th November 1880. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 12th November 1881. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 13th November 1880. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 12th November 1881. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible] Nov. 1881	East Indian ...	1,507	9,21,361	611	1,504	8,99,393	598	2,40,63,748	492	2,62,72,865	540	22,09,117	...
	Guaranteed.												
26th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	172	1,11,810	650	172	1,17,219	582	29,20,988	524	34,53,805	618	5,32,817	...
19th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	93,116	170	547	90,816	166	26,58,330	150	29,20,633	165	2,62,303	...
19th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,51,594	372	676	2,64,927	392	73,20,992	334	57,42,516	263	...	15,78,476
26th ditto ...	Madras ...	857	1,09,299	127	858	91,505	107	37,41,690	134	38,67,928	139	1,26,238	...
19th ditto ...	South Indian ...	648	69,670	108	655	60,719	93	22,93,911	111	23,51,607	111	57,696	...
26th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	1,428	4,95,691	347	1,439	7,03,129	489	1,41,48,890	305	1,87,87,324	403	46,38,434	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	1,34,883	304	444	1,79,214	404	48,48,018	337	56,36,246	393	7,88,228	...
	TOTAL ...	6,279	21,87,424	348	6,295	24,06,922	382	6,19,96,567	305	6,90,32,924	340	70,36,357	...
	State.												
5th Nov. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,128	76	28	2,449	87	85,828	95	91,002	101	5,174	...
26th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	1,151	42	27	1,198	44	39,958	45	38,626	44	...	1,332
26th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	231	48,797	211	233	44,540	191	9,48,056	127	10,73,962	143	1,25,906	...
26th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	82	9,165	112	85	11,606	137	3,15,369	123	3,33,339	131	17,970	...
26th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	8,082	142	57	11,810	207	2,96,136	160	3,10,828	168	14,692	...
19th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	3,738	129	29	2,408	83	85,394	91	86,253	92	859	...
...	Dhond and Manmad (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th Nov. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	47	1,752	37	45	6,773	150	87,256	57	2,87,249	197	1,99,993	...
26th ditto ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	53	2,598	49	53	4,307	81	81,430	48	1,64,840	88	83,410	...
[illegible] ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	28,773	179	161	32,593	202	7,46,705	143	8,17,649	157	70,944	...
19th ditto ...	Sindia ...	70	3,879	55	75	8,106	108	1,22,721	55	1,85,336	75	62,615	...
19th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	566	75,795	134	727	1,49,548	206	22,78,244	128	40,90,167	174	18,11,923	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th Nov. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	253	29,365	116	289	43,349	150	8,40,029	108	11,56,145	123	3,16,116	...
19th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	228	40,938	180	363	48,222	133	18,43,637	312	17,57,214	150	...	86,423
19th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	660	1,22,160	185	660	1,56,146	237	45,21,019	223	32,72,772	153	...	12,48,247
...	Khamgaon (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12th Nov. 1881	Nizam's ...	121	12,193	101	121	16,064	132	4,33,420	111	4,84,047	124	50,627	...
19th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	86	5,796	67	...	...	1,71,175	62	1,71,175	...
19th ditto ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	...	192	17,019	89	...	...	4,13,518	78	4,13,518	...
5th ditto ...	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...(c)	...	...	...	(d)85,437	47	85,437	...
[illegible]h ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	12	551	46	12	918	76	2,592	37	23,326	60	20,734	...
	TOTAL ...	2,625	3,91,065	149	3,243	5,62,852	173	1,27,27,794	157	1,48,42,885	141	21,15,091	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,904	25,78,489	290	9,538	29,69,774	311	7,47,24,361	262	8,38,75,809	275	91,51,448	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,85,33,420	135	4,15,55,788	136	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,61,90,941	127	4,23,20,021	139	61,29,080	...

(a) Included with the G. I. P. Railway figures.
(b) Included with the Rajputana Railway figures.
(c) Return not received.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 5th November 1881.

No. XLVI OF 1881.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 20th November 1880.		Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th November 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 20th November 1880.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 19th November 1881.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26th Nov. 1881	East Indian ...	1,507	9,09,755	604	1,504	9,25,387	615	2,49,73,503	496	2,71,98,252	542	22,24,749	...
	Guaranteed.												
26th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	172	99,375	578	172	81,048	471	30,20,363	525	35,34,853	614	5,14,490	...
19th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	94,140	172	547	97,030	177	27,52,470	151	30,17,663	166	2,65,193	...
19th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	3,04,840	451	676	2,19,785	325	76,25,832	337	59,62,301	265	...	16,63,531
26th ditto ...	Madras ...	857	1,10,449	129	858	96,261	112	38,52,139	134	39,64,189	139	1,12,050	...
19th ditto ...	South Indian ...	648	70,574	109	655	70,433	108	23,64,485	111	24,22,040	111	57,555	...
26th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	1,428	5,26,890	369	1,439	7,16,088	497	1,46,75,780	307	1,95,03,412	406	48,27,632	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	1,48,326	334	444	1,72,935	389	49,96,344	337	58,09,181	393	8,12,837	...
	TOTAL ...	6,279	22,64,349	361	6,295	23,78,967	378	6,42,60,916	307	7,14,11,891	340	71,50,975	...
	State.												
26th Nov. 1881	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,091	75	28	2,215	79	87,919	94	93,217	100	5,298	...
26th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	1,100	41	27	1,082	40	41,058	45	39,708	44	...	1,350
26th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	231	35,305	153	233	38,590	166	9,83,361	127	11,12,552	144	1,29,191	...
26th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	82	14,022	171	85	9,425	111	3,29,391	125	3,42,764	130	13,373	...
26th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	16,484	289	57	9,319	163	3,12,620	164	3,20,147	169	7,527	...
19th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	2,923	101	29	2,806	97	88,317	91	89,059	92	742	...
...	Dhond and Manmad (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th Nov. 1881	Wardha Coal ...	47	2,328	50	45	8,075	179	89,584	57	2,95,324	197	2,05,740	...
26th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	2,989	56	53	4,758	90	84,419	48	1,69,598	88	85,179	...
19th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	26,075	162	161	31,100	193	7,72,780	144	8,48,749	158	75,969	...
19th ditto ...	Sindia (Northern Sec.)	70	5,238	75	75	7,320	98	1,27,959	55	1,92,656	76	64,697	...
19th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	566	91,044	161	727	1,45,033	199	23,69,288	129	42,35,200	175	18,65,912	...
...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th Nov. 1881	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch ...	253	33,276	132	289	46,703	162	8,73,305	108	12,02,848	125	3,29,543	...
19th ditto .	Punjab Northern ...	228	1,18,613	520	363	66,986	185	19,62,250	321	18,24,200	151	...	1,38,050
19th ditto ...	Indus Valley & Kandahar	660	1,04,859	159	660	1,30,142	197	46,25,878	220	34,02,915	155	...	12,22,963
...	Khangaon (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Amraoti (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th Nov. 1881	Nizam's ...	121	13,289	110	121	13,294	110	4,46,709	111	4,97,341	124	50,632	...
19th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	86	6,451	75	...	...	1,77,626	62	1,77,626	...
19th ditto ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	...	192	15,011	78	...	...	4,28,529	78	4,28,529	...
5th ditto ...	Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	(c) ...	...	...	...	(d) 85,437	47	85,437	...
19th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	652	54	12	990	82	3,243	40	24,317	61	21,074	...
	TOTAL ...	2,625	4,70,288	179	3,243	5,39,300	166	1,31,98,081	157	1,53,82,187	141	21,84,106	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,904	27,34,637	307	9,538	29,18,267	306	7,74,58,997	264	8,67,94,078	272	93,35,081	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,00,33,915	137	4,30,18,923	135	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,74,25,082	127	4,37,79,155	137	63,54,073	...

(a) Included with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway figures.
(b) Included with the Rajputana Railway figures.
(c) Return not received.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 5th November 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1881-82, and of the ten preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 .	6,71	49,00	13,13	68,84	4,79	29,96	2,58	37,23	86	86	1,17	2,89	2,29	8,15	9,00	19,44	1,06	2,79	12,17	16,02	15,71	90,66	1,06,37	38,05	1,44,42	1871-72.
1872-73 .	8,38	48,46	14,63	71,47	3,52	28,03	2,21	33,76	73	81	1,49	3,03	2,59	7,85	7,18	17,62	1,98	3,15	21,34	26,47	17,30	88,30	1,05,50	46,85	1,52,35	1872-73.
1873-74	6,78	46,47	10,59	63,84	4,18	29,42	2,19	35,79	78	67	77	2,22	2,37	8,96	8,74	20,07	2,16	3,04	15,87	21,07	16,27	88,56	1,04,83	38,16	1,42,99	1873-74.
1874-75 .	7,61	52,61	8,00	68,22	4,21	30,06	2,43	36,70	75	48	87	2,10	2,20	9,16	8,66	20,02	2,66	4,42	10,80	17,88	17,43	96,73	1,14,16	30,76	1,44,92	1874-75.
1875-76 .	8,18	50,73	9,06	67,97	4,41	25,82	3,56	33,79	83	67	95	2,45	2,79	9,55	8,18	20,52	2,49	3,23	18,80	24,52	18,70	90,00	1,08,70	40,55	1,49,25	1875-76.
1876-77 .	8,39	44,31	8,51	61,21	5,42	28,64	68	32,74	1,01	50	16	1,67	3,54	8,21	5,48	17,23	2,97	3,49	13,45	19,81	21,23	83,15	1,04,38	28,28	1,32,66	1876-77.
1877-78 .	9,55	54,56	10,34	74,45	5,64	31,43	62	37,69	1,34	60	27	2,21	3,56	5,60	1,38	10,54	3,21	4,00	9,93	17,14	23,30	96,19	1,19,49	22,54	1,42,03	1877-78.
1878-79 .	8,67	45,10	9,11	62,88	5,62	29,17	1,37	36,16	1,26	39	16	1,81	3,72	6,20	2,95	12,87	4,60	4,48	15,09	24,17	23,87	85,34	1,09,21	28,68	1,37,89	1878-79.
1879-80 .	7,83	42,20	5,93	55,96	6,15	24,13	1,17	31,45	2,06	49	14	2,69	3,39	6,18	4,53	14,10	4,42	4,14	17,75	26,31	23,85	77,14	1,00,99	29,52	1,30,51	1879-80.
1880-81 .	8,54	40,52	7,27	56,33	5,61	35,12	1,26	41,99	3,09	75	15	3,99	3,31	7,17	5,52	16,00	3,12	5,24	21,19	29,55	23,67	88,80	1,12,47	35,39	1,47,86	1880-81.
1881-82	8,55	37,49	9,88	55,92	6,66	30,86	1,07	38,59	2,56	91	22	3,69	3,21	6,61	3,49	13,31	4,35	5,34	24,48	34,17	25,33	81,21	1,06,54	39,14	1,45,68	1881-82.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 19th December 1881.

T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 3	19 6	15 6	17 2	20 11	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	14 0	13 11	12 8	...	...	...	9 8	8 6*	14 10	11 14	10 3	16 14	21 10	21 10	32 6	23 13	19 13	29 11
	Godavery	11 11	11 11	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	12 14	12 14	17 0	15 0	17 0	26 14	26 14	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	12 3	12 3	8 13	...	...	...	15 11	16 11	16 3	16 5	17 6	17 2	23 6	21 13	23 6	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	8 13	...	...	...	14 5	13 14	13 14	15 8	15 0	16 0	26 14	26 14	25 0	26 2	26 2	21 11
	Cuddapah	14 11	14 11	10 5	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	10 5	12 14	12 14	11 3	27 3	26 14	31 10	31 14	31 14	30 6
	Bellary	17 5	16 5	10 10	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 13	12 6	12 6	14 0	37 2	35 0	41 3	28 3	28 3	28 3
	Kurnool	12 2	11 6	7 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	12 2	32 14	32 14	43 13	26 14	26 3	26 14
	Madras	10 2	10 2	8 8	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 0	14 5	14 5	11 14	23 0	23 0	20 3	25 11	25 11	22 13
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	12 0	15 10	15 10	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	11 2	11 2	8 13	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	13 2	16 14	16 14	14 2	30 14	30 14	21 13	31 5	31 5	26 6
	South Arcot	9 6	10 2	6 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 0	16 3	14 14	14 0	26 14	...	20 3	30 13	30 0	27 [illegible]
	Tanjore	10 5	10 5	6 13	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 0	18 6	19 3	15 14	36 10	33 6	25 6	34 13	36 3	29 0
	Trichinopoly	9 14	9 14	7 5	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 8*	14 8	14 8	13 0*	...	28 0	23 2	30 8	30 8	26 11
	Madura	10 14	11 11	10 14	...	...	...	13 6	13 0	11 13	15 3	13 14	13 14	35 10	32 6	25 14	38 3	32 5	26 8
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	7 13	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 14	14 6	14 0	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	12 5	11 8	8 3	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 6	14 14	13 10	31 5	31 5	24 6	35 0	35 0	27 0
	Nilgiris	9 14	10 10	7 2	...	...	...	8 13	9 10	9 3	11 3	12 0	9 10	21 10	21 10	16 3*	20 5	20 5	19 10
	Salem	10 11	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	12 2	15 10	15 0	13 3	31 13	32 6	26 6	30 5	30 5	26 13
	South Canara	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	7 13	13 8	13 8	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	11 3	11 8	9 0	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	13 3	16 3	16 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	10 4	10 9	10 4	20 6	20 13	18 0	7 15	8 7	6 15	12 10	11 12	11 7	23 7	24 8	18 12	17 9	18 8	16 1
	Ahmedabad	16 0	15 8	17 0	24 8	23 8	32 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	12 0	10 8	11 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	18 0	20 0	23 0
	Kaira	13 5	13 14	13 14	24 9	24 9	32 0	9 2	9 2	8 14	14 5	14 9	13 5	20 0	22 13	26 5	16 0	16 13	25 10
	Surat	13 1	13 1	12 4	12 4	12 4	15 3	6 13	6 13	7 7	8 5	8 5	8 4	18 13	18 13	21 1	17 12	18 13	17 4
	Broach	16 0	15 3¾	14 8¾	...	...	...	9 6½	8 14¼	8 14¼	13 5¼	12 4¾	10 10½	21 5¼	20 0	21 5¼	17 12½	17 12½	17 12½
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	9 2	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	7 1	11 4	11 4	8 7	18 10	18 10	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0
	Colába (Alibág)	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	14 8	...	...	20 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 12½	16 5	15 14	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	6 5	10 15	10 15	9 2	34 0	34 0	25 8	23 6½	25 3	18 [illegible]
	Násik	14 5	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	5 15	12 10	11 12	10 6	28 0	28 0	25 3	22 9	22 9	16 15
	Ahmednagar	14 4	14 0	15 4	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 14	10 8	10 8½	9 9	44 8	39 12	26 12	31 5	31 10	23
	Poona	11 8	12 1	11 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	30 7	32 10	21 12	23 0	23 0	18
	Sholápur	14 8	13 2	12 11	...	...	...	10 7	10 15	12 6	11 5	12 4	13 3	37 15	38 6	31 1	33 1	33 1	29
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	18 0	17 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 11	6 8	6 8	6 5	8 8	8 8	8 14	32 0	25 0	32 5	28 0	24 0	29 1
	Satara	12 1	12 1	11 0	...	...	...	9 11	8 14	7 0	11 2	10 0	7 14	29 4	29 4	17 7	27 3	27 3	13 11
	Belgaum	17 4	14 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	23 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	21 0	17 0	21 0
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	9 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 9	15 9	15 9	11 5	20 13	20 13	18 3	19 10	17 2	13 7
	Kanara (Karwar)	12 2	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 10	7 0	6 0	13 10	12 10	13 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	8 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 5	35 8	35 8	45 11	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Aden	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 9	7 0	7 0	6 3	11 3	11 3	9 5	9 5	9 5	8 0
	Asirgarh	15 0	15 7	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	42 2	27 1	42 0	36 6	20 0
	Baroda	10 9	10 9	10 14	14 0	14 5	18 5	8 0	8 0	7 7	11 7	11 7	10 14	...	18 14	18 14	16 0	17 7	21 2
	Disa	15 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	5 14	8 6	8 6	8 4	16 0	20 0	25 0	19 4	17 8	21 [illegible]
	Nimach	19 0	19 0	17 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	22 0	22 0	19 0
	Nasirabad	17 13¼	17 8	16 10¾	25 0	25 0	26 5½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	19 1¼	19 4	19 2½
	Rájkot	17 12	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 12	10 8	11 2	26 8	27 0	23 0	20 8	23 0	19 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 0	13 0	10 8	16 12	16 0	14 2½	9 6	9 4	7 9½	13 0	13 0	9 4¼	40 0	40 0	15 11½	24 0	24 0	13 5½
	Karachi	11 0	10 14	10 10	21 0	18 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	20 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	15 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	20 0
	Shikarpur	12 12½	12 10½	10 10	21 0	19 8	15 14	11 14	11 12	8 12	20 8	20 8	12 6	22 12	22 5½	13 15	32 0	33 0	16 0
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	14 13	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	14 11	8 6	...	...	...	23 13	24 14	15 14
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal.	Burdwan	13 0a	13 12	15 0	30 8	30 8	50 0	28 8	27 12	22 0	29 8	28 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	14 8b	14 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 12	23 12	22 8	40 0	35 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	14 0c	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	22 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	14 8c1	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	14 0d	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, barley 40 to 42-8 seers, best rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 26-8 to 32 seers, gram 26 to 30 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 10 to 10-4 seers.

b In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 12 to 36 seers, best rice 21 to 32 seers, common rice 25 to 44 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 52 seers, gram 12 to 24 seers, firewood 160 to 560 seers, and salt 8-4 to 12-8 seers.

c In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 27 seers, best rice 18 to 32 seers, common rice 24 to 36 seers, gram 18 to 29 seers, firewood 80 to 240 seers, and salt 8-12 to 10-4 seers.

NDIA.

CE AND COMMERCE.

IA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1881.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

r Millets, Ragi, &c. varu, Veragu, Sawee, ena, Coraloo, Murhu- Nuglee), *Panicum iaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
28 2		29 11	26 10	26 10	46 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	11 5	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
20 3		30 5	29 3	28 2	37 6	87 8	87 8	87 8	10 8	10 8	11 11	Vizagapatam		
32 13		32 13	31 8	30 6	37 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
35 5		38 3	29 10	29 10	34 3	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14	12 13	Kistna		
30 14		27 5	25 3	23 2	23 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	11 11	Nellore		
33 0		30 0	34 6	34 6	30 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 14	13 14	14 6	Cuddapah		
32 0		32 0	33 10	33 10	38 2	97 3	97 3	97 3	12 8	13 2	13 2	Bellary		
...		29 11	27 11	27 11	27 11	186 10	186 10	209 0	12 2	12 2	13 5	Kurnool		
26 11		24 2	28 8	28 8	26 2	81 6	81 6	82 10	13 8	13 6	13 2	Madras		
23 5		24 0	28 2	27 11	25 11	77 13	77 13	92 13	12 6	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
24 3		29 2	33 8	33 8	32 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
29 6		28 10	28 13	26 8	25 10	201 11	201 11	201 11	14 13	14 13	15 5	South Arcot		* The correct figures given by Collectors are now quoted.
34 11		30 3	29 11	28 0	22 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 5	13 5	12 0	Tanjore		
31 6		27 8	32 5	32 5	27 11	97 3	97 3	121 8	13 0	13 0	12 2	Trichinopoly		
31 0		26 5	37 6	32 0	24 14	126 6	126 6	87 8	13 8	14 8	14 0	Madura		
...		...	27 13	27 13	18 10	81 10	81 10	81 10	14 13	14 13	14 13	Tinnevelly		
34 6		29 8	39 14	39 14	29 6	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 11	12 11	12 3	Coimbatore		
20 14		15 2	23 3	24 14	17 6	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	Nilgiris		
31 5		27 6	34 8	34 8	31 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	13 5	12 14	12 5	Salem		
21 2		17 10	20 3	20 3	16 3	109 5	109 5	96 3	12 2	12 2	11 12	South Canara		
23 6		18 3	29 6	28 10	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
16 6		13 0	18 2	18 15	16 6	61 6	61 7	61 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	Bombay	Bombay.	
...		...	24 8	23 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 0	13 0	Ahmedabad		
...		...	20 0	17 12	16 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kaira		
...		...	17 4	17 4	14 7	80 0	80 0	90 0	10 11	10 11	11 13	Surat		
...		...	20 0	18 13	17 3¼	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 12¾	Broach		
25 11		11 4	15 10	15 10	12 14	71 1	71 1	71 1	10 2	10 2	9 13	Tanna (Salsette)		
...		...	14 8	14 8	12 8	110 0	110 0	85 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Colába (Alibág)		
...		...	26 15	26 15	21 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
27 8		21 14	25 6	23 0	21 8	114 0	114 0	128 0	12 0	11 10	12 1	Násik		
...		...	25 2	25 6	24 0	106 6	106 6	106 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	Ahmednagar		
...		...	21 14	20 11	18 6	68 0	68 0	76 0	11 11	11 2	10 8	Poona		
...		...	22 13	23 12	21 15	98 0	98 0	91 1	11 12	11 12	11 4	Sholápur		
...		...	16 0	14 8	19 10	112 0	112 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
...		...	15 9	15 9	14 13	137 1	137 1	110 15	11 4	11 4	10 15	Satara		
29 0		39 0	15 0	12 8	17 8	65 0	65 0	80 0	9 9	9 0	10 0	Belgaum		
35 0		35 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
21 2		16 7	16 13	16 13	13 5	120 0	105 0	150 0	10 5	9 1	10 6	Ratnágiri		
22 0		20 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	10 5	10 0	11 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
32 0		26 10	32 0	32 0	24 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)		
...		...	9 5	9 5	7 0	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...		...	28 0	27 1	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Asirgarh		
...		...	18 14	18 9	14 5	75 0	75 0	80 0	12 9	12 0	12 0	Baroda		
...		...	15 0	15 0	20 4	137 8	137 8	137 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Disa		
...		...	...	22 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	Nimach		
...		...	24 13¼	24 3¼	27 0	66 10¾	60 0	75 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	Nasirabad		
...		...	25 0	25 0	18 8	75 0	70 0	80 0	44 0	45 0	40 0	Rájkot		
...		...	16 12	16 6½	13 8¾	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 5	10 5	7 9¾	Upper Sindh Frontier		
9 8		7 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	105 0	103 0	105 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi		
...		...	10 0	10 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...		...	16 14	16 11	13 10½	112 8	220 0	195 0	11 0	11 0	7 6	Shikarpur		
...		...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	9 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...		...	24 8	23 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Burdwan		
...		...	20 8	20 8	17 0	320 0	320 0	360 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
...		...	21 0	21 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
...		...	19 0	19 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Midnapore		
...		...	22 0	22 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...		...	22 0	22 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Howrah		

c1 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-4 to 15 seers, barley (in Chandrakona) 22 seers, best rice 18 to 26 seers, common rice 32 seers, gram 19 to 21-4 seers, firewood 160 to 260 seers, and salt 10 to 11 seers.

d In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 19-8 to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 26 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, gram 17 to 23 seers, firewood 120 to 160 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

D

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	11 2	11 6	10 10	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	26 10	26 10	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	26 11	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	17 12	17 12	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	10 0	13 0	6 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	8 0	10 0	6 8	6 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 8	9 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	19 0	19 0	16 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	12 8	10 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	20 0
	Saháranpur	19 14½	19 14½	18 5½	30 3	32 5½	28 0½	9 11	9 11	9 11	13 8	13 8	12 6	28 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	25 15
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 12	19 4	35 5	35 5	30 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	14 5	26 6	26 6	24 6	22 0	24 6	22 0
	Meerut	20 12	20 8	19 8	30 0	30 0	27 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	21 0
	Bulandshahr	20 4	20 0	19 8	28 0	29 0	27 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 2	11 0	26 0	27 0	25 8	24 8	25 0	22 8
	Aligarh	18 0	18 12	18 0	24 8	25 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	15 8	14 8	21 0	23 0	21 8	21 8	22 0	21 0
	Kumaun	19 0	19 0	13 8	23 0	23 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	21 0	20 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	*	*	*
	Bijnor	18 14	19 6	18 0	25 14	27 7	26 7	11 4	12 15	11 4	14 1	15 12	13 8	22 8	20 4	21 6	21 6	21 6	21 6
	Moradabad	19 11	20 15	20 10	26 14	26 14	27 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	14 6	15 0	16 4	28 2	26 4	27 8	23 2	23 12	23 12
	Budaun	19 6	19 6	19 8	21 10	21 10	25 3	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 3	16 3	15 9½	24 10	24 0	24 0	22 13	22 3	22 3
	Bareilly	17 3	17 8	19 6	23 12	23 12	26 14	7 8	7 8	6 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	27 8	21 14	21 4	22 8
	Sháhjáhánpur	19 8	19 10	20 2	25 12	26 4	30 12	9 8	8 8	6 4	16 8	16 8	17 0	26 0	...	...	24 0	23 12	...
	Taráí Pergunnahs	21 4	22 0	21 4	32 8	34 0	37 8	8 12	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	26 4	25 0	25 0	22 8
	Muttra	18 0	17 4	17 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 8	21 0	19 0
	Agra	17 0	17 0	17 8	23 0	23 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	4 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	22 0	20 0	21 8	20 8	17 0	22 0
	Farukhabad	17 15	17 11	18 10	24 4½	24 7½	23 13½	6 2	6 2	5 13	15 2½	14 7½	18 14	22 15	...	23 6	22 2½	21 6	22 4
	Mainpuri	15 8	17 8	17 0	22 0	23 0	21 4	5 0	5 0	5 8	12 0	13 0	11 8	20 0	21 0	...	18 0	20 0	19 0
	Etáwah	17 8	16 12	17 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	23 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	19 0
	Etah	19 0	19 8	17 8	22 8	23 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	19 8	20 8	18 4
	Jalaun	21 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	20 0
	Jhánsi	24 0	23 10	19 15	36 2½	36 9½	33 12½	8 8	8 4	8 0	16 0	15 10	14 0	34 0	34 0	30 8	27 0	26 8	26 0
	Lalitpur	28 0	27 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	36 0	38 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	27 0
	Cawnpore	19 0	19 0	18 8	31 0	30 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	30 8	30 0	24 8	27 8	27 0	24 0
	Fatehpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	21 0	21 0	17 8	25 0	25 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	12 4	40 0	35 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	21 8
	Allahabad	18 4	18 0	16 12	27 8	28 8	26 8	11 8	11 0	9 0	19 8	19 12	17 0	35 0	32 8	28 0	30 0	29 0	24 0
	Hamirpur	18 12	20 8	16 14	22 8	22 8	24 3	11 8	11 4	9 0	16 4	16 0	13 0	33 7	33 3	23 4	27 2	26 7	22 8
	Jaunpur	21 3	20 7	20 6	35 5	35 5	31 1	7 12	7 12	7 12	16 15	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	20 13½	22 8	18 0	46 12¾	48 9½	50 6½	14 6½	14 6½	15 5	27 12¾	25 3	23 6½	57 9½	50 6½	43 3	39 9½	39 9½	...
	Basti	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	19 3	19 3	19 3	33 15	33 15	31 0	10 5	10 5	8 2	16 4	18 11	14 12	36 14	38 6	33 13	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	17 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	29 0	26 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	29 0
	Benares	18 3	17 5½	19 8	27 10	27 10	29 5	12 7	12 7	14 1½	21 11	21 2	19 8	30 6	31 7	30 6	27 10	27 10	28 11
	Gházipur	19 5	19 5	20 10	35 7	35 7	31 8	10 15	10 15	8 6	19 15	19 15	16 1	30 14	30 14	38 10	30 14	30 14	31 8
	Balia	18 12	18 12	20 0	38 12	38 12	36 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	21 4	21 4	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	18 12	20 0	27 0	29 8	33 0	38 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 12	18 12	27 0	...	...	21 4	24 1	32 8
Oudh.	Lucknow	18 1	18 4	17 8	26 14½	26 4	25 13	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	17 8	13 7	30 5	29 0	...	27 4½	26 8	22 13
	Unáo	18 10½	18 1	16 8	24 9½	24 9½	22 0	10 6½	10 0	8 0	17 1	17 0	13 0	33 6½	33 6¼	23 0	27 2	25 8½	22 10
	Bára Banki	18 12	18 12	18 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	40 0	38 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	22 0
	Sitapur	22 0	21 14	21 12	28 8	29 4	33 10	8 0	8 0	8 8	21 0	19 8	16 8	31 9½	30 0	30 8	28 3	27 12	28 [illegible]
	Hardui	18 12	15 5	19 8	27 3	26 4	31 8	6 9	6 9	4 11	11 4	14 4	15 0	26 4	25 4	...	25 5	23 7	...
	Kheri	21 8	21 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	...	28 0	28 0	...
	Fyzabad	18 12	18 12	18 12	31 0	30 8	29 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	16 4	15 12	13 8	40 0	40 0	30 0	24 8	21 8	21 [illegible]
	Bharaich	15 0	19 0	20 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	50 0	50 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	16 [illegible]
	Gonda	22 12	23 11	23 13	40 0	38 8	36 12	19 0	17 0	16 8	22 0	21 0	18 8	52 8	59 8	35 0	32 0	32 0	26 0
	Rai Bareli	19 14	19 4	17 12	22 0	21 12	20 12½	18 4	17 0	12 0	19 4	18 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	20 14	34 0	32 0	19 14
	Sultánpur	21 8	21 8	20 0	32 8	31 8	28 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	26 8
	Partábgarh	20 0	20 4	19 10	33 1	31 5	27 14	18 5	19 0	14 5	20 10	21 0	16 10	32 1	28 0	27 10	29 12	28 4	24 0
Punjab.	Delhi	19 12	19 8	18 0	27 8	27 8	22 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	26 0	24 0	24 8	22 0	22 0	20 8
	Gurgaon	20 12	20 8	18 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 8	25 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	21 0
	Karnál	20 8	20 8	17 8	35 0	35 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	39 0	28 0	22 0	25 0	21 0
	Hissar	21 0	20 0	14 8	30 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	38 0	32 0	24 0	29 0	27 0	20 0
	Rohtak	21 8	21 8	17 8	26 0	26 0	23 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	30 0	20 0	24 8	26 0	26 0	20 0
	Sirsa	19 0	19 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	31 0	31 0	21 0
	Umballa	22 4	22 4	16 4	35 0	35 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0
	Ludhiána	21 8	21 8	17 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	21 0
	Simla	15 8	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur	21 4	22 0	16 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	33 0	32 8	25 0	20 0	19 0	16 8
	Hoshiárpur	22 8	22 8	17 8	32 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	18 8
	Kangra	22 0	22 0	17 8	34 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Mandua: Present 32-0, past 30-0.

DIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1881—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kararu, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Sylhet	Assam.	
...	...	...	16 3	16 13	15 4	80 0	80 0	64 0	8 14	9 2	8 14	Cachar		
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 6	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 10	8 8	9 4	Goálpárá		
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
...	...	...	12 4	12 4	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
...	...	...	8 10	7 14	7 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Nowgong		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Sibságar		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Lakhimpur		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
...	...	...	2 0	2 0	3 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 8	2 8	2 0	Nága Hills		
...	...	...	22 0	19 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	24 3	24 3	19 6½	150 0	150 0	129 0	10 0	10 0	10 3	Saháranpur		
...	...	...	24 10	26 6	19 4	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	...	22 8	21 12	20 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Meerut		
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	22 8	110 0	110 0	120 0	...	...	11 0	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	Aligarh		
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Kumaun		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	240 0	200 0	200 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	Garhwál		
...	...	...	21 6	20 12	17 7	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	20 0	19 6	21 14	125 0	125 0	150 0	...	...	...	Moradabad		
...	...	...	21 0	20 6	22 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	10 3	10 3	10 8	Budaun		
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	21 4	137 8	137 8	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bareilly		
...	...	...	19 0	18 12	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 6	10 4	10 2	Shahjáhánpur		
...	...	...	17 8	19 0	18 12	100 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	21 0	19 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	80 0	...	...	11 0	Muttra		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Agra		
...	...	...	19 13½	19 11½	20 15	156 12	156 12	156 12	...	...	...	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	23 0	21 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	Etáwah		
...	...	...	21 8	20 8	17 8	140 0	140 0	100 0	...	...	12 0	Etah		
...	...	...	28 0	24 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	28 8	27 13	25 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	36 0	37 0	29 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	21 0	115 0	125 0	150 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Fatehpur		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
...	...	...	25 0	24 12	20 4	120 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Allahabad		
...	...	...	25 10	25 1	20 1	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	28 4	26 13	24 0	141 4	141 4	141 4	8 15	8 15	7 12	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	37 13	37 13	28 12¾	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 6½	8 6½	8 6½	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Basti		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 10	147 8	147 8	148 0	9 3	9 3	8 2	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	95 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	24 15	24 6	24 15	110 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Benares		
...	...	...	28 5	28 5	26 6	154 8	154 8	154 8	9 1	9 1	7 12	Gházipur		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	...	...	...	Balia		
...	...	...	18 12	20 13	28 0	150 0	150 0	200 0	10 0	20 10	9 8	Pilibhít		
36 8*	33 8	25 12	19 8	19 8	22 0	130 0	130 0	122 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	Lucknow	Oudh.	
30 12†	28 2	22 0	19 15½	19 0	18 3	157 0	150 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Unáo		
48 0‡	48 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Bára Banki		
34 6§	35 0	29 8	23 0	23 0	27 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Sitapur		
...	...	...	22 8	21 9	25 5	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 15	8 15	8 15	Hardui		
50 0‖	50 0	50 0	21 8	21 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Kheri		
...	...	...	26 0	23 8	24 4	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Fyzabad		
65 0¶	45 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bharaich		
47 8‖	50 0	47 8	29 4	27 12	29 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	9 6	Gonda		
40 0	37 8	23 8	18 0	18 0	19 14	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
38 0	38 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Sultánpur		
30 14*	30 15	26 1	20 5	20 5	21 2	200 0	200 0	186 10	8 13	8 13	8 4	Partábgarh		
...	...	...	23 0	22 8	21 12	80 0	80 0	85 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Delhi	Punjab.	
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	21 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurgáon [a]		
...	...	...	26 8	27 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Karnál		
...	...	...	31 8	31 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Hissar [b]		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Rohtak		
...	...	...	35 0	33 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	Sirsa		
...	...	...	25 8	25 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	Umballa		
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Ludhiána		
...	...	...	20 0	18 8	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	Simla		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	Jullundur		
...	...	...	25 8	24 8	20 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 10	11 8	11 4	Hoshiárpur [c]		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kángra		

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Jowar (large).
† Choti jowar.
‡ Kodon.
§ Makai, moth, kodon, and sawan.
‖ Laharra, sewa, kodon, and mendwa.
¶ Peas, arhar, mash, makara, paddy, and moth.

[a] Firewood rising.
[b] Jowar failing.
[c] Barley rising.

* and corresponding 24 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOU

QUANTITIES PER RUPI

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	22 0	23 0	15 8	26 0	34 0	23 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 8	27 8	30 0	24 8	20 4	21 8	17 [illegible]
	Siálkot	21 0	20 0	15 4	32 0	33 8	23 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	18 [illegible]
	Gurdáspur	25 0	25 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	13 [illegible]
	Lahore	21 0	21 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	28 0	25 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 [illegible]
	Ferozepore	20 0	20 0	15 8	34 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	19 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	...	23 0	26 0	24 0	20 [illegible]
	Gujránwála	20 8	19 4	15 4	32 8	32 8	23 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 [illegible]
	Ráwalpindi	17 0	16 8	10 2	25 0	25 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	6 0	25 0	27 0	15 0	19 0	19 8	13 [illegible]
	Jhelum	18 0	18 0	13 8	30 0	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...
	Gujrát	20 8	20 8	14 4	30 12	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	19 4	26 0	26 8	17 [illegible]
	Shahpúr	16 4	16 4	11 12	26 0	26 0	17 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	20 0	19 0	15 [illegible]
	Mooltan	15 0	14 8	12 0	23 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	19 0	16 [illegible]
	Jhang	17 8	16 4	13 4	28 0	26 0	18 8	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	22 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	17 [illegible]
	Montgomery	18 0	17 8	13 5	25 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	17 0	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	16 8	16 8	12 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	17 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 [illegible]
	Dera Ismaíl Khán	17 4	17 1	10 10	30 0	28 14	15 5	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 14	31 4	31 4	17 13	23 11	25 0	[illegible]
	Dera Ghází Khán	15 10	15 2	11 4	9 12	19 1	17 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	21 4	21 4	15 5	20 5	20 5	14 [illegible]
	Bannu	19 6	19 3	10 12	35 10	43 12	21 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	25 0	25 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	18 [illegible]
	Peshawar	11 13	12 0	7 11	29 0	31 0	9 10	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 5	23 6	23 10	11 6	15 2	15 2	7 14
	Kohát	13 4	13 7	8 5	28 1	28 1	13 4	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	7 0	21 0	21 8	12 9	19 10	20 2	11 [illegible]
	Házára	15 0	14 8	10 8	29 8	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	5 8	22 8	...	16 0	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	16 12	16 12	18 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 4	14 12	14 4	14 12	30 12	31 0	22 4	...	...	...
	Bhandára	21 0	22 0	19 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	24 0	24 12	19 8	...	...	...
	Chánda	19 4	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 10	13 0	37 0	37 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	22 4	21 0	19 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	12 4	12 4	10 4	34 0	32 0	21 8	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	25 0	25 0	16 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	20 0	20 8	18 4	17 0	17 8	16 8	11 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	27 0	28 0	25 8	18 0	18 8	16 8
	Saugor	31 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	31 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	36 8	39 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 8	14 8	14 8	13 0	...	...	39 0	...	...	...
	Seoni	24 0	23 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	28 8	29 0	19 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	13 8	22 0	21 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	24 0	27 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	34 0	39 0	18 8	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	18 0	18 4	16 9	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 12	10 4	10 4	9 9	...	...	29 0	18 0	17 12	28 [illegible]
	Narsinghpur	21 0	20 8	18 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimár	16 0	16 0	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 2	49 4	45 0	27 4	38 1	36 10	26 10
	Raipur	39 0	40 0	28 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	14 8	42 8	42 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	23 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	30 0	40 0	27 0	50 0	45 0	47 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari																		
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab																		
	Northern Arakan																		
	Kyoukpyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy																		
	Tharrawaddy																		
	Prome																		
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Henzada																		
	Bassein	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa																		
	Thayetmyo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein town and Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Toungoo																		
	Shwaygyin																		
	Salween																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad																		
	Bolarum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chudderghat																		
	Amráoti	18 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	43 0	42 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	16 0
	Akola	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	50 0	46 0	23 0	27 0	24 0	21 0
	Ellichpur	17 0	17 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	16 0
	Buldána	20 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	54 0	54 0	21 0	40 0	44 0	22 0
	Wún	16 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	38 0	38 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Básim	22 8	23 0	17 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	5 0	13 8	14 0	11 8	50 8	50 0	21 0	...	...	...

NDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1881—*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Mowhwa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	26 8	26 0	19 0	65 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	Amritsar [a]	Punjab—*continued.*	
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	Siálkot [d]		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Gurdáspur		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	Lahore [a]		
...	...	...	29 0	27 8	20 4	80 0	80 0	70 0	11 0	14 0	11 8	Ferozepore		
...	...	...	22 8	20 0	17 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gujránwála		
...	...	...	21 0	19 8	13 0	45 0	50 0	40 0	12 2	12 2	11 8	Ráwalpindi		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Jhelum		
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	16 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	12 4	12 2	12 0	Gujrát		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	15 4	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		(a) Jowar falling.
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	Mooltan		(b) Barley rising.
...	...	...	23 0	19 0	16 12	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 0	12 8	12 12	Jhang [a]		(c) Barley falling.
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Montgomery [c]		(d) Bajra falling.
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	25 2	23 6	14 8	100 0	100 0	87 0	56 4	56 4	45 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
...	...	...	18 0	16 5	13 14	125 0	125 0	125 0	25 0	25 0	22 8	Dera Gházi Khán		
...	...	...	31 14	33 2	14 1	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu [b]		
...	...	...	13 14	14 8	9 2	72 0	72 0	62 0	47 0	44 8	31 8	Pesháwar		
...	...	...	19 10	19 12	10 4	102 0	102 0	48 0	56 1	56 1	61 3	Kohát		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	110 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	Házára		
...	...	...	25 12	23 12	20 4	150 0	110 0	140 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	24 0	25 8	17 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 8	Bhandára		
...	...	...	21 4	23 0	23 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	8 8	8 0	8 12	Chánda		
...	...	...	20 6	20 8	18 0	130 0	130 0	135 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Wardha		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	22 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Bálaghát		
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	25 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	27 0	130 0	120 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Saugor		
...	59 0	...	53 0	53 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	8 4	Damoh		
...	...	...	36 0	35 0	25 8	230 0	230 0	200 0	7 0	6 12	8 0	Seoni		
0	40 0	30 0	68 0	70 0	33 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Mandla		
0	21 0	18 8	36 0	40 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Betúl		
0	28 0	18 0	31 0	39 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
...	...	...	31 0	31 8	23 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	5 4	5 2	8 7	Hoshangabad		
...	...	...	38 0	37 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	26 0	27 8	19 2	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 8	10 0	11 9	Nimár		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	20 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	7 14	7 4	7 8	Raipur		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	230 0	230 0	220 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Sambalpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Biláspur Upper Godávari		
												Arakan Division. Akyab Northern Arakan Kyoukpyoo Sandoway *Pegu Division.* Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy Tharrawaddy Prome *Irrawaddy Division.* Henzada Bassein Thonegwa Thayetmyo *Tenasserim Division.* Moulmein town and Amherst Tavoy Mergui Toungoo Shwaygyin Salween	British Burma.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Secunderabad Bolarum Chudderghat	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	17 0	70 0	64 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Amraoti		
8	7 8	8 0	27 0	24 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akola		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Buldána		
...	...	...	18 0	22 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
...	...	...	28 0	30 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOU

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baj) *Penicillaria Spic* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Hassan																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
	Chitaldroog																		
Coorg	Coorg	7 10	7 7	6 15	9 4	8 9	7 7	10 2	9 14	12 0	13 6	12 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	14 8	16 8	13 8	21 0	21 0	23 8	6 0	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	16 8	27 4	27 4	26 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	27 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	
	Kerrowlee	16 8	16 8	*	17 8	16 8	*	12 8	12 8	*	13 8	13 8	*	21 0	19 0	*	16 8	18 4	
	Ulwur	18 1	17 13	15 8	22 11	22 8	22 1	8 0	8 0	8 0½	11 12	12 4	10 10	22 5	22 5	22 0	19 5	19 2	
	Bhurtpore (City)	16 0	16 8	16 8	21 8	20 8	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	21 0	20 8	18 8	18 8	
	Ajmere	15 8	15 8	15 8	24 0	24 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	20 10	20 8½	19 2	24 12	25 6	32 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	24 0	24 9	33 2	24 0	24	
	Erinpura	18 0	18 0	18 4	31 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 1	6 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	25 8	22 1	
	Sirohee	20 0	19 0	17 9	28 0	28 0	20 0	7 0	6 12	6 0	8 8	8 4	7 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	23 0	24	
	Abu	16 4	16 2	15 2	27 8	25 8	23 4	5 8	5 8	5 0	7 12	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	20 0	19	
	Anadra	18 0	18 8	16 10	34 0	32 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	8 8	8 8	6 8	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	24 0	25 0	19 0	36 0	44 0	38 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	16 12¾	17 3	14 1	21 14	22 10½	23 7	8 13¾	8 9½	7 0½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Partábgarh („)	20 5	20 2½	18 12	...	...	...	8 2	6 13½	7 8	11 4	10 15	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 9	15 10	15 10	24 6	25 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	24 6	22 8	20 0	20 0	21 4	
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Boondee	22 0	21 0	19 12	31 0	31 0	33 4	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	28 0	30 8	34 12	...	...	
	Kotah	23 4	21 8	19 8	27 8	27 8	32 0	7 12	7 12	6 10	10 0	10 0	7 12	33 4	31 0	36 0	16 0	15 0	
	Tonk	18 2	18 8	19 7	21 13	22 1	28 2	7 8	7 8	7 0	9 8	9 11	8 8	22 14	23 1	31 3	20 5	21 4	
	Jhallawar	20 11	20 11	17 2	27 14	27 14	21 10½	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	8 13½	28 4	28 0	26 11½	18 0	18 0	
	Shahpoora	21 2	21 0	17 4	27 12	28 0	25 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	26 8	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	
	Dholpur	16 12	16 12	15 10	20 1	20 4	23 1	9 0	9 0	7 14	12 6	10 6	11 4	21 3	20 4	22 12	19 13	19	
Central India.	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1881—*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1880.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Hassan Shimoga Kadur Chitaldroog	Mysore.	
19 14	17 11	33 1	23 0	20 14	27 7	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 3	8 3	7 14	Coorg	Coorg	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	11 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	26 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 4	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	*	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	*	Kerrowlee		
...	...	...	21 7	20 8	20 12	...	...	...	12 10	12 9	11 12	Ulwur		
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	Bhurtpore (City)		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	50 0	60 0	70 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	22 4	21 0	29 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	11 5	12 0	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	19 13	21 3	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	22 0	26 0	18 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	Sirohee		
...	...	...	17 0	16 8	14 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Abu		
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Anadra		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	34 0	8†	8†	6†	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Not received. † Pies per man's load.
...	...	...	19 8½	18 12	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 13¾	8 3¼	9 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	23 4	24 6	25 0	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 0	Partábgarh („)		
...	...	...	17 8	15 15	16 4	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 7	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer		
...	...	...	28 0	28 8	21 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Boondee		
...	...	...	25 6	24 8	23 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 4	10 0	10 8	Kotah		
...	...	...	20 13	21 0	28 2	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 1	11 0	11 11	Tonk		
...	...	...	21 4	22 14	18 13½	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 14	Jhallawar		
...	...	...	21 2	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 2	11 4	10 13	Shahpoora		
...	...	...	19 10	19 8	20 9	...	...	...	11 4	10 11	10 11	Dholpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Indore Gwalior Goona Baghelkhand (Sutna)	Central India.	

T. C. HOPE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER AND 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1322, 1323, 1386, 1387, 1394 AND 1395 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th NOVEMBER AND 10th DECEMBER 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Milleta, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
	2nd half of October 1881.																																
Bombay	Shikarpur	12 4	11 12½	9 11	18 0	18 0	14 10	10 10	11 4	8 0	20 0	18 10	11 1	29 0	25 2	12 9½	36 4	21 9½	13 14½	...	...	...	16 7	18 0	13 5	220 0	250 0	195 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	
	1st half of November 1881.																																
Madras	Salem *(Revised)*	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	12 2	15 0	15 0	13 3	32 6	32 13	26 6	30 5	29 8	26 3	31 5	32 8	27 6	34 8	34 8	31 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	12 14	12 14	12 5	
Mysore	Bangalore	11 12	11 4	8 7	12 11	12 7	9 4	10 8	10 10	9 9	11 9	11 10	11 8	...	...	24 7	...	...	...	26 13	24 12	31 5	35 5	35 11	32 9	84 0	84 0	76 13	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	7 6	12 14	11 13	10 12	14 1	13 12	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	32 6	33 0	26 13	30 15	39 14	39 6	34 3	172 6	172 6	172 6	10 13	10 13	11 1	
	Túmkúr	14 0	13 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	22 0	39 0	43 0	27 0	41 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	
	Mysore	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	...	10 0	8 10	10 0	10 8	9 1	10 8	16 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	15 6	30 0	32 0	25 0	30 0	84 0	84 0	78 0	7 0	6 12	8 0	
	Hassan	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	15 0	30 0	28 0	16 0	32 0	600 0	690 0	600 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Shimoga	11 2	12 10	8 6	12 6	14 11	9 7	7 4	9 3	12 10	11 3	11 5	14 11	26 5	22 1	33 10	...	...	...	24 0	22 5	37 13	25 2	27 5	26 4	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 9	7 14	8 6	
	Kadur	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	10 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	12 0	26 0	22 0	16 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
	Chitaldroog	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	38 0	34 0	38 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	44 0	42 0	44 5	32 0	32 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Raj Pootana	Boondee	21 0	20 0	18 0	31 0	26 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	30 8	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	28 8	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	
	Tonk	18 8	18 6	18 7	22 1	21 15	27 7	7 8	7 8	7 0	9 11	9 12	8 8	23 1	23 9	29 12	21 4	21 5	23 14	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	26 3	80 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 13	11 9	
	Shahpoora	21 0	21 0	19 0	28 0	28 12	27 12	10 0	10 4	8 2	15 0	15 0	10 4	27 0	27 0	24 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	27 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 6	10 10	

T. C. HOPE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20th DECEMBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the winter rains are needed everywhere; the weather was cloudy for a few days in the eastern half of the latter Provinces, but there has been no rain as yet. In Bengal the rice harvest is in full progress and prospects of winter crops are generally favourable. In the Central Provinces also crop prospects are good, but a little rain would be beneficial there, as well as in the Central India States. In the States of Rajputana general prospects are favourable and the weather has been slightly cloudy. In the Bombay Presidency *rabi* crops are on the whole in good condition, except in parts of two districts where they are suffering from want of moisture. In Berar and the Nizam's Territories *rabi* crops are progressing. In the Madras Presidency and the Mysore State agricultural prospects are good on the whole, but the North-East Monsoon seems to have been somewhat deficient up to the present in some districts. In Coorg coffee-picking is nearly finished with a good yield, and the harvest of rice has begun. In Assam and British Burma the reaping of rice is progressing satisfactorily.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 21st)		
Bellary ...	...	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry withering in parts; elsewhere in tolerable condition; wet and dry grains being sown; harvest wet and dry grains, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, yield below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	...	Wet and dry crops, sugarcane and cotton thriving.
Kistna ...	...	Paddy under tanks affected by want of water, elsewhere promising; dry grains and other later crops sown; harvest wet and dry paddy, outturn below average; fever prevails; water over anicut 1·5 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·70 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good where water is available but drooping where insufficient; harvest paddy, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; fever in one taluk; a few cases of cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·74 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; fever and small-pox in parts; a few cases of cholera.
Tanjore ...	6·32 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn average; cholera prevails.
Madura ...	2·99 (average of eleven stations).	Wet crops suffering from blight in one taluk; water-supply deficient in two; harvest dry grains five taluks, yield average; cholera raging in one taluk.
Malabar ...	·18 (average of five stations).	Second crop in good condition; a few cases of cholera.
Travancore ...	2·58	Fever exists.
		General Remarks.—No rain in Ganjam, Kistna, Bellary, and Kurnool; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Dec. 21st)		
Karachi ...	...	One case of small-pox in Tatta; fever generally prevalent; cattle disease in two talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 22, 38, and 40, in Sehwan 24, 44, and 52, in Ghorabari 17, 44, and 55, and in Jati 20, 48, and 56 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Kharif* harvest still in progress; fever prevalent in 9 talukas; cattle disease in Mirpur; wheat 25, *jowari* 43, *bajri* 46, red rice 28, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops healthy; wheat 30 and *bajri* 36 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	...	Sowing of *rabi* completed in many parts; sugarcane pressing in Naosari in progress; public health generally satisfactory; fever here and there; prices: *bajri* 31 and common rice 24 pounds per British rupee.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* crops thriving; *jowari* 45 and *nagli* 52 pounds per rupee.
Násik ...	...	*Rabi* crops mostly poor; public health generally good; *bajri* 47, wheat 28½, and *jowari* 67 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 14th, 4° warm on 15th and 16th, 2° warm from 17th to 19th, and *nil* on 20th, vapour in air normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	...	Average prices: *bajri* 55 and *jowari* 74 pounds per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 46 and *jowari* 61 pounds; crops continue well; three cholera deaths in Haveli taluka.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmednagar ...	No rain	*Rabi* crops withering in parts of Nagar, Parner, Rahuri, Newasa, and Sangamner, and good in rest except Kopergaon, where they will almost fail; *jowari* maximum 120 pounds in Jhamkhed, minimum 84 in Kopergaon; *bajri* 73 in Karjat and 60 pounds in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	...	Crops good; *jowari* 93 pounds 10 tolas, *bajri* 70 pounds 4 tolas, per rupee.
Dharwar ...	...	Early crops being reaped; late crop sowings completed; gram suffering from insects in four and cotton from blight in five talukas, other crops good; scarcity of drinking water again felt in villages of Navalgund and Gadag; rice 22 and *jowari* 65 pounds per rupee; slight fever and cattle disease in places.
Kanara ...	...	Harvest continues in above ghat talukas; betel-nut and sugarcane in good condition; fever and cattle disease in 6 talukas; common rice in Karwar 14 seers, in district average 14½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; cholera subsiding in Navanagar; health generally good; *bajri* 38 and *jowari* 49 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* crops withering in parts of Ahmednagar and mostly poor in Nasik, elsewhere generally good; fever in some districts; cattle disease and slight cholera in a few; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(Dec. 20th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool, with foggy mornings; reaping of *amun* going on; expected yield twelve annas; state of cold weather crops good; small-pox continues; general health good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	*Amun* crop being harvested, yield average; sowing of cold weather crops completed; sporadic cholera in the town as well as in the district.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* paddy rapidly going on, and its prospects continue very favourable; winter crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; fever abating; cholera is prevalent.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of all standing crops favourable; sowing of cold weather crops almost completed; reaping of *amun* still going on; fever prevails in a mild type; cholera prevails in two thanas; small-pox has made its appearance in thana Gora-bazar.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; paddy is being cut; winter crops are thriving; price of rice stationary; fever still general throughout the district.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* progressing, outturn over average; *rabi* crops and sugarcane doing well; fever prevalent; cholera cases still reported.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; cholera reported from some parts of the district.
Bhagulpore ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Late rice nearly all harvested; cold weather crops are a little late but promise well; health bad; fever still prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Reaping of paddy going on; prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; health good.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Much rice spoilt by floods, rest good; harvest well begun; prices falling; health improving.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; prospects of winter crops continue good; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; cutting of late rice in progress; spring rice being planted; cholera reported.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; rice harvest in full progress with prospect of good outturn in most districts; prospects of winter crops generally favourable, except in Nuddea and Jessore, where they are suffering from want of rain; sugarcane promising, cutting commenced in some districts; spring rice is being sown; fever still prevalent, but has abated in many districts; sporadic cholera reported in some districts; small-pox has appeared in places.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 21st)	No rain	Prospects for *rabi* as yet good but rain required; health good; prices moderate.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Rain greatly needed, especially in west of district; prices on the whole slightly fallen; people healthy; occasional cattle disease.
Gorakhpur („ 20th)	...	Weather fine, slightly cloudy; crops good; fever decreasing; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)	...	Weather cloudy; crops looking well; rain would however be greatly beneficial; prices fluctuating.
Agra („ 21st)	No rain	Well irrigation going on, but rain needed; health fair; prices almost stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	...	Weather clear; young *rabi* is in fair condition; health fair; prices stationary.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather cold; wind variable; prices stationary; rain needed; small-pox still in city.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Kumaun (Dec. 21st)	...	Rain wanted; few cases small-pox, otherwise health fair; prices stationary; cattle disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Rain much needed; prices stationary; fever decreasing; health fair.
Partabgarh („ 20th)	No rain	Irrigation going on; illness still lingers in parts, paddy is being cut.
Sitapur („ 21st)	No rain	Crops being irrigated where possible; prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Weather cloudy for 4 days; wind again west; cane-crushing begun, crop poor.
Farukhabad („ „)	...	Occasional clouds; crops now require rain; health good; prices stationary.
Rae-Bareli („ 20th)	...	Fever abating but deaths still numerous; three days cloudy weather giving great hope of rain but now sky is again clear; rain urgently wanted; prices rising from increased export rather than from the want of rain.
Cawnpore („ „)	...	*Rabi* crops germinated well, but rain wanted; some damage from frost in Sarhialimpur; fever abating; prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy for a few days in eastern half of the provinces, but no rain has fallen; rain needed everywhere; prices stationary; fever still hangs about in parts, but general health fair; cattle disease continues in Kumaon and Allahabad.
Punjab—(Dec 20th)		
Delhi	No rain	Fever abating; prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Hissar	...	Clouds gathering; crops thriving; slight fall in prices; fever abating.
Umballa ...	No rain	Crops flourishing; health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Rain much needed for *rabi* crops; prices falling; health good.
Amritsar ...	...	Rain wanted; fever decreasing; prices falling.
Lahore ...	No rain	State of crops satisfactory; health fairly good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; state of crops favourable; prices fluctuating.
Siálkot ...	...	Rain much wanted; prospects fair; health good.
Ráwalpindi ...	No rain	Agricultural prospects fair; health good; prices rising.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Crops on irrigated land good; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Rain wanted; health and prospects good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain much needed; health good; prospects fair; prices fluctuating.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Dec. 21st)	...	Weather seasonable; *sali* crop very promising; wheat 23½ seers per rupee.
Jubbulpore („ „)	...	Weather clear and cold; *rabi* crops in good condition; rain wanted to improve them; *kharif* crops good; wheat 23 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 20th)	...	Light clouds about, but no rain; wheat and grain appear stunted in places; health fair.
Seoni („ 21st)	...	Weather seasonable; prices stationary.
Khandwa („ „)	...	Weather cool and pleasant; prospects continue good; wheat 17 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ „)	...	Weather cloudy and cool; *rabi* doing well, but rain wanted; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 17th)	...	Weather clear and cool; spring crops look healthy and promising; health good; prices stationary; rice 45 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 15th)	...	Weather clear and cold; pulse crops thrashed; later rice crops being reaped; health good; rice 52 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cold and clear; agricultural prospects good; a little rain would be beneficial to *rabi* crops; public health good; prices easy.
British Burma—(Dec. 17th)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 198·40; public health good; slight cattle disease in parts of district; crops being reaped, outturn favourable.
Rangoon ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 103·01; three deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; progress of crops favourable.
Bassein ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 111·57; public health and crop prospects good; reaping progressing; slight cattle disease in one township.
Prome ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 44·05; one death from cholera, otherwise public health good.
Ahmerst ...	...	Public health and crop prospects good.
Moulmein ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 205·88; public health good; reaping nearly completed.
Toungoo ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 89·25; public health and agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Public health throughout province good; crops being reaped, fair average yield everywhere; trifling cattle disease in two districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauhâti (Dec. 20th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy; reaping of *sali* and ploughing for *aus* going on at some places; public health fair; some cholera in north of district reported.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Cholera at Sungamganj and Fenchuganj; small-pox at Nabiganj; health otherwise good; prospects of crops continue satisfactory.
Cachar ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and bright; reaping of *sali* crop continues; common rice 26⅝ seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *sali dhan* continues; winter crops doing well; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	...	Crops in good condition; wet cultivation under some tanks in a backward state owing to failure of water-supply; harvesting of *ragi* and *kartik* paddy crops continues; prospects fairly good; no material change in prices.
Mysore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition; *ragi*, paddy, gram, &c., harvested; prospects favourable; prices unchanged.
Mercara ...	*Nil*	Coffee-picking nearly finished; crop above average; rice harvest begun; prospects good; two fatal cholera cases; health generally good.
		General Remarks.—No rain anywhere in the Mysore State, but crops generally in good condition; want of rain felt seriously in some localities where crops are not so good; prospects fair; prices unaltered; public health good.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti ...	...	Reaping of *kharif* continues; prospects of *rabi* good; prices: wheat 18 seers, *juari* 36 seers to the rupee.
Akola ...	...	*Rabi* crops promise well; *kharif* crops being reaped.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Tabi* sowings continue; *rabi* crops prospering; reaping of *abi* crops continues; small-pox prevails in one taluk; prices: wheat 15 seers, rice 10¼ seers, white *juari* 27¼ seers, yellow *juari* 33¼ seers, and *tur* 27 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	...	Weather seasonable; generally the *rabi* crops promise well, but a good shower of rain is required for wheat and gram.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Weather seasonable; health good; *rabi* sowing completed; rain wanted; rates stationary.
Sutna ...	...	Health good; prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Public health good; gram, wheat, and opium crops thriving.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good; prices: wheat 27 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	...	Public health and prospect of crops good.
Agar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	...	*Kharif* outturn generally good; *rabi* crops likely to suffer from want of rain in September; food rates stationary.
Manpur ...	...	Weather seasonable; fever prevalent wheat and gram crops promising, but require rain.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec. 21st)	...	Weather seasonable, cold increasing.
Sirohi („ 18th)	...	Tanks, wells, health, and crops good; weather cold.
Marwar („ 16th)	...	Tanks and wells almost full; fever and ague abating; crops excellent; cold increasing; prices stationary.
Harowti („ 17th)	...	Cloudy; health and prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 14th)	...	*Rabi* sowings completed; standing crops thriving; health good.
Ajmere („ 21st)	...	Clouds working up; prospects good.
Jeypore („ „)	...	Prospects satisfactory; prices stationary; health good.
Ulwar („ 20th)	...	Health good; clouds, but no rain.
Nepal—(Dec. 16th)		
Katmandu ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable.

E. C. BUCK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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Nº 53.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 53.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 28th December 1881.

No. 419.—Mr. R. F. Saunders is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 14th October 1881.

No. 424.—The services of Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Durbhanga, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 30th December 1881.

No. 428.—Mr. A. O. Hume is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st January 1882.

MEDICAL.

The 29th December 1881.

No. 656.—The services of Surgeon E. Cretin, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 27th December 1881.

No. 1638.—The services of Mr. W. F. Meres, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 30th December 1881.

No. 1653.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the criminal appeals specified below from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces:—

1. No. 14.—Queen-Empress

versus

Sital.

Charge—Section 302, Indian Penal Code.

2. No. 209.—Sital, appellant,

versus

Queen-Empress.

Charge—Section 302, Indian Penal Code.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th December 1881.

No. 222.—The services of the Reverend T. F. Dale, of the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, are transferred to the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment for employment in the Lahore Diocese, with effect from the 5th August last.

PATENTS.

The 30th December 1881.

No. 1127.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the

Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 56 of 1881. George Dubern, Telegraph Engineer, of No. 18, Elliott's Road, in the Town of Calcutta, for improvements in machinery for the production of cold.

No. 61 of 1881. Andrew Charles Guy Thompson, Engineer, of Chiswick, in the County of Middlesex, England, now residing at Spence's Hotel, Calcutta, for decorticating or cleaning rheea or China grass, jute, flax, hemp and other fibrous substances.

No. 70 of 1881. John George, of Cawnpore, India, for an improved railway crossing.

No. 85 of 1881. St. George Lane Fox, of London, England, gentleman, for improvements in apparatus for producing motion by electricity, specially applicable to regulating the electro-motive force in systems of applying or distributing energy by electricity for lighting or other purposes..

No. 86 of 1881. St. George Lane Fox, of London, England, gentleman, for improvements in electric lamps.

No. 99 of 1881. Thomas Bell Lightfoot, of Blackheath, in the County of Kent, England, for improvements in refrigerating apparatus.

No. 119 of 1881. Thomas Bolton, of Calcutta, holding the appointment of Mathematical Instrument-maker to the Government of India, for "range finding" by means of a system requiring two small instruments.

No. 133 of 1881. Thomas Laycock, of Northampton, England, for improvements in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

No. 135 of 1881. Thomas Lo Rankin, of the City and State of New York, and Charles A. Randall, of the City of Brooklyn State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of ice.

No. 138 of 1881. Reynolds Trenholm White, of Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, Machinist, for an improved folding or adjusting bedstead applicable for use as a stretcher and chiefly designed for hospital purposes.

No. 140 of 1881. Sir Thomas George Augustus Parkyns, Baronet, of Stapleton Beckenham, in the County of Kent, in England, for improvements in the construction of velocipedes, and in the means of propelling the same, parts of which are applicable to other vehicles.

No. 141 of 1881. George Spoirs Alexander Ranking, of Segowlie, in the East Indies, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Surgeon of Her Majesty's 6th Bengal Cavalry Regiment, for facilitating and expediting the process of indigo manufacture and also for increasing the yield of the dye.

No. 142 of 1881. Gustaf Liedman, gentleman, and Carl Beger, mechanician, both of Berlin, in the German Empire, for an improved apparatus for giving motion to carriages, vessels, machines, and other moving bodies.

No. 143 of 1881. John Remfry, of No. 5, Fancy Lane, in Calcutta, Attorney-at-Law, and Patent Agent, for a novel method of cleaning tram-rails and grooves, and removing extraneous matter therefrom and apparatus therefor.

No. 147 of 1881. James Crighton Kinmond, manufacturer, residing at Leamington, in the County of Warwick, England, for improvements in, or applicable to, machinery or apparatus for drying tea, and for withering green tea leaf.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 30th December 1881.

No. 2156 *G. G.*—With reference to the Foreign Department Notification No. 709 G. G. of the 8th April 1881, Captain C. B. Cooke, Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 2158 *G. G.*—The services of Mr. J. White, C.S, Political Agent, 3rd Class, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 2159 *G. G.*—Surgeon W. A. Mawson, in medical charge of the 14th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to the medical charge of the Gwalior Residency, the Morar Cantonment Magistracy, and the Morar Jail, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

H. M. DURAND,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 27th December 1881.

No. 2181.—Privilege leave for three months having been granted to Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, Officiating Accountant General and Officiating Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency, Bombay, Mr. Atkinson availed himself of the leave, after noon, on the 24th December 1881.

The 28th December 1881.

No. 2206.—Mr. F. W. Peterson, F.C.S., is appointed to be Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, with effect from the 10th October 1881.

The 29th December 1881.

The following Addenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

No. 2223.

C. P. C.

PAGE 54.

Section 106, Rule 6.

Add the following to this Rule :—

"A Warrant Officer ceases to be in Civil employ on attaining the age of fifty-five years."

Insert the following note under this Rule :—

"[NOTE.—The rule affecting a Warrant Officer comes into force on 15th September 1882.]"

The 30th December 1881.

No. 2241.—Mr. A. C. Tupp, B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency, Bombay, received charge of the said offices, after noon, on the 24th December 1881.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 30th December, 1881.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 710.—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. G. A. Durand, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's personal staff, *vice* Captain *the Hon'ble* W. C. Wentworth-FitzWilliam, resigned. Dated 1st November, 1881.

No. 711.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant H. G. Ryland, Bengal S.C., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 13th November, 1880.

No. 712.—NATIVE ARMY—

Jemadar Hakim Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 874 of 1879, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 3rd November, 1879.

No. 713.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

Captain L. B. Irwin, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 20th Native Infantry, to be Adjutant.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 714.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Robertson, Bengal S.C., Commandant, 4th Native Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Elton, Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major A. D. Butter, Bengal S.C., Wing Commander, 42nd Native Infantry, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. W. Duperier, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule IX, note (1), of the regulations of 1868.

No. 715.—Major T. J. C. Plowden, C.I.E., General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, Punjab, is allowed furlough in and out of India, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the 28th October, 1881.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 716.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 18th November, 1881, page 5620.

War Office, Pall Mall, 18th November, 1881.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Thomas Jones, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 5th March, 1880.

"London Gazette," dated the 22nd November, 1881, page 5713.

India Office, 22nd November, 1881.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Julian Campbell Hobson, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 31st October, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander McLeod Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st August, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheatley Robertson, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st November, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Pelham Bartholomew, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 2nd November, 1881.

Surgeon-Major William Caldwell, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 4th July, 1881.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Julian Campbell Hobson, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 31st October, 1881.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander McLeod Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st August, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheatley Robertson, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st November, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Pelham Bartholomew, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 2nd November, 1881.

To be Surgeons-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General John Wilson, of the Madras Army. Dated 28th March, 1881.

Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Robert Oswald, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 15th August, 1881.

"London Gazette," dated the 25th November, 1881, page 5905.

India Office, 25th November, 1881.

HER Majesty has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Byng Patricia Price Campbell. Dated 4th September, 1881.

To be Major.

Captain Everard Strangways Neave. Dated 4th September, 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Captain George Michell Devereux Hill. Dated 4th September, 1881.

Captain Francis Henry Hinde. Dated 10th September, 1881.

ERRATUM.

The name of the gentleman appointed to be a Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment in the London Gazette of the 27th February, 1874, should be A. J. *Willcocks*, and not as stated in that Gazette.

"London Gazette," dated the 29th November, 1881, pages 6215 and 6216.

War Office, Pall Mall, 29th November, 1881.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant-Commissaries to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—

John Robert Forsyth, Madras Establishment. Dated 27th July, 1881.

William Spencer, Bombay Establishment. Dated 24th August, 1881.

James Lucas, Bombay Establishment. Dated 31st August, 1881.

John Glen, Madras Establishment. Dated 1st September, 1881.

The following Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces (Local Service) have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, under the terms of the Royal Warrant of the 24th October, 1881, dated 1st July, 1881:—

Generals.

James Travers, C.B., V.C., Bengal Infantry.
Richard Shubrick, Madras Infantry.
Sir Edward Lechmere Russell, K.C.S.I., Bombay Infantry.
George William Bishop, Bengal Infantry.
George de Sausmarez, Madras Infantry.
Henry William Blake, Madras Infantry.
William Frost Nuthall, Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant-Generals.

Alexander Robert Manson, Bombay Infantry.
Herbert Edward Stacy Abbott, Bengal Infantry.
Brooke Boyd, Bengal Infantry.
John Liptrott, Bengal Infantry.
Stephen Francis Macmullen, Bengal Cavalry.
William Vine, Madras Cavalry.

Major-Generals.

William George Owen, Madras Infantry.
Samuel Brougham Faddy, Bengal Infantry.
Richard Andrew Doria, Madras Infantry.
Gordon Caulfeild, Bengal Infantry.
Francis Faithful Warden, Madras Infantry.
William Henry Freese, Madras Infantry.
John Penrose Coode, Madras Infantry.
Edward Dayot Watson, Bengal Infantry.
Douglas Hamilton, Madras Infantry.
George Staple Dobbie, Madras Infantry.
Arthur Newbolt Rich, Madras Infantry.
Henry Augustus Adams, Bombay Infantry.
John Gordon, C.B., Bengal Infantry.
William Thomas Williams, Madras Infantry.
Francis Walker Drummond, Bengal Cavalry.

Colonels.

William Wilkinson Taylor, Bombay Infantry.
George Strangways, Bengal Infantry.
Wredenhall Queiros Pogson, Bengal Infantry.
Folliott Walker Baugh, Bengal Infantry.
Thomas Rochfort Snow, Bengal Cavalry.
William Charles Gott, Bengal Infantry.
Graeme Auchmuty Fulton, Madras Infantry.
James Gathorne Cookson, Madras Cavalry.
William Fraser Stephens, Bengal Cavalry.

The following promotions to take place from 1st July, 1881, in consequence of the above-named General Officers having been placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, and in order to complete the establishment of General Officers for the Indian Army under the terms of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881:—

Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals.

David Scott Dodgson, C.B., Bengal Infantry.
Alexander Crombie Silver, Madras Infantry.
John William Schneider, C.B., Bombay Infantry.

Colonels to be Major-Generals.

Frederick Charles Maisey, Bengal Infantry.
Henry Borlase Stevens, Bengal Infantry.
James Buchanan, Madras Cavalry.
William Henry Watts, Madras Infantry.
George Travis Radcliffe Madras Cavalry.
Charles Raper Stainforth, Madras Cavalry.
Charles Jackson, Bengal Infantry.
Charles Dumbleton, Bengal Cavalry.
George Gibson Anderson, Bengal Infantry.
George Reynolds Scott Burrows, Bombay Infantry.

The following General Officers and Colonels on the Unemployed Supernumerary List have been promoted from the 1st July, 1881:—

Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals.

William George Owen, Madras Infantry.
Samuel Brougham Faddy, Bengal Infantry.
Richard Andrew Doria, Madras Infantry.
Gordon Caulfeild, Bengal Infantry.
Francis Faithful Warden, Madras Infantry.
William Henry Freese, Madras Infantry.
John Penrose Coode, Madras Infantry.
Edward Dayot Watson, Bengal Infantry.

Colonels to Major-Generals.

William Wilkinson Taylor, Bombay Infantry.
George Strangways, Bengal Infantry.
Wredenhall Queiros Pogson, Bengal Infantry.
Folliott Walker Baugh, Bengal Infantry.
Thomas Rochfort Snow, Bengal Cavalry.

India Office, 29th November, 1881.

HER Majesty has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Albert Dallas Enriquez, from the Royal Irish Rifles. Dated 9th July, 1880, but to rank from 31st August, 1878.

* * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 717.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Major-General Henry Knightley Burne, C.B., Bengal S.C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance. Dated 30th December, 1881.

No. 718.—NATIVE ARMY—

22nd Native Infantry.

Subadar Khurruck Singh, to be Subadar Major, *vice* Peer Bux, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—14th September, 1881.

Havildar Gokha Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhoop Singh, removed from the service,—2nd November, 1881.

26th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Raja Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Gunda Misser, invalided; Havildar Uttur Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Raja Singh, promoted,—21st September, 1881.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 719.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 688 of 1881, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1881, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Horatio Nelson Davies, Bengal S.C.,—10th December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Augustus Brown, Bengal S.C.,—26th December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John William Hoggan, C.B., Bengal S.C.,—27th December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) *Sir* Charles Henry Palliser, K.C.B., Bengal S.C.,—31st December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Perkins, Bengal S.C.,—31st December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Branfill Harrison, Bengal S.C.,—31st December, 1881.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th December, 1881.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 23rd to the 29th December, 1881:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.	Captain J. Lewis	21st December, 1881.	Camp Gopalpur.		
Army Medical Department.	Surgeon-Major H. Sherlock ...	22nd December, 1881.	Morar.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 23rd to the 29th December, 1881.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
British Military Service.							
Basil John Bacon (*a*) ...	Lieutenant	2nd Battalion The King's Liverpool Regiment.	25th October, 1881.	Intestate ...	621 2 6	...	1st March, 1881.
David Lloyd Williams (*b*) ...	Surgeon	Army Medical Department.	27th October, 1881.	Intestate ...	1,269 3 6	...	Ditto.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin—Brother*—Arthur Bacon.
Sister—Agnes Bacon.
11, St. Aubyn's Hove, Brighton.

(*b*) *Next-of-kin—Father*—Thomas O'Brien Williams.
Mother—Mrs. Williams.
Dungawan, Waterford, Ireland.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 30th December 1881.

No. 402.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
deBourbel, Colonel R., R.E.	Chief Engineer, Class III.	Officiating Chief Engineer, Class II.	29th Nov. 1881.
Pemberton, Lt.-Col. R. C. B., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, Class I.	Officiating Chief Engineer, Class III.	Ditto.
Tyndall, R. . .	Superintending Engineer, Class II.	Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class I.	Ditto.
Harrison, Major C. W. I., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank.	Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class II.	Ditto.
Walker, F. B. . .	Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class III.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	1st Dec. 1881.
Tyndall, R. . .	Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class I.	Superintending Engineer, Class II.	4th Dec. 1881.
Garbett, H. . .	Superintending Engineer, Class I, temporary rank.	Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class I.	Ditto.
Bell, H. . . .	Superintending Engineer, Class II, temporary rank	Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class II.	Ditto.
Harrison, Major C. W. I, R.E.	Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class II.	Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank.	Ditto.
Sargeaunt, Captain R. A., R.E.	Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class III.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	6th Dec. 1881.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-General, R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

From the 26th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 19th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th December 1881.

No. 254.—In continuation of Notification No. 253, dated the 22nd instant, the following temporary promotions are made, *vice* Major E. H. Steel, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, who availed himself on the 1st December of subsidiary leave preparatory to the furlough granted under G. G. O. No. 651, dated 2nd December 1881:—

Captain H. J. Harman, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, from the 3rd December 1881, until further orders.

Mr. E. C. Ryall, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, for the 1st and the 2nd December 1881.

No. 255.—Major J. Waterhouse, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, having returned from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 26th instant.

The following reversions take effect from the same date:—

Major H. Lees Smith, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Captain H. J. Harman, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

The 28th December 1881.

No. 256.—Major S. H. Cowan, S.C., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is

granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 71, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd proximo.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 19th December 1881.

No. 1502.—Mr. C. Soobaiya, Rai Bahadur, 2nd Assistant Commissioner, handed over, and Major H. M. S. Magrath, 1st Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the Coorg Treasury on the forenoon of the 8th December 1881, on account of the Hootri holidays.

The 20th December 1881.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CHIEF JUDGE OF MYSORE.

No. 2295-833.—With the approval of the Resident, the following list of Court holidays for the year 1882 has been prepared by the Chief Judge, and is hereby published for information :—

These days shall accordingly be observed as close holidays by the Civil Court in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore :—

List of Holidays.

January 1st to 3rd, both days inclusive.	Christmas Holidays.
January 12th and 13th . .	Pongul.
February 16th . . .	Sivarathri.
February 22nd . . .	Ash Wednesday and His Highness the Maharajah's Birthday.
March 4th	Holi Feast.
March 20th	Gentu New Year's Day.
March 28th	Sreeramanavami.
April 6th to 11th, both days inclusive.	Easter Holidays.
April 12th to May 23rd, both days inclusive.	Annual Recess of six weeks.
May 24th	Empress' Birthday.
June 20th	Ascension Day.
August 28th	Sravani.
September 15th and 16th .	Gowri and Ganesa.
September 26th . . .	Ananthachaturdasi.
October 11th. . . .	Mahalaya Amavasi.
October 13th. . . .	Commencement of Dasara.
October 20th. . . .	Maharnavamy.
October 21st	Vyjiya Dasami.
November 9th . . .	Deepavali, and Prince of Wales' Birthday.
November 11th . . .	Balipadyamee.
December 24th to 1st, both days inclusive.	Christmas Holidays.

All Sundays in the year.

Chief Judge.

By Order,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D., Railway Branch.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore, the 24th December 1881.

No. 4.—Mr. R. H. Tickell, Assistant Engineer from Coopers Hill College, appointed to Central India, *vide* Government Notification No. 380, dated 11th October last, reported his arrival at Indore on 23rd November 1881, and has been posted to Indore Division.

No. 5.—Major G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over charge of the Gwalior Division to Mr. H. E. Grant, Assistant Engineer. on the forenoon of 28th November 1881.

No. 6.—Mr. H. E. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, received charge of the Gwalior Division from Major G. R. Gibbs on the forenoon of 28th November 1881.

No. 7.—Mr. F. D. Fowler, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been transferred from the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Bhopal State Railway to Nerbudda Division, from 1st November 1881.

No. 8.—Baboo Shiv Dyal, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been transferred from Nerbudda Division to the Bhopal Division, from 1st August 1881.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th December 1881.

No. 61.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Fuzlar Rohman, of the North-Western Provinces provincial list, is transferred to the Bengal provincial establishment.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd December 1881.

No. 69.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 381, dated 2nd December 1881, Lieutenant J. E. Dickie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

The 24th December 1881.

No. 70.—Major G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

A. CADELL, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th December 1881.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 99,61,408 15 8)	2,47,13,739	0	3
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,47,52,330 0 7)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,43,70,221	10	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,15,613	7	6
Sundries	14,56,487	0	8
RUPEES	7,33,68,027	6	9

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	70,84,124	4	0
Other authorized Investments	38,44,480	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	77,00,876	14	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	97,55,586	12	0
Bills discounted and purchased	2,22,08,149	4	4
Balances with other Banks	8,15,217	6	4
Bullion	8,04,345	0	10
Dead Stock	11,29,779	7	11
Stamps	6,586	15	0
Sundries	4,22,366	13	5
	5,37,71,512	13	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 66,40,588 14 8)	1,95,96,514	8	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,29,55,925 10 2)			
RUPEES	7,33,68,027	6	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 29th December 1881.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Dec. 19	..	...	...	36	26,90,310	10,10,800
„ 20	...	...	34	...	27,29,270	10,10,893
„ 21	...	...	...	...	27,29,270	10,10,893
„ 22	.	...	...	...	27,29,962	10,10,893
„ 23	Holidays.					
„ 24						

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th December 1881.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
273	O 74—98762 ...	1,000	The District Superintendent of Police, Patna.
	O 89—68794 ...	1,000	
274	O 96—12262 ...	100	Babu Narendra Krishna Mullick.
275	O 71—78245 ...	500	Miss C. McIntyre.
276	O 87—55736 ...	20	Koylás Chunder Ghose.
	O 75—27025 ...	10	
	P 5—18781 ...	10	
277	O 96—67388 ...	100	Babu Kedar Nath Ghose.
278	O 96—98231 ...	100	Babu Mohendra Nath Bose.
	„ —98232 ...	100	

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
167	O 56—79291	20	Babu Nibarun Chunder Dutt.
	„ —38591		
168	L 11—05879	5	Babu Kali Das Dey.
	„ —05849		
169	L 22—68586	5	Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.
	„ —68571		
170	O 17—62954	10	Punraj Modhowroy.
	O 8—66356		
	L 54—08605	5	
	„ —08604		
	L 21—44106	5	
	„ —44109		
171	O 62—27826	20	Babu Bunwari Lal Munshi.
	„ —27825		
228	A 41—76332 ...	10	Babu Jattra Mohan Biswas.
229	O 85—89353 ...	20	Messrs. Kokamul and Sons.
230	O 96—23792 ...	100	Mr. W. Horan.
231	O 69—41835 ...	100	Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. W. Mitford.
232	O 89—64993 ...	1,000	Hossein Khan.
	O 97—16846 ...	100	
	O 88—74378 ...	100	
	O 96— 998 ...	100	
233	N 3—23420 ...	20	Shaik Ahamed Jan.
234	O 57—16336 ...	20	Babu Rutnessur Sandale.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th December 1881.

R. A. STERNDALE, *Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
56	E 19—03831 ...	50	Hurji Mal and Radha Kishen, Lahore.
	N 5—09842 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
M20	E 12—80962	20	Ajoodhia Pat, Treasurer, Gujranwalla.
	„ —80963		
72	N 5—04441 ...	100	Mr. Petman, through Manager, Rohilkund and Kumaon Bank, Limited, Nynee Tal.
	„ —04442 ...	100	
74	E 18—38568 ...	10	Hazari Mal, Umritsur.
75	E 13—54081 ...	100	Messrs. Ready Money Sale & Co., Calcutta

LAHORE,
The 23rd December 1881.

H. J. BRERETON, for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
55	... B 68—12765 ...	100	Kapila Madugu Venkatasubbiah, of Chintamanipet, Kolar District.
	„ —42955 ...	100	
	„ —53674 ...	100	
	„ —54431 ...	100	
	„ —54815 ...	100	
	„ —59487 ...	100	
	„ —59488 ...	100	
	„ —59489 ...	100	
	„ —59490 ...	100	
	„ —59491 ...	100	
	„ —60840 ...	100	
	„ —64210 ...	100	
	„ —65978 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
109	... B 56—54943 ...	10	Alangudi Sahib Rowther, Tiruteraipundi.
	B 60—36811 ..	10	
110	... B 46—75569 ...	5	D. Amoortha Sha and C. Bauhoo Sha, Shaikpetta, Conjeveram.
	B 47—64826 ...	5	
	B 57—56008 ...	20	
	B 61—46350 ...	20	
	I 11—29447 ...	20	
111	... B 47—92037 ...	5	C. Yethirajulu Naidu, Shop-keeper, Vaniembadi.
112	... B 68—36603 ...	100	Sullakuttay Subbanna, Periapatna, Mysore.
	„ —36604 ...	100	
	„ —36648 ...	100	
21	... B 68—48509 *	100	S. Tippu Sahib, No. 27, Periamettu, Madras.
	„ —48506 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 19th December 1881.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881-82.		Rs.	
H13	... F 10—78335 ...	100	Messrs. Morton & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.
H19	... F 8—67428 ...	20	Ranganswamy Naidu, Cigar Merchant, Jaffer Saheb Street, Fort Trichinopoly.

NAGPUR,
The December 1881.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptlr., C. P.,
in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th December 1881.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	1882. 7th Jan.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 „	6th „ 1881.	Str. *Kerbela.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 „	31st Dec. 1882.	P. & O. Str. *Pekin.*
Foreign Mails via Bombay	7 „	2nd Jan.	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Patterns Packets	7 „	1st „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 „	5th „	Str. *Malda.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 „	5th „	Str. *Simla.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	7 „	6th „ 1881.	French Str. *Tibre.*
Persian Gulf	7 „	31st Dec.	From Bombay.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely; after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 25th December 1881.

Allen, Surgeon.	Davys, A. W.	Newton, J. W. N.
Anderson, R.	Edwards, C. G. F.	Owens, J.
Aspa, H. J.	Ezekiel, Miss S.	Patterson, Mrs. J.
Atkinson, F.	Fleming, G.	Patley, G. W.
Baptist, G. N.	Gasper, E. C.	Rivett, C. W.
Barber, Mrs J.	Gibb, A. F. H.	Rourke, J.
Bowen, H. J.	Haldinger, J. J.	Sackett, L. B.
Bersmann, G.	Harris, G.	Smith, W.
Bicknell, H.	Herbert, Major A. Kenney.	Stephen, C.
Billing, Mrs. W.		Tavenor, G.
Bushe, Cecil J. L. (M.B., A.M.D.)	Hughes, A	Vanrenen, H. P.
	Keelan, H. E. T.	Vest & Co.
Carroll, E.	Lackersteen, N.	Waler, Dr.
Chill, C.	Leonard, E A.	Ward, A. C.
Cole, C. J.	Lowe, T. W.	Watts, Mrs.
Cozens, T.	Manager, Canning Press.	Wilson, J.
Dalrymple, Francis.	Wallis Manager, Mangalore Jute Co.	Young, T. G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. F. & Co.	Flewker, W.	Murphey, F. Brown.
Alexander, G. F.	Forest, William Dene.	N. C.
Allen, Mons. J. A.	Forsterman, J.	Nantz, L.
Archer, R	Fraucher, W.	Nimmoo, A.
Atkinson, Capt. S. B.	G. O.	Oakley, L. J.
Atkinson, J.	Grant, Geo. H.	Ornstein, Secharie.
Aviett, G.	Grimes, T.	Palmer, A G.
B.	Guru Dass Chatterjee.	Pandelachey, H.
Bailey, J. R.	Hagarth, B.	Patterson, J. L.
Barrett, John.	Haly, J. J.	Patterson, W. S.
Bartlett, A. P.	Hunklevz, Charles.	Paxwell, E.
Bart, Sir W. G.	Henzell, H. L.	Peyrot, A.
Bates, J. Nelson.	Hine, C. W.	Pratt, Mr.
Beale, J. A.	Hiss, H.	Presse, J.
Bell, J. H.	Houghton, Lt.-Col. R. (M.S.C.)	Queen, S. F.
Blake, J. A.		Robertson, W. L.
Boarge, J., Signora.	"Indigo."	Roper, E. J.
Bradford, J.	J. S.	Roy, M. R.
Broadbent, J. E.	Jackson, E.	Scott, David.
Brocklehurst, W. T.	Jackson, G.	Shamram.
Brundage, J. D.	Jeffery, R.	Shenton, J T.
Buchanan, J. E.	Johnson, R. B.	Sinclair, W.
Byrne, M.	Jones, A.	Smith, Mrs. K.
Campbell, A. D., Major.	Jones, E.	Spalding, N.
Carlyle, R. W. (c s.)	Joseph, N. W.	Stevenson, D.
Chapman, G. C.	Kennedy, J. G.	Swinton, F. G.
Chater, E. J.	Kennedy, Miss N. L.	Target, C. B.
Chickrina, Madame J.	Keymer, J. S.	Thompson, A.
Collen, Mrs. B.	Khambata, P. A.	Thompson, Miss.
Connell, J.	King, Mrs. M.	Tietkins, A. H.
Connor, E. F.	Lambert, Dr. E.	V. C. J
Cornfield, A. G.	Leicester, A. B.	Vande, T. W. G.
Coyens, T.	Macintyre, A.	Walker & Co.
Crawshaw, J. H.	MacLeish, John.	Watson, F.
Cruft, J.	Macpherson, W. G.	Watson, L.
Danks, W.	Main, A.	Watts, G. W.
Davies, W. R.	Martin, Mrs. C. M.	Webster, F.
Driscoll, D. J.	McDougall, A.	Webster, Miss.
Dundas, A. A.	Meara, E. J.	Wells, W
Dunnington, A. W.	Moffat, Col. A. K.	Willes, Miss E.
Dykes, L. F.	Moore, J. P.	Williams, A. G.
Earle, G. H.	Morton, Lieut.-Col. G.	Wood, P. F.
Fardell, G. W.	Moreton, T. G.	Wood, W., Captain.
Ferm, Arthur.	Morrison, W.	X. Y. Z.
Fleming, Master John.	M. S. U. Y.	

Newspapers.

Barret, J.	Brocklehurst, W. T.	Hankuwig, Chas.
Blake, J. A.	Campbell, Major A. D.	Johnson, E. C.

Registered Letters.

Anderson, Mrs. J.	Pandelaki, H.	Stuart, C. H.
Morton, Mr.	Sinclair, H. G.	Warde, Mrs.

E. HUTTON.
Presidency Post Master.

Department Public Works—Half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 6th February 1882, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of January 1882. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination :—

Agra, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Akyab, Allahabad, Boloram, Durbhanga, Howrah, Indore, Jabalpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Saidpore, Shillong and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

J. S. SLATER,

Offg. Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Owing to reduction of establishment the following Government elephants are for sale :—

69 on view at Meean Meer, *viz.*, 29 females and 40 males of which 31 are tuskers and 9 muknas.

10 on view at Umballa, *viz.*, 6 females and 4 males, tuskers.

2. Amended descriptive rolls of these elephants have been distributed to chiefs, noblemen and heads of Civil Departments through Local Governments, Administrations, &c.

3. Further particulars can be obtained from, and offers for purchases of these elephants should be addressed to Assistant Commissaries General, Meean Meer and Umballa, for communication to Commissary General.

H. ROWBAND, *Lieut.-Col.*,

for *Offg. Depy. Comsy. Genl.*

DEPY. COMSY. GENL.'S OFFICE,

UPPER CIRCLE;

Rawalpindi, the 10th December 1881.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Owing to a reduction of establishment the following Government elephants are for sale :—

1[illegible] on view at Jabalpur and Saugor, *viz.*, 9 at Jabalpur and 1 at Saugor; of these 6 are females, and 4 males, three tuskers and one a muckna.

2 on view at Dinapore, 1 a female and the other a male, a tusker.

2. Descriptive rolls of these elephants have been distributed to chiefs, noblemen and heads of Civil Departments through Local Governments, Administrations, &c.

3. For particulars and offers for purchase of the elephants at Jabalpur and Saugor, the Executive Commissariat Officer, Jabalpur, should be addressed; for those at Dinapore, the Executive Commissariat Officer at that station.

N. R. BURLTON, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Depy. Commissary General.

DEPY. COMSY. GENL.'S OFFICE,

CALCUTTA;

The 27th December 1881.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئيناكين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے ونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين ملتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
„ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ ALLAHABAD SERIES	„ 8	„ 9
Complete set... ...	„ 45	„ 47-8

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following:—

For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 3	8
„ „ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 1	0
„ „ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 1	0
„ „ ALLAHABAD SERIES.	„ 1	0
Complete set	„ 4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;

THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1882 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Cherenpani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enclum Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaittivu or Moeletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1-12*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re. 1.*

Ceylon, East Coast—

Batticaloa Roadstead. *Annas 8.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang Pra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
Samuie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

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List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile, Compression $\frac{1}{132}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8 *Annas 4.*
„ 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 13 Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878 *Annas 4.*
„ 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast *Annas 4.*
17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.
„ 24 Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
No. 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house. Java, Sunda Strait.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

Notices to Mariners, 1881.

No. 1. River Hooghly Sandheads. Light Regulations for Pilot Brigs.
„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
„ 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
„ 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
„ 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
„ 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
„ 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
„ 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
„ 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
„ 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
„ 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
„ 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
„ 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4 Ras Nungwe Light-house.
„ 18. Port Saïd entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights
„ 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeirch Shoal.
„ 29. Reported reef off Batticaloa, Ceylon—East Coast.
„ 30. Revised Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour.
„ 31. Buoy marking wreck off Pentacottah—Bay of Bengal—Madras Coast.
„ 32. Removal of South Buoy, Harbour Entrance. Bay of Bengal—Coromandel Coast—Madras.
„ 33. Temporary exhibition of small Dioptric Light at Eastern Grove—Rangoon river entrance.
„ 34. Reported incorrect position of Crocodile Rock. Cadiapatam or Muttum Point—India—South Coast.
„ 35. Replacing of Karwar Rock Buoy—India—West Coast.
„ 36. Exhibition of permanent Light at Eastern Grove—Rangoon river entrance.
„ 37. Position of Anchorage Buoy, Beypore, India—West Coast.
„ 38. Buoys marking Harbour Entrance, Madras, Coromandel Coast.
„ 39. Wreck in the Negapatam Roadstead. India—Coromandel Coast.
„ 40. Revolving Light to be exhibited from Light-vessel, Formosa Bank—Malacca Strait.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Forty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 28th January 1882, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By Order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th December 1881.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 053583, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Nobo Coomar Aucharjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

SHACAMBURY DABEA,
At Belloor.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 142785 for Rs. 500, 142786 for Rs. 500, and 142787 for Rs. 1,000, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, originally standing in the name of Bistoo Das Ghose, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

DEBENDRO NATH GHOSE,
No. 25, Mooktaram Baboo's Street.

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 089468, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, and No. 067609, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, both originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Goshay Churn Dass, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

DWARKA NAUTH DUTT,
Attorney-at-Law,
and Attorney for Goshay Churn Dass.

CALCUTTA,
No. 3, HASTINGS STREET;
The 12th December 1881.

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th December, 1881, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 24 OF 1881.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Seditious Publications.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Seditious Publications; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Seditious Publications Act, 1882."

Local extent. Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India; and shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Act No. IX of 1878 (*An Act for the better control of Publications in the Oriental languages*) and Act No. XVI of 1878 (*An Act to amend Act No. IX of 1878*) are repealed.

Section inserted after section 60, Act No. XIV of 1866.

3. After section 60 of Act No. XIV of 1866 (*The Indian Post Office Act, 1866*) the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Act IX, 1878, s. 15.

"60A. Whenever any notification has been published under section nineteen of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, in respect of any newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet or other document, any officer of the Postal Department empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, by name or in virtue of his office, may search or cause search to be made for any copies of the same in the custody of that Department, and shall deliver all such copies found to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office, and such copies may be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of India is of opinion that a special law is no longer necessary to regulate the vernacular Press of India, and has, therefore, resolved to repeal the Vernacular Press Act, Act No. IX of 1878.

2. That Act dealt with two separate branches of the same subject, namely,

(*a*) vernacular publications printed in British India itself;

(*b*) the importation of vernacular publications printed elsewhere than in British India for circulation therein.

3. The importation of vernacular publications which are of a seditious nature can be prohibited by a notification under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. Under section 172 of that Act, any Magistrate may, on application by a Customs Collector, search for prohibited goods, and under sections 167 and 168 the importer can be punished with fine. The Government has, therefore, power to prohibit the importation of seditious publications; after such prohibition, the Magistrates can search for, and seize, them when imported, and the importer can be punished.

It will be desirable to give the Post Office authorities power to search for and seize any such prohibited publications, and this can be done by adding a section to the Post Office Act, 1866. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It repeals Act No. IX of 1878 and the Act amending it, Act No. XVI of 1878, and adds to the Post Office Act, 1866, a section containing, with the necessary amendment, the provisions of section 15 of Act No. IX of 1878, which give power to the Post Office authorities to search for and seize prohibited publications.

J. GIBBS.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th December, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 53. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27th DECEMBER 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Agricultural prospects continue generally good or fair throughout the Madras Presidency, in the Mysore State, in Coorg, in the Nizam's Territories and in Berar; but in some places the north-east monsoon has up to date been insufficient. In the Bombay Presidency also parts of three districts are in need of water for the crops and for forage. In the Central Provinces, and in the States of Central India and Rajputana, the winter crops promise well and a little rain, of which there are signs, would be very beneficial. The winter rains are also now much needed everywhere in the Punjab, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in places in Bengal. In Assam and British Burma the weather is seasonable, and the reaping of rice is progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 28th)		
Bellary ...	...	Standing crops, wet generally good, dry and sugarcane withering in parts; elsewhere in moderate condition; wet and dry grains and sugarcane being sown; harvest wet and dry grains, oilseeds, and sugarcane, yield average; fever in parts.
Kurnool ...	...	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains and indigo, yield below average.
Ganjam ...	...	Wet and dry crops, sugarcane, and cotton thriving.
Kistna ...	...	Paddy under tanks withering in two taluks; dry grains and tobacco being sown; harvest of paddy and *cholum*, outturn below average; fever prevails; water over anicut ·35 feet.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·74 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops good where water available, drooping in parts; harvest of paddy, outturn below average; fever still in one taluk.
Coimbatore ...	·29 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average; small-pox and cholera in parts.
Tanjore ...	4·34 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn about average; cholera prevails.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Madura ...	·40 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops fading and water-supply deficient in parts; harvest wet and dry grains in four taluks, yield average; cholera raging in one taluk.
Malabar ...	...	Second crop in good condition.
Travancore ...	...	Measles prevalent.
		General Remarks.—No rain in Ganjam, Kistna, Bellary, Kurnool, Malabar, and Travancore; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Dec. 28th)		
Karachi ...	...	*Rabi* crops doing well; no rain; fever abating; cattle disease in two talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 22, 38, and 40, in Kotri 28, 36, and 44, in Tatta 23, 44, and 56, in Ghorabari 16, 44, and 54, in Dadu 24, 48, and 44, in Shahbandar 44 and 40, in Sujawal 20, 48, and 64, in Sakro 16, 42, and 60, and in Jati 20, 48, and 56, pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Kharif* harvest still in progress; fever general throughout district; wheat 24, *jowari* 43, *bajri* 46, red rice 28, and white rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops thriving; wheat 30, *bajri* 36 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	...	Standing *kharif* and *rabi* crops in good condition; *rabi* sowing completed; sugarcane and cotton generally good; pressing of sugarcane in progress in Nausari; public health generally good; slight fever in Baroda city; prices: *bajri* 31 and common rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* crops thriving; *jowari* being cut; *jowari* 47 and *nagli* 54 pounds per rupee.
Násik ...	...	*Rabi* crops mostly poor; public health generally good; *bajri* 47, wheat 28½, and *jowari* 67 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature *nil*; vapour in air normal except on 27th, when it was in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly on 23rd, 26th, and 27th, and normal on all other d[illegible]
Poona ...	...	Average prices: *bajri* 56 and *jowari* 73 pounds per rupee; in Poona, *bajri* 46, *jowari* 61 pounds per rupee; crops continue well; one cholera death in Poona city and two in Haveli taluka.
Ahmednagar ...	No rain	*Rabi* crops withering in parts of Nagar, Rahuri, Parner, Newasa, and Sangamner, good in rest except Kopargaon where they will almost fail; *jowari* maximum 120 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 84 in Kopargaon; *bajri* 73 in Karjat and 60 pounds in Kopargaon per rupee.
Sholapur ...	...	Crops good; *jowari* 91 pounds 36 tolas, *bajri* 67 pounds 17 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	...	Early crops being harvested: gram suffering from insects in five and cotton from blight in seven talukas; scarcity of water and forage in Navalgund and of water in Gadag taluka; wheat withering in places; rice 23 and *jowari* 66 pounds per rupee; slight fever and cattle disease.
Kanara ...	...	Rice and *ragi* harvest nearly completed above Ghats; fever and cattle disease in 6 talukas; common rice in Karwar 14 seers, in district average 15½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; no cholera; health good; *bajri* 37, *jowari* 47 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Failure of *rabi* crops apprehended in parts of Ahmednagar district; crops mostly poor in Nasik; elsewhere generally good; scarcity of water and forage in a portion of Dharwar; fever and cattle disease continue in some districts; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(Dec. 28th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair with foggy mornings; harvesting of *amun* continues; cold weather crops progressing well; small-pox and cattle disease still reported; general health good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	*Amun* crop is being harvested, yield average; sowing of cold weather crops completed; sporadic cholera throughout the district
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* is rapidly going on, and its outturn is estimated to be above the average; winter crops are making fair progress; price of common rice stationary; fever and cholera abating, but the latter still prevails in Diamond Harbour sub-division and in thana Kaligunge in Satkhira sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue favourable; standing winter crops are all doing well; fever of a mild type still prevails; cholera reported from some places.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; paddy is being cut, outturn generally good; winter crops thriving; price of rice stationary; fever still general throughout district; cholera reported in Puthia, Panchoopore, and Wallya stations.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Rice is being reaped; sugarcane and *rabi* crops doing well; fever prevalent; cholera cases still reported; small-pox in town Cutwa.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; cholera prevalent in some parts of the district.
Bhagulpore ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops good; general health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops fair; late rice nearly harvested; health improved.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of winter rice going on; prospects of *rabi* crops continue favourable; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Harvest of rice crop in progress; *rabi* and tobacco crops very promising; prices falling; health improving.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; *rabi* crops doing well; public health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Cutting of late rice still in progress; *rabi* doing well; cholera reported from interior.
		General Remarks—No rain during the week; *amun* harvest is expected to yield a good crop in most districts; prospects of cold weather crops continue generally favourable, but rain is wanted in places; cutting and pressing of sugarcane going on in some districts with good outturn; fever is generally reported to be decreasing; sporadic cholera reported in several places, and small-pox and cattle disease in some.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 28th)	No rain	Prospects for *rabi* good, but rain wanted in some places; health good; prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Rain needed; prices have slightly risen; health good; no cattle disease.
Gorakhpur („ 27th)	No rain	Crops promising, *kharif* outturn good generally; fever still prevalent in parts; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)	No rain	*Rabi* crops flourishing; fall of winter rains would be very beneficial; prices stationary; health good; cattle disease continues.
Agra („ 28th)	No rain	Clouds gathering; irrigated *rabi* very promising; unirrigated crops as yet all right, but rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	...	Weather continues clear; young crops continue in fair condition; health fair; prices stationary.
Meerut („ „)	...	Rain badly wanted; occasional clouds; wind light and variable cheapest wheat 20, barley 28, gram 24, *arhar* 22 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	...	Weather cloudy; rain much needed; health fair; prices rising slightly; cattle disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings completed; rain much needed; health fair; prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ 27th)	No rain	Irrigation going on; illness still lingers in parts.
Sitapur („ 28th)	No rain	Crops suffering from drought; prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	No rain, much wanted in parts; *arhar* and peas in flower, wheat a seer dearer, other prices steady.
Rae-Bareli („ „)	...	*Rain* urgently wanted for unirrigated *rabi*; labour plentiful; prices on the whole stationary.
Cawnpore („ „)	...	Want of rain for *rabi* crops much felt; prospects as yet fair; health good; a few cases of small-pox in Derapur; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	...	Weather fine; crops promise well, but rain a good deal wanted; some signs of rain occasionally appear; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks—No rain; crops generally as yet in fair condition, but rain much wanted, especially in Oudh and Meerut divisions; prices risen slightly in Allahabad, Fyzabad and Kumaon, elsewhere stationary; fever still in Benares division, but general health good; cattle disease continues in Kumaon and Jhansi.
Punjab—(Dec. 27th)		
Delhi ...	...	Rain needed; prospects favourable; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	*Rabi* crops doing well; weather clear and cool; prices steady; health good.
Umballa ...	No rain	*Rabi* crops suffering; health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Rain much needed; health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; state of crops favourable; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot ...	...	Prospects fair; rain needed in unirrigated tracts; health good.
Amritsar ...	...	Rain wanted; health improving; prices fluctuating.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Rain much needed; health good; slight fall in prices.
Peshawar ...	...	*Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Rain needed; health and prospects good; prices fluctuating.
		General Remarks.—Rain greatly needed; health good; prospects favourable; prices fluctuating.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Dec. 28th)	...	Weather seasonable; *kharif* harvesting continues; *rabi* promising; wheat 20½ seers per rupee.
Saugor („ „)	...	Wheat and gram indifferent in places; health fair.
Seoni („ „)	...	Weather cool; *rabi* fair; rain wanted.
Hoshangabad („ „)	...	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* doing well; rain wanted; wheat 18 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 25th)	...	Weather cool; spring crops favourable; health good; wheat 45 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 22nd)	..	Weather clear and cold; harvesting generally finished; health good; rice 50 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—*contd.*		
Kandwa (Dec. 28th)	...	Weather cool and pleasant; prospects good; wheat 17 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Weather pleasant; harvesting of *kharif* crops continues; *rabi* sowings promise well; a little rain would be beneficial; public health good; prices easy.
British Burma—(Dec. 24th)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 198·40; public health good; reaping going on, outturn favourable; slight cattle disease in one township.
Rangoon ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 103·01; four fatal cases of cholera; progress of crops favourable.
Bassein ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 111·57; public health good; reaping going on.
Prome ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 44·05; public health good; reaping going on.
Toungoo ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 89·25; public health and harvest prospects good. *General Remarks.*—Except slight cholera in Rangoon town and in one township of Henzada district, public health good; a little cattle disease in parts of Akyab and Shewaygyeen districts; harvest operations general throughout province, outturn satisfactory; weather seasonable.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Dec. 27th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy; reaping of *sali* and ploughing for *aus* in progress; public health fair.
Sylhet („ 28th)	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops good; public health generally good; pruning of tea plants commenced in most gardens.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cooler; reaping of *sali* crops continues; common rice 32 seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *sali dhan* continues; winter crops doing well; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Dec. 28th)	...	Crops in good condition generally, but from insufficiency of water in tanks wet cultivation partially affected; *vaisakh* paddy sown in some places; prospects fair; prices stationary.
Mysore („ „)	...	Standing crops reported in good condition generally, but absence of rain and insufficient water-supply still seriously felt in some parts; prospects fair; prices unchanged.
Mercara („ „)	No rain	Rice harvest continues; coffee-picking almost completed, pulping retarded for want of water; health generally good, but small-pox prevails in some taluks.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (Dec. 28th)	...	*Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* crops thriving; wheat 18 and *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola („ „)	...	Reaping of *kharif* continues; *rabi* crops in good condition.
Hyderabad („ 29th)	...	*Tabi* sowings continue; *rabi* crops prospering; *abi* crops continue to be reaped; small-pox prevails in one taluk; cattle disease in some places; prices: wheat 14½, rice 10, white *juari* 25, and *tur* 28 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	...	The weather is warmer and there are signs of approaching rain which will be most beneficial; health is good and prices are easy.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Sutna ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Goona ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Bhopal ...	...	Wheat and gram crops doing well; fever still prevalent.
Agar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	...	Rain much needed for *rabi* crops; no change in prices of food.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec. 28th)	·05	Very cloudy with lightning and thunder; weather chilly.
Sirohi („ 25th)	...	Tanks and wells full; health and crops good; weather cold.
Marwar („ 23rd)	...	Tanks and wells almost full; health good; crops excellent; cold increasing; prices stationary.
Harowti („ 24th)	...	Health and prospects good; weather cloudy.
Jhallawar („ 21st)	...	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 28th)	...	Weather very cloudy; prospects and health good.
Jeypore („ „)	...	Days cloudy; prospects satisfactory; health good.
Ulwar („ 27th)	...	Health good; rain wanted; clouds gathering.

E. C. BUCK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB, OF 1881-82, UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1881.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during October 1881. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·70	3073·6	539	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	1,371	1·30	0·50	Wheat ...	6,056	Superintending Engineer reports that "2,130 cubic feet of water per second entered at head of Bari Doab Canal. Of this, 13 cubic feet per second passed out at the escapes at the falls, leaving 2,117 cubic feet per second utilized. There is a considerable falling off in the rabi area watered, but this is believed to be more apparent than real and due to the books not being written up owing to sickness. An additional area of 34,085 acres of kharif was registered during the month, bringing the total up to 145,113 acres."
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·7		1,106	...	...	Amritsar ...	5,959	0·50	...	Barley ...	192	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·4		472	...	...	Lahore ...	10,281	0·50	...	Mixed grains ...	1,537	
											Miscellaneous ...	9,826	
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3073·6	2,117	...	...	.....	17,611	...	...	.....	17,611	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·6	3122·07	...	...	.....	35,645	...	...	.....	35,645	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·40	2,546	299	...	14,416 kurries, bullies, &c., and 1,266 mds. timber.	Umballa ...	24	0·43	...	Wheat ...	2,150	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,611 cubic feet, of which the following was passed through the escapes:— Budha Khera Escape . . 354; Escape in Delhi Division . 4; Delhi Canal Tail . . . 47; 405
Delhi do.	5·70	4·71		552			Karnál ...	1,199	0·30	...	Barley ...	...	
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·42		1,098			Delhi ...	422	0·50	...	Mixed grains ...	344	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·88		257			Rohtak ...	1,011	0·40	...	Miscellaneous ...	182	
							Hissár ...	...	0·20	...	.....	...	
							Jhínd ...	...	...	...	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	...	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	20	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,206	...	14,416	.....	2,676	...	...	.....	2,676	The irrigation during the month shows an increase of 2,207 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	1,531	...	5,248	.....	469	...	...	.....	469	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	30,000	...	...	Detail not available for want of establishment.		The rabi area reported on the Inundation Canals is 1,16,600 in excess of last year and is due to the favourable state of the rivers.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	70,000	0·10	...			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	164,400	0·24	...			
Mozaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	45,399	0·05	...			
							Mozaffargarh ...	131,175	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	440,974	...	...	.....	440,974	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	324,374	...	...	.....	324,374	
Najafgarh Jhíl	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	Wheat ...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	Barley ...	...	
											Mixed grains ...	...	
											Miscellaneous ...	...	
Total Najafgarh Jhil	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Perennial Canals Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	20,287	...	...	.....	20,287	
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	36,114	...	...	.....	36,114	

J. W. OTTLEY, *Capt., R.E.,*

Actg. Secy. to Govt. Punjab, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF NOVEMBER 1881, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1394, 1395, 1438, 1439, 1440 AND 1441 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10th AND 24th DECEMBER 1881.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Remarks.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
1st half of November 1881.																																
Rajputana.	Bikaneer	11 0	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	2 14	6 12	6 8	6 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 8	13 4	...	...	...	18 4	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	
2nd half of November 1881.																																
	Arakan Division.																															
	Akyab	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	210 0	210 0	260 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 1	28 0	18 0	18 9	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	36 0	42 0	21 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	27 7	28 0	33 9	33 9	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	*a*	39 0	28 6	16 0	
	Pegu Division.																															
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	15 5	16 4	12 11	...	...	...	12 9	13 4	10 5	13 2	13 13	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	12 10	20 9	320 0	324 0	50 0	22 10	22 10	23 8	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11½	13 4	6 15	13 3½	15 4	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	8 8	11 9	535 11	535 11	*b*	19 0	29 14	18 11	
	Prome	12 2	12 2	8 2	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	12 9	19 10	19 10	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	16 4	139 11	139 11	*c*	18 10	18 10	14 4	
	Irrawaddy Division.																															
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	12 4	19 9	19 9	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	...	32 4	32 4	28 0	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	11 8	11 5	13 2	20 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	11 2	11 2	307 0	188 10	262 8	44 5	28 4	26 4	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 9	10 8	19 6	18 6	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 0	246 0	246 0	*d*	39 6	39 6	14 0	
	Thayetmyo	12 8	12 8	8 13	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	9 11	13 13	13 13	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	11 1	14 5	245 0	245	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	